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REGISTRATION OF SOCIAL STATISTICS
SUPPLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1929

By

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A Report Submitted to the Joint Committee of the Association of Community Chests and Councils and the Local Community Research Committee of the University of Chicago, October 1, 1930

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Registration of Social Statistics for the Year 1929

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Chapter I

Family and Ex-Soldier Welfare and Relief and Mothers Pensions

In the second year of operation, the Registration of Social Statistics[1] included a larger number of family welfare agencies than in 1928, the first year of operation. The number of family agencies submitting monthly reports in 1929 was 234 as compared with 211 in 1928. This increase was in the main owing to better cooperation from the public departments. Most of the private agencies participated from the outset. In 1929, 78 public agencies participated as compared with 60 in 1928. Only six public agencies in the area failed to submit data, though the reports received were in some instances only partially complete.

The field of family welfare is functionally divided into three classifications. The primary division includes public departments of outdoor relief and private case-working agencies. The second division is limited to departments that administer Mothers' Pensions, Widows' Assistance or Mothers' Aid, as it is variously called. The third group includes private agencies that serve ex-soldiers - mainly Red Cross Chapters - and public relief departments that serve veterans. In the main the statistics for each of these groups are presented separately,[2]

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1. For a statement of the purposes and plan of operation of this undertaking see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - Chapters I and II.
2. The numbering of the tables identifies these groups. Tables relating to ex-soldier agencies have the number "2" as their first digit. Tables relating only to Mother's Aid have "1B" as their first two digits. All other tables in this chapter relate to public departments of outdoor relief and private family case working agencies except for a few tables that give totals for all three groups as indicated in the table headings.

though in a few tables they are combined to give totals for the field.

The total amount of relief given in 22 cities in 1929 (exclusive of relief to ex-soldiers) was more than nine and a half million dollars, as is shown in Table 1a-29. The absolute amount of relief given in Detroit exceeded the amount in any other city, including Chicago. The Chicago figure omits two agencies, but, judging by the disbursements of these two agencies in 1928, the figure given for Chicago is not more than $300,000 too low and will therefore still be well below the Detroit total when the two missing figures are obtained.

Some of the more important comparisons in this table are set forth graphically in Chart 1a-29 and Chart 1b-29. The first of these two charts provides two comparisons. The per capita relief expenditures of one city may be compared with those of another city either for 1928 or 1929. Moreover any specific city may determine at a glance whether its expenditures increased or decreased from 1928 to 1929. The cities are arranged on the chart in the order of magnitude of the per capita expenditure for 1929. A distinct increase for the area is indicated by these figures - from $0.87 per capita in 1928 to $1.00 in 1929. This is an increase in one year of approximately 15 per cent.

In 1928 St. Paul led all other cities in its per capita expenditure for relief. In 1929 it not only spent $0.04 less per capita than in 1928, but also dropped to third place in the list. Buffalo, whose total relief figure was not available for 1928, reported an expenditure of $1.62 per capita population in 1929 and Detroit reported $1.74 - an increase over 1928 of $0.28 or 19 per cent.

Table 1a-29. Relief given during 1929 in the area for the registration of social statistics, per cent distribution of public and private relief, and amount of relief per capita population.

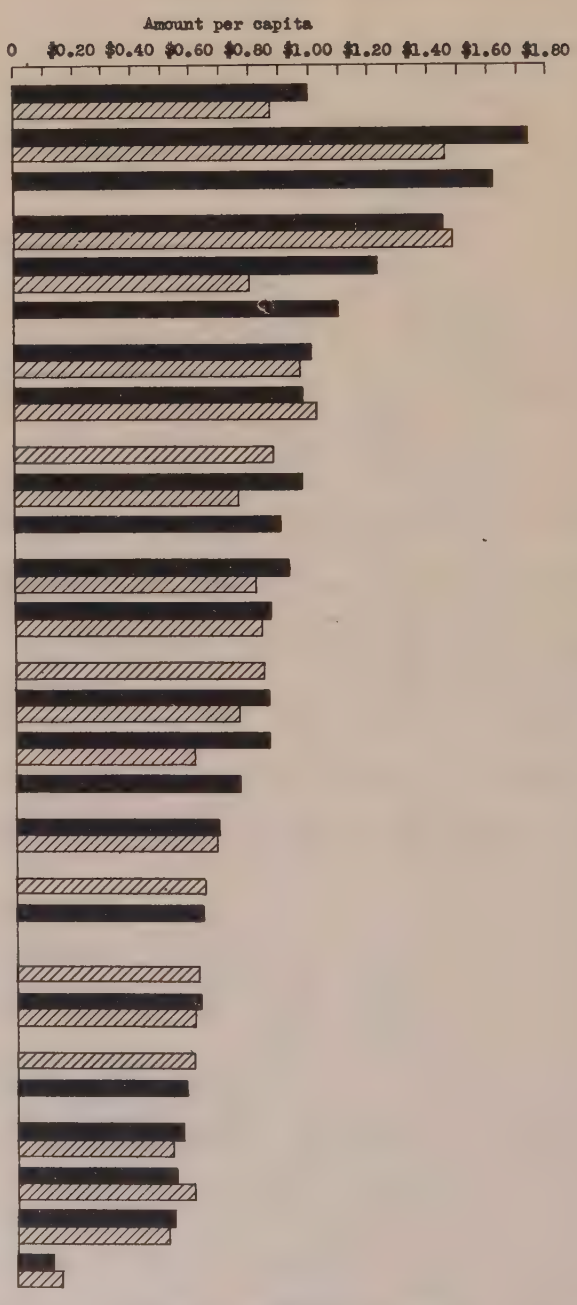
Metropolitan area	Relief given during 1929													
	Amount					Per cent distribution				Amount per capita population				
	Total	By private agencies	By public departments			By private agencies	By public departments			Total	By private agencies	By public departments		
			Total	Outdoor relief	Mothers pensions		Total	Outdoor relief	Mothers pensions			Total	Outdoor relief	Mothers pensions
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total for twenty-three cities	$9,559,116	$2,418,045	$7,141,071	$3,832,944	$3,308,127	25.3	74.7	40.0	34.7	$1.01	$0.25	$0.76	$0.41	$0.35
Akron	171,286	37,242	134,044	74,728	59,316	21.7	78.3	43.6	34.7	0.62	0.13	0.49	0.27	0.22
Bridgeport	167,376	28,066	139,310	102,406	36,904	16.8	83.2	61.2	22.0	0.76	0.13	0.63	0.47	0.16
Buffalo	1,196,614	214,658	981,956	683,465	298,491	17.9	82.1	57.1	25.0	1.62	0.29	1.33	0.93	0.40
Canton	102,371	36,393	65,978	28,492	37,486	35.6	64.4	27.8	36.6	0.82	0.29	0.53	0.23	0.30
Chicago[b]	2,366,436	662,862	1,703,574	640,178	1,063,396	28.0	72.0	27.1	44.9	0.74	0.21	0.53	0.20	0.33
Cincinnati	532,512	195,087	337,425[c]	96,729[c]	240,696	36.6	63.4	18.2	45.2	1.01	0.37	0.64	0.18	0.46
Cleveland	1,034,438	509,713	524,725	58,000	466,725	49.3	50.7	5.6	45.1	0.86	0.42	0.44	0.05	0.39
Columbus[a]	n.r.	31,144[d]	n.r.	48,059	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.09	n.r.	0.14	n.r.
Dayton	207,538	109,127	98,411	35,694	62,717	52.6	47.4	17.2	30.2	0.93	0.49	0.44	0.16	0.28
Denver	329.954	84.411	245.543	144,519	101,024	25.6	74.4	43.8	30.6	1.10	0.28	0.82	0.48	0.34
Des Moines	166,727	57,231	109,496	52,661	56,835	34.3	65.7	31.6	34.1	1.00	0.34	0.66	0.32	0.34
Detroit	2,937,525	96,230	2,841,295	1,778,324	1,062,971	3.3	96.7	60.5	36.2	1.74	0.06	1.68	1.05	0.63
Grand Rapids	127,146	9,362	117,784	35,042	82,742	7.4	92.6	27.6	65.0	0.69	0.05	0.64	0.19	0.45
Harrisburg[a]	n.r.	21,250	n.r.	n.r.	40,125	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.21	n.r.	n.r.	0.39
Indianapolis[a]	n.r.	105,071	n.r.	92,452	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.27	n.r.	0.24	n.r.
Kansas City	226,782	142,658	84,124	63,500	20,624	62.9	37.1	28.0	9.1	0.57	0.36	0.21	0.16	0.05
Lancaster	33,717	18,088	15,629	0	15,629	53.6	46.4	0	46.4	0.54	0.29	0.25	0	0.25
Louisville	158,183	101,604	56,579	17,843	38,736	64.2	35.8	11.3	24.5	0.64	0.41	0.23	0.07	0.16
Minneapolis	406,280	124,428	281,852	82,347	199,505	30.6	69.4	20.3	49.1	0.87	0.27	0.60	0.18	0.42
Newark	433,066	66,402	366,664	180,835	185,829	15.3	84.7	41.8	42.9	0.90	0.14	0.76	0.38	0.38
New Orleans	54,225	54,225	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0.12	0.12	0	0	0
Omaha	123,163	46,095	77,068	24,406	56,662	37.4	62.6	19.8	42.8	0.56	0.21	0.35	0.11	0.24
The Oranges[a]	n.r.	31,928	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.24	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[a]	n.r.	88,921	n.r.	28,686	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.36	n.r.	0.12	n.r.
Sharon[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	12,050	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.22
Sioux City	70,780	33,041	37,739	5,069	32,670	46.7	53.3	7.2	46.1	0.86	0.40	0.46	0.06	0.40
Springfield, Ill.	82,494	13,225	69,269	50,649	18,620	16.0	84.0	61.4	22.6	1.23	0.20	1.03	0.76	0.27
Springfield, Ohio[a]	n.r.	36,355	n.r.	3,240	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.49	n.r.	0.04	n.r.
St. Louis	520,801	312,813	207,988	147,750	60,238	60.1	39.9	28.4	11.5	0.53	0.32	0.21	0.15	0.06
St. Paul	384,384	100,775	283,609	119,983	163,626	26.2	73.8	31.2	42.6	1.45	0.38	1.07	0.45	0.62
Wichita	90,254	25,671	64,583	50,502	14,081	28.4	71.6	56.0	15.6	0.98	0.28	0.70	0.55	0.15
Wilkes Barre[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	48,160	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.23

a. Not included in total.
b. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and St. Vincent de Paul Society; not included in total.
c. Includes $11,356 public funds expended by private agencies.
d. Includes $10,794 private funds expended by public departments.

CHART 1a-29. TOTAL AMOUNT OF RELIEF PER CAPITA POPULATION GIVEN BY ALL AGENCIES[c] FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF DURING THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929

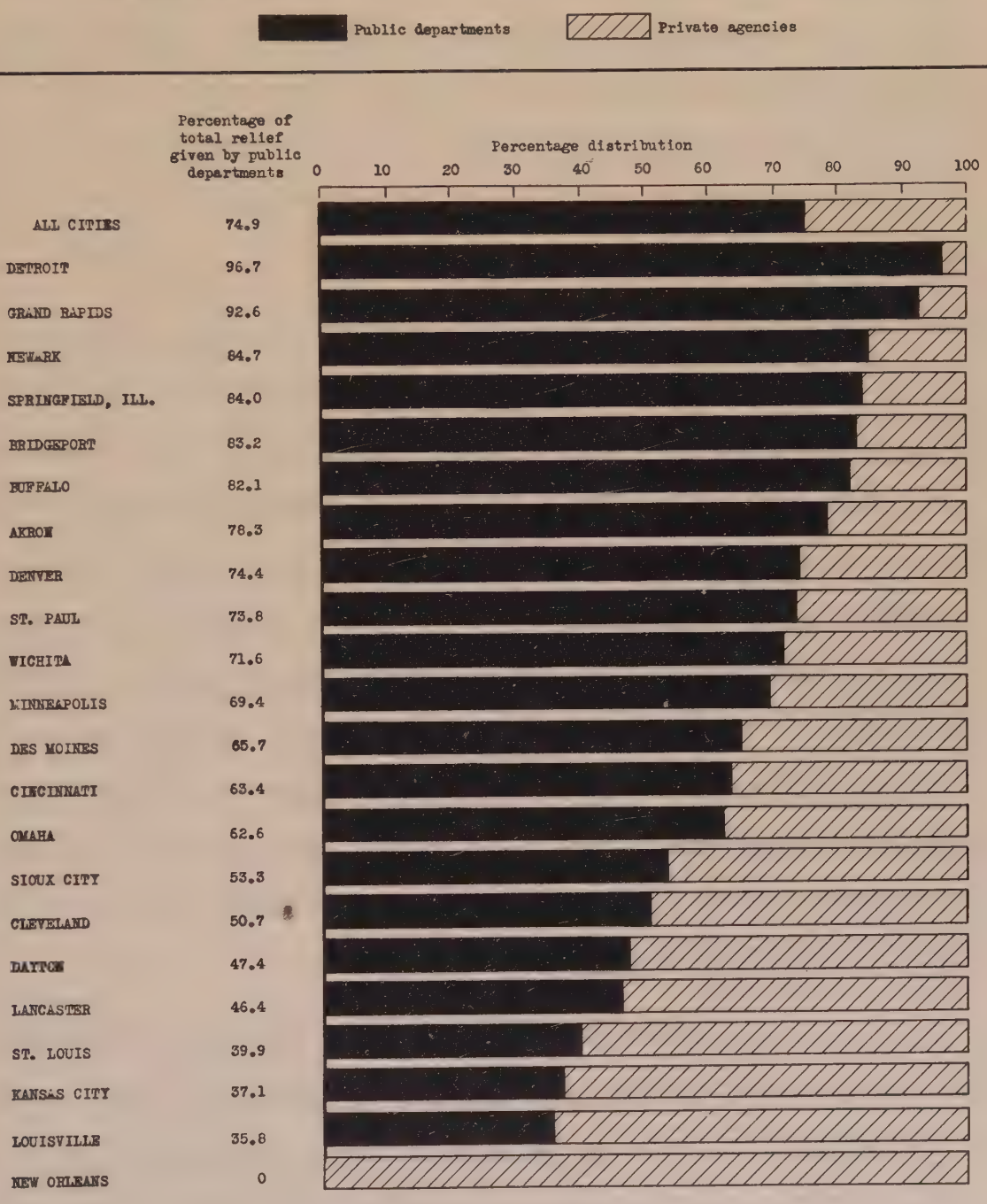
1929 1928

	Amount of relief given per capita 1929	1928
ALL CITIES	$1.00	$0.87
DETROIT	1.74	1.46
BUFFALO	1.62	n.r.
ST. PAUL	1.45	1.49
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	1.23	0.80
DENVER	1.10	n.r.
CINCINNATI	1.01	0.97
DES MOINES	1.00	1.03
READING	(b)	0.88
WICHITA	0.98	0.76
NEWARK	0.90	n.r.
DAYTON	0.93	0.82
MINNEAPOLIS	0.87	0.84
CHICAGO	n.r.	0.84
SIOUX CITY	0.86	0.76
CLEVELAND	0.86	0.61
BRIDGEPORT	0.76	(a)
GRAND RAPIDS	0.69	0.68
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	n.r.	0.64
LOUISVILLE	0.64	(a)
COLUMBUS	n.r.	0.62
AKRON	0.62	0.61
SHARON	n.r.	0.60
KANSAS CITY	0.57	(a)
OMAHA	0.56	0.52
LANCASTER	0.54	0.60
ST. LOUIS	0.53	0.51
NEW ORLEANS	0.12	0.15



a. Not included in registration in 1928. b. Not included in registration in 1929.
c. Including mothers' pension departments. n.r. Not reported.

CHART 1b-29. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RELIEF GIVEN BY PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS[a] AND BY PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF DURING 1929



a. Including mothers' pension departments

Only four cities show a decrease in per capita expenditures for relief - St. Paul, Des Moines, Lancaster and New Orleans. The per capita expenditure of New Orleans was in both years the smallest in the area. The highest percentage of increase was in Springfield, Illinois, where $0.80 per capita was reported in 1928 and $1.23 per capita in 1929 - an increase of approximately 54 per cent. Cleveland stood second in percentage of increase - $0.61 in 1928 and $0.86 in 1929, or an increase of approximately 41 per cent.

Two points should be borne in mind in studying increases or decreases in any city. The population figures used in computing the per capita expenditures are farther removed from an actual census than will again be possible for a decade. Thus the per capita expenditures in New Orleans might be approximately equal in the two years and yet appear to be smaller in 1929 if the straight-line estimate of population yielded a figure higher than the actual population count. Moreover the increase for the area is very much influenced by the figures in the larger cities. If the per capita expenditures for 1929 are arranged in order of magnitude, the middle value, or median, is perhaps more representative than the arithmetic average. The median for the same group of cities is in 1929 $0.90 per capita and for 1928 was $0.76.

When the 1928 figures were published, considerable astonishment was expressed over the chart which showed that about three quarters of the relief in the area was provided by taxes. Some workers, convinced that the private organizations were supplying more than a quarter of the relief, questioned the accuracy of the data. The 1929 figures, however, as shown graphically in Chart 1b-29, confirm the findings of 1928 with

respect to this question. In this area the bulk of the responsibility for relief rests upon the public treasury.

In 1928 there were only four cities - Lancaster, New Orleans, Springfield, Ohio, and St. Louis - in which more than half of the relief was supplied by the private agencies. The 1929 figure for Springfield, Ohio, is not yet available, but the other three cities show relatively little change from 1928. In addition, Dayton falls into this group in 1929. In 1928 more than half of the relief in Dayton came from the public treasury, but in 1929 the private agencies supplied more than half. Kansas City and Louisville, which were not in the registration area in 1928, must also be added to this list. In Kansas City 62.9 per cent and in Louisville 64.2 per cent of all relief was provided by the private societies.

In Cleveland relief is supplied in nearly equal proportions by the public and the private agencies, but the proportion supplied by the private agencies was larger in 1929 than in 1928. In 1928 the private agencies of Cleveland supplied 45.1 per cent of the relief as compared with 49.3 per cent in 1929. New Orleans is the only city in which the entire relief burden rested upon the private agencies. This was true both in 1928 and 1929. Detroit tops the list in both years with respect to the proportion of total relief derived from the public treasury - 98.2 per cent in 1928 and 96.7 per cent in 1929.

The question has often been raised as to whether there is a positive correlation between relief per capita and proportion of total relief that comes from taxes. In other words, some communities have said, "Isn't it true that in cities where most of the relief comes from taxes,

the total amount of relief given will be high?" Some light may be thrown on this question by comparing Chart 1a-29 with Chart 1b-29. The topmost city shown on these charts - Detroit - would seem to indicate that this correlation exists. In Detroit practically all relief comes from the public treasury and the bill for relief is the highest in the list. But Grand Rapids is second in the proportion of relief derived from the public treasury and its relief bill is only $0.69 per capita, which is well below not only the average, but also the median, for the area. Newark is third among the cities that depend chiefly upon taxes for their relief funds. The per capita expenditure in Newark is $0.90, which is tenth from the top if the cities are listed in order of magnitude of per capita expenditure for relief. Next comes Springfield, Illinois, where, as in Detroit, there seems to be a positive correlation between the size of the relief bill and the source from which it is derived - that is, 84.0 per cent of the relief comes from taxes and the amount of relief per capita was $1.23, which is fourth highest in the list. Then comes Bridgeport, upsetting the hypothesis again - for in Bridgeport 83 per cent of the relief comes from taxes, yet the per capita expenditure was only $0.76, which is below both the average and the median.

But in the case of cities at the foot of the list, there does seem to be a correlation. In all of the six cities in which more than half of the relief came from the private agencies, the relief bill was low - that is, in all of these cities the relief per capita was well below the average and in all except Dayton, also below the median. This fact may bear two interpretations. It may mean that the private agencies make more careful investigations and are more successful in rehabilitating clients

or it may mean that the clients of the private agencies did not receive as much relief as they actually needed.

In answer to the query, then, as to whether there is a correlation between the amount of the community's relief bill and the proportion of total relief derived from public sources, it seems to follow from the evidence of these charts that the community's relief bills are not necessarily high in cities where most of the relief money comes from taxes. On the other hand the evidence does seem to indicate relatively low expenditures for relief wherever the burden rests primarily upon private contributors.

Table 1b-29 and Chart 1bc-29 indicate the fluctuations in relief expenditures in the 24 months' period beginning January 1, 1928 and ending December 31, 1929. The 15 cities on which the curve is based[1] are sufficiently varied in geographical dispersion, in size, and in industrial character to make the data seem significant. The expenditure for the month of January, 1928 was slightly in excess of $600,000 and was the highest recorded in that calendar year. A seasonal recession[2] commenced in February and continued until the low point for the year was reached in September, when expenditures were about $350,000. At the close of the year relief expenditures were still more than $100,000 less than they had been in January, 1928. The relief expenditures in January, 1929 were somewhat less than in January, 1928, but after the winter and spring peak of 1929 had been passed, expenditures did not fall off as they did in 1928. During none of the summer months of 1929 were relief expenditures as low as in the corresponding months of 1928.

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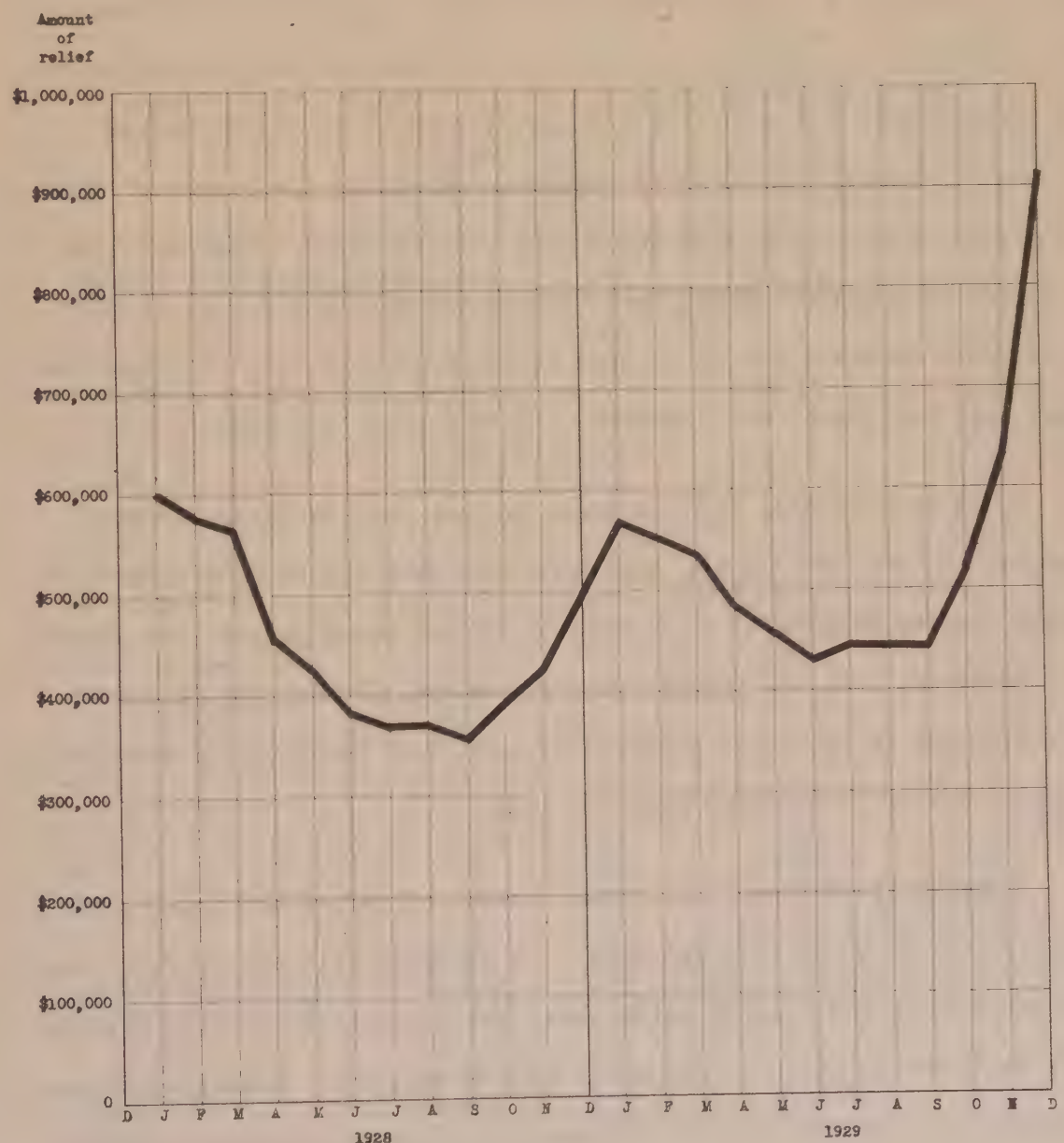
1. In order to keep these figures comparable throughout the period, only the 15 cities were included whose complete relief figures were available for the entire period.
2. The table showing monthly relief totals for specific cities is not included in this report, but is available upon request.

Table 1b-29. Relief given by all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief in fifteen cities during each month of the years 1928 and 1929. (Cities included: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lancaster, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Sioux City, Springfield, Ill., St. Paul, and Wichita.)

Month	Relief given by all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief in fifteen cities	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)
January	$570,373	$600,279
February	548,693	577,265
March	535,991	564,084
April	484,070	457,812
May	456,328	426,482
June	430,097	383,491
July	445,339	367,861
August	444,301	370,292
September	444,142	355,401
October	516,555	391,016
November	631,589	421,389
December	911,181	496,512

a. Including mothers' pension departments.

CHART 1bc-29. RELIEF GIVEN BY ALL AGENCIES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF IN FIFTEEN CITIES[a] DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929



a. Cities included: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lancaster, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Sioux City, Springfield, Ill., St. Paul, and Wichita.

As pointed out above, the low point in relief in 1928 occurred in September. In the same month the following year relief expenditures were nearly $100,000 higher. This ominous fact was a faithful index of what was to follow in the remaining months of the year. In October, 1929 relief expenditures leaped up to $125,000 more than they had been in the same month of the preceding year. In November they were more than $200,000 higher than in November, 1928. The expenditures in December, 1929 not only exceeded the preceding month by $280,000, but were nearly twice as high as in the preceding December. In other words, relief expenditures during the summer of 1929 did not fall to the level that might have been expected. They were the fore-runner of mounting expenditures during the fall and winter of 1929 that not only denote a period of need of major proportions, but that also reflect the struggle of the agencies to rise to meet the need.

At this writing total figures are not yet available for any of the months of 1930, but enough data have been received to show clearly that the upward sweep registered in December 1929 continued on into the present year. In March, 1930 the amount spent for relief in only one of the 15 cities included in the curve exceeded by more than $200,000 the total shown for all 15 cities in the peak month of 1928.

Table 1j-29 shows the average amount of relief per major care case per month both for 1928 and 1929. In studying this table, reference should be made to Table 1g-29 which shows the proportion of total relief that in any city is given to the major care case group. Comparisons drawn from Table 1j-29 should be made with caution, especially between cities that are very different in the proportion of total relief given to major

Table 1j-29. Average amount of relief per major-care relief case per month given by all agencies[e] for family welfare and relief during 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Relief given by all agencies for family welfare and relief			
	1929			Average amount per major-care relief case per month in 1928 (4)
	Average amount given to major-care cases per month (1)	Average number of major-care relief cases per month (2)	Average amount per major-care relief case per month (3)	
Total for twelve cities	$235,740	9,494	$24.83	$22.47
Akron	13,649	939	14.54	13.50[a]
Bridgeport[d]	10,518	581	18.10	(b)
Buffalo[d]	98,945	3,029	32.67	n.r.
Chicago[d]	168,014	6,454	26.03	n.r.
Cincinnati	37,280	1,262	29.54	27.67
Cleveland	85,862	2,455	34.98	32.82
Columbus[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	14.16
Dayton	16,878	947	17.82	17.07
Denver[d]	27,378	1,188	23.05	n.r.
Des Moines[d]	13,881	1,078	12.88	n.r.
Detroit[d]	n.r.	4,316	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	10,561	560	18.87	16.41
Harrisburg[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	18.29[c]
Kansas City[d]	18,371	1,069	17.19	(b)
Lancaster	2,769	189	14.65	14.52
Louisville[d]	10,326	543	19.02	(b)
Minneapolis	25,419	781	32.55	31.52
Newark[d]	35,762	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	4,369	308	14.19	10.81
Omaha	7,814	416	18.78	20.05
Sharon[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	15.09
Sioux City[d]	4,986	438	11.38	n.r.
Springfield, Ill.	6,395	295	21.68	18.66
Springfield, Ohio[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	9.87
St. Louis[d]	42,605	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul	21,740	920	23.63	20.65
Wichita	3,004	422	7.11	5.01[c]
Canton[f]	5,386	277	19.46	n.r.

a. Average based on reports for ten months only.
b. Not included in the registration in 1928.
c. Average based on reports for six months only.
d. Not included in total.
e. Including mothers' pension departments.
f. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table 1g-29. Per cent distribution of relief given to major-care cases and minor-care cases by all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of relief given to major-care and minor-care cases by all agencies for family welfare and relief during 1929					
	All agencies		Private agencies		Public department-ments	
	To major-care cases (1)	To minor-care cases (2)	To major-care cases (3)	To minor-care cases (4)	To major-care cases (5)	To minor-care cases (6)
Total for twenty-four cities	84.8	15.2	94.6	5.4	73.9	26.1
Akron	93.3	6.7	99.3	0.7	90.3	9.7
Bridgeport	68.4	31.6	87.9	12.1	63.1	36.9
Buffalo	99.0	1.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	(g)
Chicago[f]	73.1	26.9	94.3	5.7	51.2	48.8
Cincinnati	70.8	29.2	93.4	6.6	16.2	83.8
Cleveland	99.3	0.7	99.2	0.8	100.0	0
Columbus	99.5	0.5	98.0	2.0	100.0	0
Dayton	96.5	3.5	99.3	0.7	88.0	12.0
Denver[c]	95.0	5.0	86.5	13.5	99.9	0.1
Des Moines	99.9	0.1	99.7	0.3	100.0	0
Grand Rapids	99.1	0.9	97.3	2.7	99.5	0.5
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	n.r.	99.9	0.1	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	99.1	0.9	98.3	1.7	100.0	0
Kansas City	97.0	3.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	0
Lancaster	97.3	2.7	97.3	2.7	-[e]	-[e]
Louisville	71.3	28.7	83.8	16.2	0	100.0
Minneapolis	51.0	49.0	84.8	15.2	0	100.0
Newark	98.4	1.6	94.1	5.9	100.0	0
New Orleans	96.7	3.3	96.7	3.3	-[e]	-[e]
Omaha	58.3	41.7	89.2	10.8	0	100.0
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	n.r.	97.5	2.5	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	39.0	61.0
Sharon[d]	n.r.	n.r.	99.7	0.3	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	71.3	28.7	66.9	33.1	100.0	0
Springfield, Ill.	91.0	9.0	70.8	29.2	96.3	3.7
Springfield, Ohio	98.7	1.3	98.6	1.4	100.0	0
St. Louis	97.9	2.1	96.9	3.1	100.0	0
St. Paul	44.1	55.9	96.5	3.5	0	100.0
Wichita	28.8	71.2	85.6	14.4	0	100.0
Canton[h]	99.6	0.4	99.3	0.7	100.0	0

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments.
b. Not included in total.
c. Based on reports for 11 months only.
d. Based on reports for 9 months only; not included in total.
e. No public relief departments.
f. Complete except for the Catholic Central Charity Bureau and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
g. Less than one-tenth of one per cent.
h. Figures received too late to be included in total.

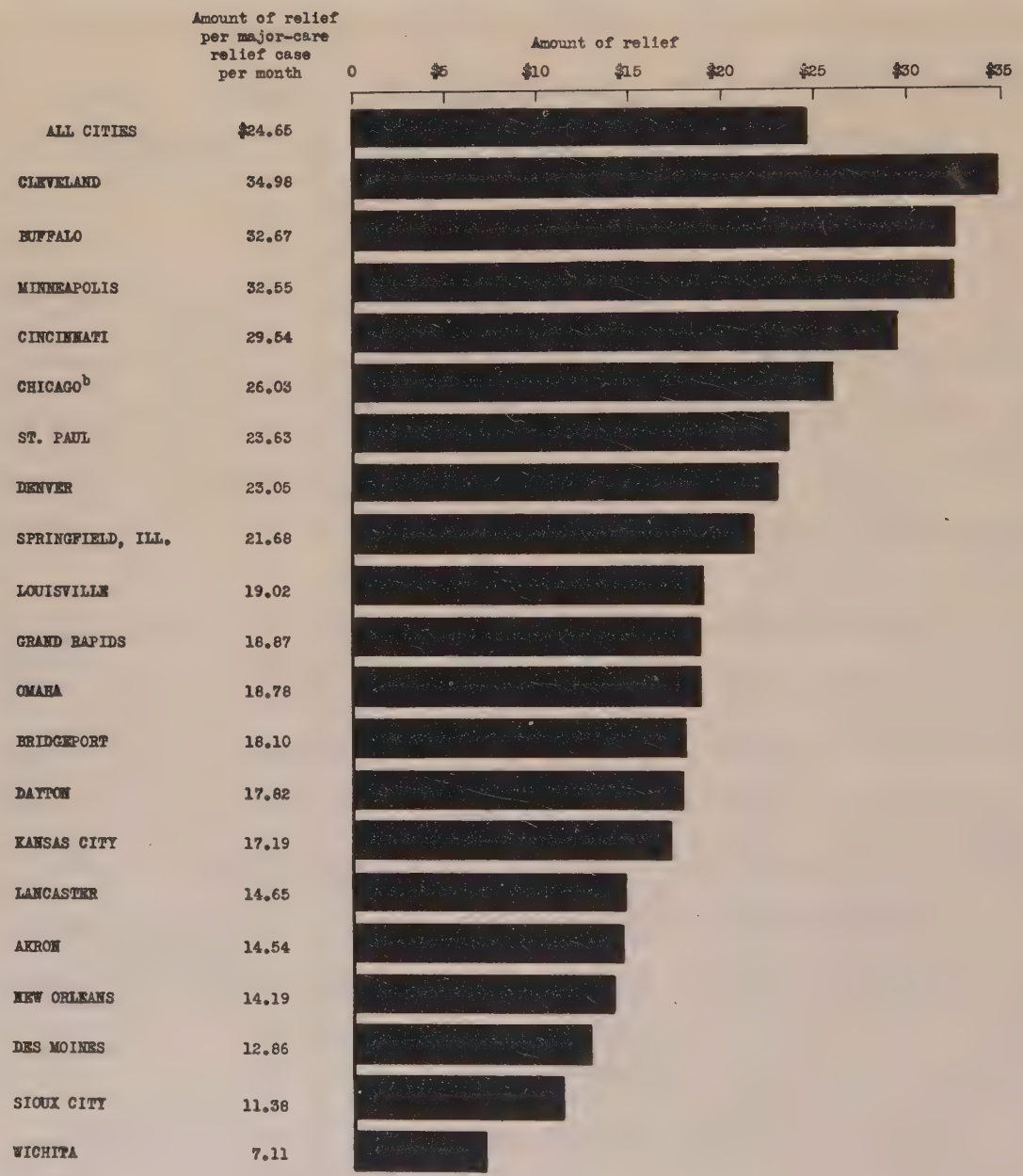
care cases. In some cities a considerable part of the relief is given by public departments that classify all or a large proportion of their cases as minor care (Column 6 of Table 1g-29). In such instances the types of cases are usually similar to those reported as major care by the private agencies and the mother's aid departments but the mode of treatment is different and causes the cases to be reported as minor care. In such cities the average amount of relief per major care case is perhaps based upon too small a proportion of the total number of relief cases to be wholly trustworthy.

For the area as a whole an increase of more than $2.00 per month per major care case was reported. Every individual city for which this figure could be computed showed a similar increase with the single exception of Omaha. The largest increase per case was reported by New Orleans - $3.38 per major care case per month.

The range between the highest average relief per case and the lowest is equally marked in both years. Wichita is lowest in both years and Cleveland is highest. The range in 1928 was from $5.01 per case in Wichita to $32.82 in Cleveland. The range in 1929 is from $7.11 in Wichita to $34.98 in Cleveland. Cleveland, Buffalo and Minneapolis are the only cities in which the average monthly relief per major care case exceeded thirty dollars. The amounts for each city are shown graphically in Chart 1n-29.

Table 1k-29 shows the average amount of relief per month per minor care case. The average for the area, based on figures from the 11

CHART 1n-29. AVERAGE AMOUNT OF RELIEF PER MAJOR-CARE RELIEF CASE GIVEN BY ALL AGENCIES[a] FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF DURING 1929



a. Including mothers' pension departments.
b. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Table 1k-29. Average amount of relief per minor-care relief case per month given by all agencies for family welfare and relief during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average amount of relief per minor-care relief case per month: 1929		
	Total (1)	Private agencies (2)	Public departments[d] (3)
Total for twenty-three cities	$10.19	$4.23	$14.72
Akron	6.30	0.77	8.60
Bridgeport	21.09	4.73	30.57
Buffalo	2.10	2.09	7.45
Chicago[i]	28.21	19.09	29.93
Cincinnati[a]	n.r.	3.98	n.r.
Cleveland	4.20	4.20	-f
Columbus	1.85	1.85	-h
Dayton	10.24	5.91	11.72
Denver[b]	10.91	11.43	1.33
Des Moines	1.12	1.12	-f
Grand Rapids	0.30	1.34	0.14
Harrisburg[a]	n.r.	3.00	n.r.
Indianapolis	5.59	5.59	-e
Kansas City	3.46	3.46	-f
Lancaster	2.44	2.44	-g
Louisville	6.97	4.79	12.02
Minneapolis	5.42	2.76	6.95
Newark	0.96	0.96	-f
New Orleans	2.76	2.76	-g
Omaha	5.48	2.81	6.79
The Oranges[a]	n.r.	2.87	n.r.
Richmond[a]	n.r.	n.r.	4.56
Sharon[c]	n.r.	1.30	n.r.
Sioux City	7.38	7.38	-f
Springfield, Ill.	6.07	5.91	6.44
Springfield, Ohio	1.59	1.59	-f
St. Paul	11.77	5.42	12.19
Wichita	10.22	2.13	14.19
Canton[j]	5.68	5.68	0

a. Not included in total.
b. Average based on reports for nine months only.
c. Average based on reports for nine months only; not included in total.
d. All mothers' pension cases are classified as major-care cases.
e. All cases are reported by private agencies, although relief is given by public departments.
f. All cases are classified as major-care.
g. No public departments.
h. Minor-care cases do not receive relief.
i. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
j. Figures received too late to be included in total.

cities for which complete data are available for both years was $7.05 in 1929 as compared[1] with $7.32 in 1928. The range is from $0.30 per case in Grand Rapids to $28.21 per case in Chicago. A comparison of Columns 2 and 3 of this table indicates that the amounts of relief given to minor care cases varies more widely among the public departments than among the private agencies. In Bridgeport, Chicago, and Wichita the average amount of relief given per month by the public departments to minor care cases exceeded the average amount given to major care cases in these cities.

Table 10-29 presents a summary of the major care case load for the year. In the 25 cities that reported these data completely, a total of 114,136 different major care cases were served. The figure for any city in Column 6 is unduplicated so far as any single agency within the city is concerned. Assurance cannot be given, however, that the figure is unduplicated so far as the city as a whole is concerned. Owing to the increasing use of the social service exchange in most communities, there is a strong presumption that the figure for a majority of the cities contains few duplicates. No specific machinery has been evolved, however, to insure elimination of inter-agency duplications in the case count. This question was discussed at the National Conference in Boston and will need further discussion. Some cities evidently are beginning to believe that a closer relationship should be developed between the social service exchange and the central statistical bureau in each city. The desire for a census of dependent families that is known to be unduplicated is

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1. To compare these figures with similar data for 1928 see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 74.

Table 10-29. Summary of major-care cases under the care of all agencies for family welfare and relief during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Major-care cases under the care of all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief: 1929							
	Number under care in January 1	Intake during year				Total number of different cases under care during year	Number closed during the year	Number under care on December 31
		Total	New	Last closed to this calendar year	Last closed during this calendar year			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for twenty-five cities	43,430	80,995	44,964	25,742	10,289	114,136	76,611	47,814
Akron	1,787	2,252	1,305	682	265	3,774	2,297	1,742
Bridgeport	598	3,742	1,866	1,141	735	3,605	3,503	837
Buffalo	2,971	5,224	2,395	2,274	555	7,640	4,329	3,866
Canton	564	789	448	260	81	1,272	722	631
Chicago[c]	7,008	11,077	6,631	3,466	980	17,105	10,926	7,159
Cincinnati	2,951	5,536	3,303	1,608	625	7,862	5,538	2,949
Cleveland	4,242	4,181	2,369	1,422	390	8,033	3,432	4,991
Columbus	1,118	4,309	2,465	1,157	687	4,740	3,783	1,644
Dayton	2,597	2,706	1,650	976	80	5,223	2,567	2,736
Denver	1,516	8,530	4,728	2,279	1,523	8,523	8,260	1,786
Des Moines	1,242	2,891	1,615	694	582	3,551	2,808	1,325
Detroit	4,923	7,028	3,548	2,476	1,004	10,947	7,457	4,494
Grand Rapids	948	1,311	860	353	98	2,161	1,302	957
Harrisburg[b]	540	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	1,500	5,083	2,205	2,038	840	5,743	3,948	2,635
Kansas City	1,347	3,352	1,994	1,096	262	4,437	3,003	1,696
Lancaster	623	580	323	164	93	1,110	761	442
Louisville	1,130	2,623	1,310	942	371	3,382	2,287	1,466
Minneapolis	1,143	1,544	887	481	176	2,511	1,523	1,164
Newark[b]	2,617	1,731	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,238	3,110
New Orleans	675	683	494	153	36	1,322	637	721
Omaha	925	1,479	916	387	176	2,228	1,461	943
Richmond	924	2,039	1,446	557	36	2,927	1,923	1,040
Sioux City[b]	574	1,157	n.r.	n.r.	52	n.r.	950	781
Springfield, Ill.	283	701	373	169	159	825	631	353
Springfield, Ohio	634	1,061	462	416	183	1,512	927	768
St. Louis[b]	3,750	9,950	4,806	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	9,189	4,511
St. Paul	1,496	1,148	696	360	92	2,552	1,120	1,524
Wichita	849	1,915	1,123	451	341	2,423	2,188	576

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments.
b. Not included in total.
c. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

not limited to social workers but is found also among economists, insurance companies, and even among business corporations whose local tax rates are affected by the dependency situation. The question is of equal urgency in other fields - particularly in the field of child care, where uncertainty as to the extent of duplication in the statistical count has proven a serious handicap to child welfare commissions and to investigators such as those who are at present preparing material for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Between January 1 and December 31, 1929 there was a net increase of 4,384 major care cases in the area as a whole. This upward trend in case count was a natural accompaniment of the rising relief curve shown in Chart 1bc-29. Although the Detroit figures determine in large measure the height of the curve of relief toward the close of 1929, it is significant that the number of major care cases in Detroit was actually smaller in December than at the beginning of the year. In other words the increase of 4,384 cases during the year can not be explained by the emergency in Detroit, but results from an increase in the case load in a majority of the cities.

Denver exceeds all other cities in the number of recurrent cases reported (Column 5). This should not be interpreted as a proof that transiency is more prevalent in Denver than elsewhere. The fact is that the Denver agencies have a different policy with regard to the closing of cases than obtains in any other city in the area. It is therefore difficult to judge the extent to which the large number of recurrent cases is due respectively to transiency and to the particular policy with regard to the closing of cases.

In 1928 it was possible to give the total number of different major care cases served for only three cities.[1] In 1929 it is possible to give this figure for 25 cities. In other words it seems clear that a large number of agencies which at the outset could not divide their reopened cases into "old" and "recurrent" respectively are now able to do so. This fact provides fresh evidence of the soundness of monthly as opposed to annual reporting as a means of building up uniformity in reporting methods.

The number of cases carried over from one month to another represents the open case load on one specific day. If it were not for seasonal fluctuations, an average of this figure for the twelve months of the year would represent the characteristic case load for each city on any day of the year. Therefore this average seems to be a good measure for comparing case load from city to city. If this assumption is correct, then in the area as a whole there are close to 50,000 open major care cases under care on any day of the year as indicated in Table lae-29. Of this number, roughly two-thirds are in the hands of the private agencies and one-third are the responsibility of the public departments. Expressed in terms of population this means 3.6 open cases under care on any typical day for each thousand of the population of the area. For specific cities, this figure varies from 1.6 in New Orleans to 11.7 in Dayton, but there is rather close clustering around the average.

It has often been pointed out that the average case load on

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 89.

Table 1ae-29. Average number of major-care cases under the care of agencies for family welfare and relief on the first of the month during 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of major-care cases under care on first of month: 1929			
	Number			Number per thousand population for all agencies
	Total	By private agencies	By public departments[a]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for twenty-seven cities	48,377	32,677	15,698	3.6
Akron	1,501	729	772	5.4
Bridgeport	618	427	191	2.8
Buffalo	2,817	1,203	1,614	3.8
Chicago[f]	6,502	2,397	4,105	2.0
Cincinnati	2,957	2,858	99	5.6
Cleveland	4,123	3,838	285	3.4
Columbus	1,035	336	699	3.0
Dayton	2,614	2,347	267	11.7
Denver	1,364	679	685	4.6
Des Moines	1,076	805	271	6.5
Detroit	4,510	824	3,686	2.7
Grand Rapids	818	354	464	4.5
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	486	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	1,395	1,395	-[c]	3.5
Kansas City	1,392	1,182	210[d]	3.5
Lancaster	476	476	-[e]	7.7
Louisville	1,108	1,108	-[e]	4.5
Minneapolis	1,125	1,125	-[e]	2.4
Newark	2,815	1,303	1,511[d]	5.9
New Orleans	681	681	-[e]	1.6
Omaha	993	993	-[e]	4.5
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	265	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	908	876	32	3.6
Sharon[b]	n.r.	174	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	485	388	97	5.9
Springfield, Ill.	278	112	166	4.1
Springfield, Ohio	601	548	52	8.1
St. Louis	3,793	3,301	492	3.9
St. Paul	1,579	1,579	-[e]	6.0
Wichita	813	813	-[e]	8.8
Canton[g]	587	484	103	4.7

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments. See Table 1Bg-29.
b. Not included in total.
c. All cases are reported by private agencies.
d. No public departments.
e. All cases are classified as minor-care cases
f. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
g. Figures received too late to be included in total.

the first of the month provides a satisfactory basis for comparison only in so far as case loads are free from "dead timber." The percentages shown in Table lab-29 may therefore profitably be consulted in relation to comparisons drawn from Table lae-29. For example Dayton, which is highest in Column 4 of Table lae-29 is lowest in Column 1 of Table lab-29. This would immediately raise a question as to whether one of the agencies in Dayton is carrying in the open file a considerable number of cases that ought to be closed. In general the private agencies are more conservative than the public departments with regard to the closing of cases. The figures in Column 3 indicate that the public departments are likely to consider as closed any case with which they have had no contact during the month. It is questionable whether this should ordinarily be true in carefully planned case work treatment. Except in the case of a few cities, however, the percentage of open major care cases worked on is sufficiently uniform to justify comparisons of daily case load. It is encouraging to observe that these percentages could be given for 25 cities in 1929 as compared with only 15 cities in 1928. In other words a larger number of agencies are now able to divide their total case load for the month into those "worked on" and "not worked on" respectively.

Similarly in 1929 a larger number of agencies were able to divide cases worked on into those "receiving service only" and those "Receiving relief and service" than in 1928. In 1928 these proportions could be shown for only 18 cities[1] as compared with 25 cities in 1929 as indicated by Table lac-29. The proportion of cases receiving service

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 106.

Table lab-29. Percentage of open major-care cases worked on during the month by agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929

Metropolitan area	Percentage of open major-care cases worked on during the month: 1929		
	By all agencies (1)	By private agencies (2)	By public outdoor relief departments[a] (3)
Total for twenty-five cities	75.5	69.8	85.8
Akron	64.7	66.7	62.9
Bridgeport	81.5	65.6	100.0
Buffalo	90.6	76.9	100.0
Chicago[f]	82.2	91.5	77.0
Cincinnati	71.4	69.2	99.6
Cleveland	81.0	79.7	100.0
Columbus	72.8	72.4	73.0
Dayton	38.9	32.4	100.0
Denver	90.7	83.0	100.0
Des Moines	85.9	82.8	96.6
Detroit	79.0	50.9	85.4
Grand Rapids	69.8	81.6	61.1
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	61.7	n.r.
Indianapolis	81.0	81.0	-[c]
Kansas City	78.5	75.3	100.0
Lancaster	66.7	66.7	-[d]
Louisville	73.4	73.4	-[e]
Minneapolis	78.8	78.8	-[e]
Newark	81.6	61.5	100.0
New Orleans	78.0	78.0	-[d]
Omaha	47.8	47.8	-[e]
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	76.3	n.r.
Richmond[b]	n.r.	n.r.	100.0
Sharon[b]	n.r.	90.1	n.r.
Sioux City	61.4	51.8	100.0
Springfield, Ill.	97.9	95.4	100.0
Springfield, Ohio	69.9	67.4	100.0
St. Louis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	100.0
St. Paul	60.7	60.7	-[e]
Wichita	55.1	55.1	-[e]
Canton[g]	81.0	77.3	100.0

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments. See Table lBd-29.
b. Not included in total.
c. All cases are reported by private agencies.
d. No public departments.
e. All cases are classified as minor-care cases.
f. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
g. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table 1ac-29. Per cent distribution of major-care cases receiving service only or receiving relief and service from agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of major-care cases receiving service and relief: 1929.					
	All agencies		Private agencies		Public departments[a]	
	Receiving service only (1)	Receiving relief and service (2)	Receiving service only (3)	Receiving relief and service (4)	Receiving service only (5)	Receiving relief and service (6)
Total for twenty-five cities	35.3	64.7	50.1	49.9	13.2	86.8
Akron	46.9	53.1	55.9	44.1	38.8	61.2
Bridgeport	33.5	66.5	63.0	37.0	10.9	89.1
Buffalo	12.5	87.5	36.2	63.8	0.1	99.9
Chicago[g]	21.7	78.3	44.8	55.2	6.4	93.6
Cincinnati	65.8	34.2	65.6	34.4	67.9	32.1
Cleveland	54.3	45.7	58.9	41.1	0	100.0
Columbus	35.2	64.8	47.9	52.1	30.0	70.0
Dayton	31.1	68.9	41.3	58.7	0	100.0
Denver	30.8	69.2	40.2	59.8	21.1	78.9
Des Moines	27.4	72.6	36.9	63.1	0	100.0
Detroit	29.7	70.3	60.5	39.5	25.5	74.5
Grand Rapids	39.6	60.4	67.8	32.2	11.8	88.2
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	n.r.	61.7	38.3	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	45.8	54.2	45.8	54.2	-c	-c
Kansas City	24.3	75.7	29.1	70.9	-f	-f
Lancaster	55.6	44.3	55.6	44.4	-d	-d
Louisville	51.5	48.5	51.5	48.5	-e	-e
Minneapolis	60.0	40.0	59.6	40.4	-e	-e
Newark	23.5	76.5	65.2	34.8	0	100.0
New Orleans	46.4	53.6	46.4	53.6	-d	-d
Omaha	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	-e	-e
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	n.r.	54.2	45.8	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	69.4	30.6
Sharon[b]	n.r.	n.r.	43.1	56.9	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	20.7	79.3	30.6	69.4	0	100.0
Springfield, Ill.	28.5	71.5	65.4	34.6	0	100.0
Springfield, Ohio	33.7	66.3	38.0	62.0	0	100.0
St. Louis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	100.0
St. Paul	46.3	53.7	46.3	53.7	-e	-e
Wichita	35.7	64.3	35.7	64.3	-e	-e
Canton[h]	47.6	52.4	59.3	40.7	0	100.0

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments. See Table 1Bd-29.
b. Not included in total.
c. All cases are reported by private agencies.
d. No public departments.
e. All cases are classified as minor-care cases.
f. All cases are reported by private agencies.
g. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
h. Figures received too late to be included in total.

only is much higher for the private agencies than for the public departments. Moreover the proportions of those receiving service only vary much less among the private agencies than among the public departments. In the latter group the percentages vary from 0.1 in Buffalo to 67.9 in Cincinnati and 69.4 in Richmond. A similar distribution for the minor care cases is shown in Table lal-29.

Table lad-29 shows a distribution of "service only" and "service and relief" cases on a slightly different basis. Table lac-29 shows the proportions of the case load falling into each of these two categories for public and private agencies respectively while Table lad-29 distributes the total for each category between public and private agencies. The large number of instances in which 100 is the percentage figure in Column 3 illustrates strikingly the extent to which public departments are at present either unwilling or unable to accept for care any types of maladjustment other than those due to economic distress. Persons who fall into distress for other reasons could in these cities seek assistance from the private agencies only.

Table lm-29 shows the average number of cases served per month, a figure obtained for any specific month by adding the number of major care cases worked on and the number of minor care cases reported. Slightly more than half of all cases served are, on this basis, in the hands of the private agencies. The per capita figure for the area is 5.9 cases per thousand population, varying from 1.8 in New Orleans to 13.7 in Wichita. Mothers' Pension departments reported only 11.5 per cent of the case load of the area. The two Iowa cities - Sioux City and Des Moines - were highest in proportion of total case load reported by the Mothers' Pension

Table 1a1-29. Number and per cent distribution of minor-care cases receiving service only or receiving relief and service from agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929

Metropolitan area	Minor-care cases served during 1929 by agencies for family welfare and relief									
	Number						Per cent distribution			
	By public departments[a]			By private agencies			By public departments[a]		By private agencies	
	Total	Receiving service only	Receiving relief and service	Total	Receiving service only	Receiving relief and service	Receiving service only	Receiving relief and service	Receiving service only	Receiving relief and service
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for twenty-four cities	88,505	24,030	64,475	121,444	82,806	38,638	27.2	472.8	68.2	31.8
Akron	2,506	1,665	841	815	466	349	66.4	33.6	57.2	42.8
Bridgeport	1,236	0	1,236	1,637	921	716	100.0	0	56.3	43.7
Buffalo	1,149	1,138	11	6,905	2,508	4,397	99.0	1.0	36.3	63.7
Chicago[f]	13,371	2,928	10,443	23,292	21,319	1,973	21.9	78.1	91.5	8.5
Cincinnati[b]	n.r.	1,855	n.r.	10,687	7,268	3,419	n.r.	n.r.	68.0	32.0
Cleveland	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	13,232	12,257	975	-[c]	-[c]	92.6	7.4
Columbus	403	403	0	553	328	225	100.0	0	59.3	40.7
Dayton	626	262	364	2,358	2,233	125	41.9	58.1	94.7	5.3
Denver[b]	685	632	53	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	92.3	7.7	n.r.	n.r.
Des Moines	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	1,277	1,132	145	-[c]	-[c]	88.6	11.4
Detroit	33,320	17,406	15,914	14,172	9,528	4,644	52.2	47.8	67.2	32.8
Grand Rapids	1,397	197	1,200	1,003	814	189	14.1	85.9	81.2	18.8
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	574	570	4	n.r.	n.r.	99.3	0.7
Indianapolis	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]	2,401	2,081	320	-[d]	-[d]	86.7	13.3
Kansas City	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	5,693	3,863	1,830	-[c]	-[c]	67.9	32.1
Lancaster	-[e]	-[e]	-[e]	738	540	198	-[e]	-[e]	73.2	26.8
Louisville	1,485	0	1,485	5,014	1,582	3,432	100.0	0	31.5	68.5
Minneapolis	11,850	0	11,850	12,378	5,530	6,848	100.0	0	44.7	55.3
Newark	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	7,578	3,469	4,109	-[c]	-[c]	45.8	54.2
New Orleans	-[e]	-[e]	-[e]	2,264	1,613	651	-[e]	-[e]	71.2	28.8
Omaha	3,595	0	3,595	4,507	2,734	1,773	100.0	0	60.7	38.3
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	560	287	273	n.r.	n.r.	51.2	48.8
Richmond	3,868	31	3,837	1,266	381	885	0.8	99.2	30.1	69.9
Sharon[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,016	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	3,843	2,360	1,483	-[c]	-[c]	61.4	38.6
Springfield, Ill.	293	0	293	2,106	1,452	654	100.0	0	68.9	31.1
Springfield, Ohio	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	716	389	327	-[c]	-[c]	54.3	45.7
St. Louis[b]	-[c]	-[c]	-[c]	11,052	n.r.	n.r.	-[c]	-[c]	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul	9,846	0	9,846	3,515	2,866	649	100.0	0	81.5	18.5
Wichita	3,560	0	3,560	4,181	2,440	1,741	100.0	0	58.4	41.6
Canton[g]	0	0	0	854	810	44	-	-	94.8	5.2

a. Excludes mothers pension departments.
b. Not included in total.
c. All cases are classified as major-care cases.
d. All cases are reported by private agencies.
e. No public departments.
f. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
g. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table lad-29. Per cent distribution among public and private agencies for family welfare and relief of active major-care cases receiving relief and service or receiving service only: 1929

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of active major-care cases: 1929			
	Receiving relief and service during the month		Receiving service only during the month	
	Private agencies (1)	Public departments[a] (2)	Private agencies (3)	Public departments[a] (4)
Total for twenty-five cities	46.2	53.8	85.0	15.0
Akron	39.7	60.3	56.9	43.1
Bridgeport	24.1	75.9	81.6	18.4
Buffalo	25.1	74.9	99.7	0.3
Chicago[e]	28.2	71.8	82.4	17.6
Cincinnati	90.8	9.2	89.9	10.1
Cleveland	82.6	17.4	100.0	0
Columbus	23.5	76.5	39.7	60.3
Dayton	64.2	35.8	100.0	0
Denver	43.5	56.5	65.9	34.1
Des Moines	64.5	35.5	100.0	0
Detroit	6.7	93.3	24.3	75.7
Grand Rapids	26.6	73.4	85.1	14.9
Indianapolis	100.0	-[b]	100.0	-[b]
Kansas City	78.5	21.5	100.0	0
Lancaster	100.0	-[c]	100.0	-[c]
Louisville	100.0	-[d]	100.0	-[d]
Minneapolis	100.0	-[d]	100.0	-[d]
Newark	16.4	83.6	100.0	0
New Orleans	100.0	-[c]	100.0	-[c]
Omaha	100.0	-[d]	100.0	-[d]
Sioux City	58.9	41.1	100.0	0
Springfield, Ill.	21.0	79.0	100.0	0
Springfield, Ohio	83.2	16.8	100.0	0
St. Paul	100.0	-[d]	100.0	-[d]
Wichita	100.0	-[d]	100.0	-[d]
Canton[f]	62.4	37.6	100.0	0

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments.
b. All cases are reported by private agencies.
c. No public departments.
d. All cases are classified as minor-care cases.
e. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
f. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table 1m-29. Average number of cases served[d] per month by all agencies for family welfare and relief during the year 1929; per cent distribution for public and private agencies and total number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases served per month by all agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929								
	Number					Per cent distribution			Total number per thousand population
	Total	By private agencies	By public departments			By private agencies	By public departments		
			Total	Outdoor relief	Mothers' pension		Outdoor relief	Mothers' pension	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total for twenty cities	45,084	23,920	21,164	15,980	5,184	53.1	35.4	11.5	5.9
Akron[c]	n.r.	590	n.r.	779	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Bridgeport	1,074	465	609	532	77	43.3	49.5	7.2	4.9
Buffalo	4,069	1,590	2,479	2,029	450	39.1	49.9	11.0	5.5
Canton	700	496	204	104	100	70.9	14.8	14.3	5.6
Chicago[a]	10,832	4,377	6,455	4,779	1,676	40.4	44.1	15.5	3.4
Cincinnati[c]	n.r.	3,091	n.r.	n.r.	428	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland	5,540	4,438	1,102	288	814	80.1	5.2	14.7	4.6
Columbus[c]	n.r.	343	n.r.	752	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton	1,539	1,028	511	324	187	66.8	21.1	12.1	6.9
Denver	2,469	1,241	1,228	1,039	189	50.3	42.1	7.6	8.3
Des Moines	1,498	947	551	292	259	63.2	19.5	17.3	9.0
Detroit	9,470	1,663	7,807	6,320	1,487	17.6	66.7	15.7	5.6
Grand Rapids	1,018	406	612	442	170	39.9	43.4	16.7	5.6
Harrisburg[c]	n.r.	393	n.r.	n.r.	90	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis[c]	n.r.	1,672	n.r.	0[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	1,862	1,573	289	213	76	84.5	11.4	4.1	4.7
Lancaster	445	411	34	0	34	92.4	0	7.6	7.2
Louisville	1,586	1,391	195	124	71	87.7	7.8	4.5	6.4
Minneapolis	3,389	2,020	1,369	987	382	59.6	29.1	11.3	7.3
Newark	3,104	1,503	1,601	1,542	59	48.4	49.7	1.9	6.5
New Orleans	764	764	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	1.8
Omaha	1,373	910	463	300	163	66.3	21.8	11.9	6.2
The Oranges[c]	n.r.	284	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[c]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	392	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sharon[c]	n.r.	261	n.r.	n.r.	26	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	832	561	271	116	155	32.6	13.9	18.6	10.1
Springfield, Ill.	589	319	270	211	59	54.2	35.8	10.0	8.8
Springfield, Ohio[c]	n.r.	488	n.r.	54	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Louis[c]	n.r.	n.r.	622	496	126	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul	2,504	1,310	1,194	820	374	52.3	32.7	15.0	9.4
Wichita	1,259	884	375	297	78	70.2	23.6	6.2	13.7
Wilkes-Barre[c]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	101	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Not included in total.
b. All cases are reported by private agencies.
c. Not included in total.
d. Cases served are all major care cases worked on and all minor care cases reported.

Department while Newark, Kansas City, and Louisville were lowest in this regard. Table lar-29 provides a comparison of this average monthly number of cases served for the two years, 1928 and 1929. Comparatively little change occurred either for the area as a whole or for specific cities. Table ln-29 indicates the respective proportions of major care and minor care cases that enter into the totals upon which Table lm-29 and Column 1 of Table lar-29 are based.

Table lkk-29 shows the number of different cases served during the year. The per capita figures in Column 8 are set forth graphically in Chart lkk-29. For the area as a whole 32.8 cases of dependent families were served in each thousand of the population. The median is 34.5 cases per thousand population. The range is from 8.3 cases in New Orleans to 111.5 cases in Wichita. Since this figure could be given in 1928 for only 3 cities,[1] comparisons of this figure between the two years are of limited significance. The figure for Lancaster in 1928 was 33.0 cases per thousand population as compared with 30.4 in 1929. The figure for Cleveland was 17.0 in 1928 as compared with 18.5 in 1929.

The per cent distribution between public and private agencies of the total number of different cases is shown in Chart lm-29. The public departments, though they gave three quarters of the relief, handled only 41.1 per cent of the total case load. Even in Detroit where the relief funds are derived almost wholly from taxes, the private agencies served a fourth of the total number of cases. The chart provides fresh evidence of the fact that cases which do not involve economic distress are in the

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 148.

Table lar-29. Average monthly number of cases per thousand population served[c] by all agencies[b] for family welfare and relief in 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average monthly number of cases per thousand population served by all agencies for family welfare and relief	
	1929	1928
Total for eleven cities	5.6	5.3
Akron	n.r.	7.0
Bridgeport	4.9	(a)
Buffalo	5.5	n.r.
Chicago	3.4	n.r.
Cleveland	4.6	4.1
Columbus	n.r.	6.0
Dayton	6.9	6.0
Denver	8.3	n.r.
Des Moines	8.9	8.4
Detroit	5.6	4.8
Grand Rapids	5.6	7.3
Kansas City	4.7	(a)
Lancaster	7.2	8.3
Louisville	6.4	(a)
Minneapolis	7.3	6.7
Newark	6.5	n.r.
New Orleans	1.8	2.6
Omaha	6.2	6.4
The Oranges	n.r.	(a)
Sharon	n.r.	12.6
Sioux City	10.1	n.r.
Springfield, Ill.	8.8	6.0
Springfield, Ohio	n.r.	8.1
St. Paul	9.4	9.9
Wichita	13.7	n.r.

a. Not included in registration in 1928.
b. Includes mothers' pension departments.
c. Cases served are all major care cases worked on and all minor care cases reported.

Table 1n-2[9]. Per cent distribution of major-care and minor-care cases served[d] by all agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of cases served[d] by all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief: 1929.	
	Major-care (1)	Minor-care (2)
Total for twenty-six cities	67.1	32.9
Akron	79.8	20.2
Bridgeport	76.0	24.0
Buffalo	81.5	18.5
Chicago[e]	66.6	33.4
Cleveland	76.7	23.3
Columbus	92.7	7.3
Dayton	81.6	18.4
Denver[b]	87.7	12.3
Des Moines	91.4	8.6
Detroit	50.4	49.6
Grand Rapids	76.4	23.6
Indianapolis	88.0	12.0
Kansas City	73.4	26.6
Lancaster	85.0	15.0
Louisville	64.2	35.8
Minneapolis	32.9	67.1
Newark	79.3	20.7
New Orleans	75.3	24.7
Omaha	44.2	55.8
Richmond	67.2	32.8
Sharon[c]	70.7	29.3
Sioux City	52.7	47.3
Springfield, Ill.	62.3	37.7
Springfield, Ohio	89.0	11.0
St. Paul	47.7	52.3
Wichita	45.4	54.6
Canton[f]	88.1	11.9

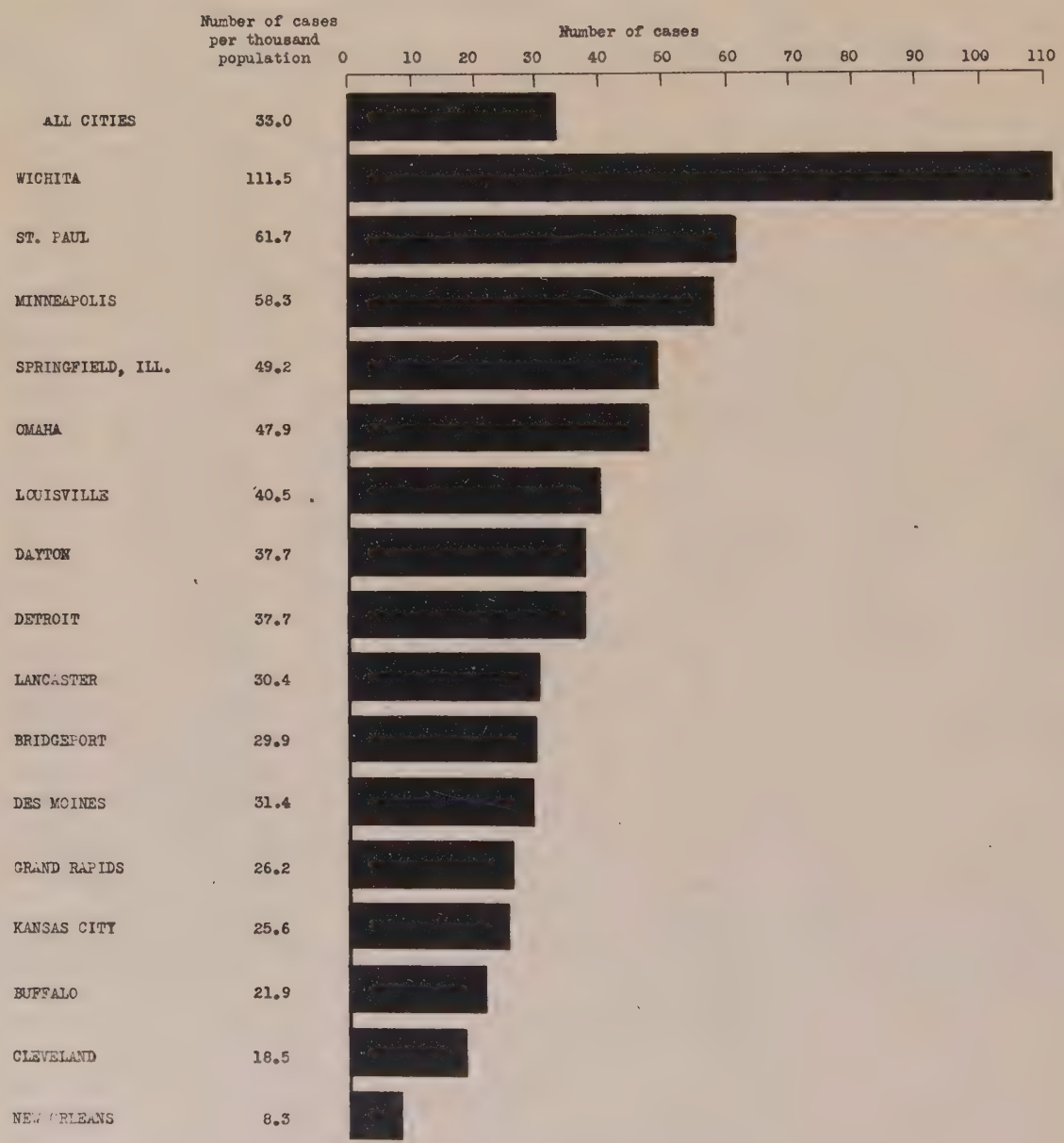
a. Excludes mothers' pension departments.
b. Percentage based on reports for nine months only.
c. Percentage based on reports for ten months only.
d. Based on average number served per month.
e. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
f. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table 1kk-29. Number of different cases[a] cared for by agencies for family welfare and relief during the year 1929, per cent distribution for public and private agencies, and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of different cases cared for by agencies for family welfare and relief during 1929										
	Number				Per cent distribution			Number per thousand population			
	By all agencies	By private agencies	By public departments		By private agencies	By public departments		By all agencies	By private agencies	By public departments	
			Outdoor relief	Mothers' pension		Outdoor relief	Mothers' pension			Outdoor relief	Mothers' pension
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total for sixteen cities	222,942	125,241	91,630	6,071	56.2	41.1	2.7	32.8	18.4	13.5	0.9
Akron[b]	n.r.	2,280	4,815	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8.3	17.4	n.r.
Bridgeport	6,573	2,819	3,659	95	42.8	55.8	1.4	29.9	12.8	16.6	0.5
Buffalo	16,225	9,333	6,361	531	57.5	39.2	3.3	21.9	12.6	8.6	0.7
Canton	2,252	2,011	115	126	89.3	5.1	5.6	18.1	16.2	0.9	1.0
Chicago[d]	55,742	28,397	25,371	1,974	50.9	45.6	3.5	17.5	8.9	8.0	0.6
Cincinnati[b]	n.r.	16,960	n.r.	496	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	32.2	n.r.	0.9
Cleveland	22,267	20,947	318	1,002	94.1	1.4	4.5	18.5	17.4	0.3	0.8
Columbus[b]	n.r.	1,646	4,050	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4.8	11.7	n.r.
Dayton	8,440	7,250	957	233	85.9	11.3	2.8	37.7	32.4	4.3	1.0
Denver[b]	n.r.	n.r.	3,591	221	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	12.0	0.7
Des Moines	5,206	4,171	657	378	80.1	12.6	7.3	31.4	25.1	4.0	2.3
Detroit	63,830	16,318	45,579	1,933	25.6	71.4	3.0	37.7	9.6	27.0	1.1
Grand Rapids	4,783	1,805	2,756	222	37.7	57.7	4.6	26.2	9.9	15.1	1.2
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	1,805	n.r.	98	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	17.5	n.r.	1.0
Indianapolis[b]	n.r.	8,144	0[c]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	20.7	0[c]	n.r.
Kansas City	10,227	9,889	241	97	96.7	2.4	0.9	25.6	24.8	0.6	0.2
Lancaster	1,885	1,848	-[e]	37	98.0	-[e]	2.0	30.4	29.8	-[e]	0.6
Louisville	9,980	8,396	1,485	99	84.1	14.9	1.0	40.5	34.1	6.0	0.4
Minneapolis	27,203	14,889	11,850	464	54.7	43.6	1.7	58.3	31.9	25.4	1.0
Newark[b]	n.r.	10,106	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	21.1	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	3,586	3,586	-[e]	-[e]	100.0	-[e]	-[e]	8.3	8.3	-[e]	-[e]
Omaha	10,576	6,735	3,595	246	63.7	34.0	2.3	47.9	30.5	16.3	1.1
Orange[b]	n.r.	1,253	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	9.5	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[b]	n.r.	3,705	4,356	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	14.9	17.5	n.r.
Sharon[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	29	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.5
Sioux City[b]	n.r.	5,198	n.r.	191	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	63.4	n.r.	2.3
Springfield, Ill.	3,294	2,573	651	70	78.1	19.8	2.1	49.2	38.4	9.7	1.1
Springfield, Ohio[b]	n.r.	2,167	61	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	29.3	0.8	n.r.
St. Louis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	544	154	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.6	0.2
St. Paul	16,359	6,067	9,846	446	37.1	60.2	2.7	61.7	22.9	37.2	1.6
Wichita	10,256	6,604	3,560	92	64.4	34.7	0.9	111.5	71.8	38.7	1.0
Wilkes-Barre[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	123	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.2

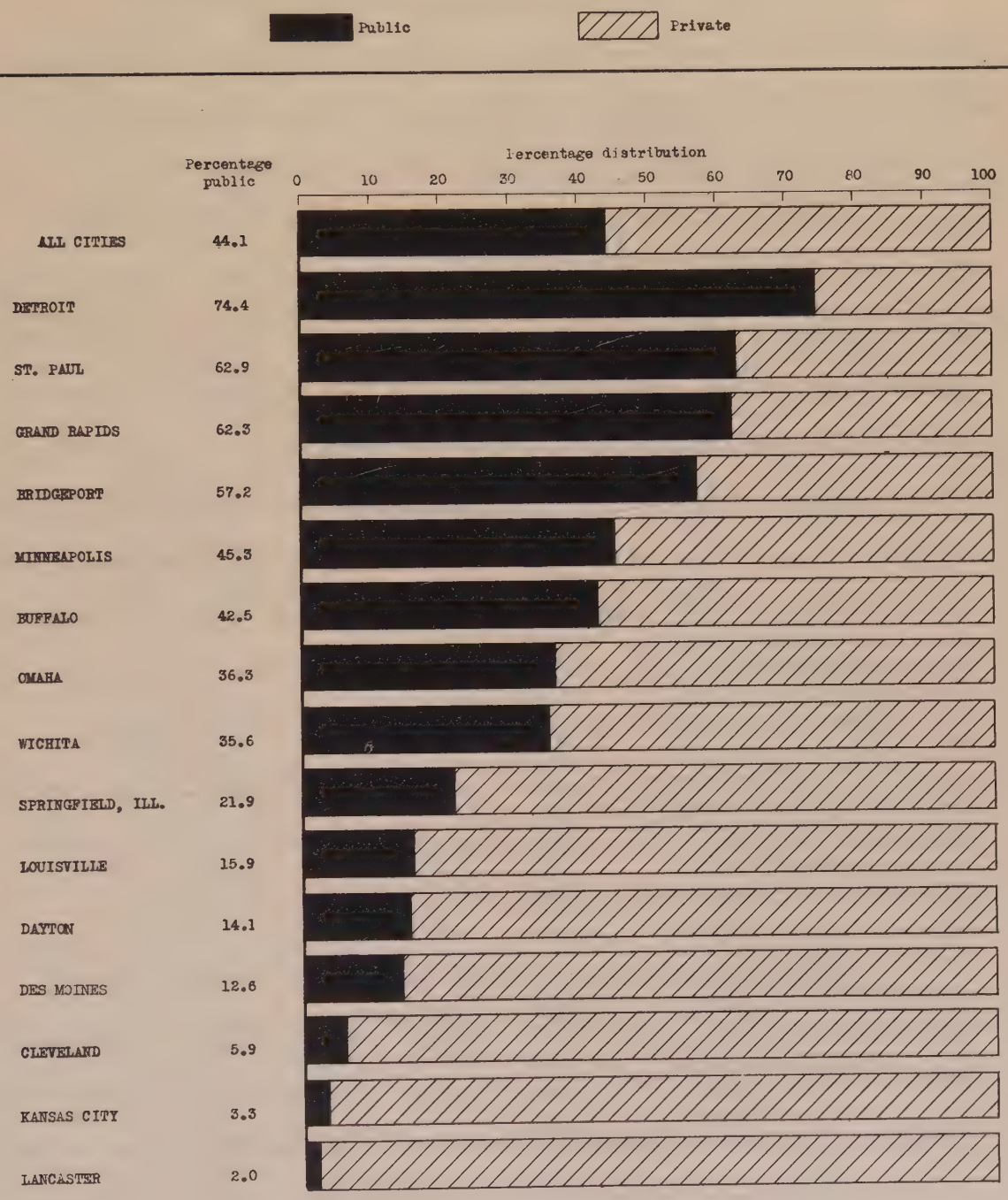
a. Includes number of different major-care cases under care during the year and all minor-care cases.
b. Not included in total.
c. All cases are reported by private agencies.
d. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul; not included in total.
e. No public department.

CHART 1kk-29. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT[a] CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1929 BY ALL AGENCIES[b] FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF



a. The number of different cases during the year was reported by each agency but duplications among two or more agencies have not been eliminated.
b. Including mothers' pension departments.

CHART 1m-29. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1929 BY ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES[a] FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF



a. Including mothers' pension departments.

main accepted by the private societies rather than by the public departments.

At present one of the few measures that throws some light on quality of service is the relationship between the average intake per month and the average number of cases carried over on the first of the month. These relationships are shown in Table laf-29. The higher the number in Column 3 of this table, the more rapid is the turn-over in cases. A low figure in this column presumably means that cases receive a fairly prolonged period of study and treatment as contrasted with the "touch-and-go" method. If this hypothesis is sound, Newark, St. Paul, New Orleans, Cleveland and Dayton stand out among this list of cities for the prolonged period of care provided to the average case. Bridgeport and Denver stand at the other extreme. In general, the average case received less attention in 1929 than in 1928.[1] This, of course, is a logical concomitant of the period of exceptional demand that is revealed both by the relief figures and the case load data. New Orleans, Omaha, Springfield, Illinois, and Lancaster are the only cities in which the average case was under care for a longer period in 1929 than in 1928 and in none of these cities was the increase marked.

Table lax-29 presents a second measure that perhaps throws some light on quality. Assuming a reasonable degree of skill and energy on the part of all case workers in the area, then presumably the smaller the case load per worker the more careful is the attention given to each case. In the area as a whole each worker served an average of 62 cases

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1. Ibid, p. 95.

Table laf-29. Average monthly intake of major-care cases compared with average number carried forward on the first of the month by all agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929

Metropolitan area	Major-care cases of all agencies[a] for family welfare and relief: 1929		
	Average monthly intake during 1929 (1)	Average number of cases carried forward on first of month (2)	Intake as a percentage of cases carried forward (3)
Total for twenty-seven cities	7,795	48,377	16.1
Akron	188	1,501	12.5
Bridgeport	312	618	50.5
Buffalo	435	2,817	15.5
Chicago[b]	923	6,502	14.2
Cincinnati	461	2,957	15.6
Cleveland	348	4,123	8.5
Columbus	359	1,035	34.7
Dayton	226	2,614	8.6
Denver	711	1,364	52.1
Des Moines	241	1,076	22.4
Detroit	586	4,510	13.0
Grand Rapids	109	818	13.4
Indianapolis	424	1,395	30.4
Kansas City	279	1,392	20.1
Lancaster	48	476	10.1
Louisville	219	1,108	19.7
Minneapolis	129	1,125	11.4
Newark	144	2,815	5.1
New Orleans	57	681	8.4
Omaha	123	993	12.4
Richmond	170	908	18.7
Sioux City	96	485	19.9
Springfield, Ill.	58	278	21.0
Springfield, Ohio	88	601	14.7
St. Louis	829	3,793	21.9
St. Paul	96	1,579	6.1
Wichita	160	813	19.6
Canton[c]	66	587	11.2

a. Excludes mothers' pension departments.
b. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
c. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table 1ax-29. Number of professional workers on the staff of family welfare and relief agencies[f] and number of cases worked on per month per professional worker: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Family welfare and relief agencies: 1929								
	Average number of professional workers			Average number of major-care cases worked on per month per professional worker			Average number of major and minor care cases worked on per month per professional worker		
	All agencies (1)	Private agencies (2)	Public departments (3)	All agencies (4)	Private agencies (5)	Public departments (6)	All agencies (7)	Private agencies (8)	Public departments (9)
Total for twenty cities	554	386	168	40	33	56	62	49	92
Akron	27	10	17	40	52	34	51	59	46
Bridgeport	15	11	4	50	30	107	66	42	133
Buffalo	85	54	31	35	19	62	43	29	65
Chicago	n.r.	n.r.	31	n.r.	n.r.	118	n.r.	n.r.	154
Cincinnati	n.r.	72	n.r.	n.r.	31	n.r.	n.r.	43	n.r.
Cleveland	n.r.	118	n.r.	n.r.	28	n.r.	n.r.	38	n.r.
Columbus	28	10	18	36	30	40	39	34	42
Dayton	19	19	0[a]	58	44	0[a]	71	54	0[a]
Denver	25	14	11	75	68	85	91	89	94
Des Moines	20	19	1	55	44	268	61	50	268
Detroit	84	21	63	48	23	56	95	79	100
Grand Rapids	17	11	6	38	29	54	50	37	74
Indianapolis	35	35	0[d]	42	42	0[d]	48	48	0[d]
Kansas City	n.r.	44	n.r.	n.r.	25	n.r.	n.r.	36	n.r.
Lancaster	7	7	-[e]	50	50	-[e]	59	59	-[e]
Louisville	27	27	0[a]	36	36	0[a]	56	52	0[a]
Minneapolis	49	41	8	20	24	0[b]	61	49	123
Newark	n.r.	37	n.r.	n.r.	24	n.r.	n.r.	41	n.r.
New Orleans	18	18	-[e]	32	32	-[e]	42	42	-[e]
Omaha	26	24	2	21	22	0[b]	47	38	150
The Oranges	n.r.	6	n.r.	n.r.	40	n.r.	n.r.	47	n.r.
Richmond	28	25	3	20	n.r.	23	n.r.	n.r.	131
Sharon	n.r.	5	n.r.	n.r.	36	n.r.	n.r.	52	n.r.
Sioux City	12	12	-[c]	30	20	-[c]	56	47	-[c]
Springfield, Ill.	9	6	3	37	24	62	59	53	70
Springfield, Ohio	7	7	-[c]	69	61	-[c]	77	70	-[c]
St. Louis	68	68	0[a]	n.r.	n.r.	0[a]	n.r.	n.r.	0[a]
St. Paul	34	32	2	30	32	0[b]	63	41	410
Wichita	10	8	2	54	67	0[b]	118	111	149

a. No professional workers reported; all staff classified as non-professional.
b. All cases are classified as minor-care.
c. Less than one worker per month.
d. All professional workers and all cases are reported by private agencies.
e. No public department.
f. Excludes mothers' pension departments. See Table 1Bf-29.

per month, of which 40 were major care cases. In every city except Akron the case load per worker was higher in the public departments than in the private agencies. In general the case loads per worker in the public departments seem unreasonably high.

The amounts of refunds and repayments by clients were not compiled in 1928. Hence there is no basis for judging whether the data in Table lap-29 represent exceptionally small amounts of refunds, though usually fewer refunds are expected in a year of special demand. The public departments, which give the bulk of the relief, received less than one-half of one per cent in refunds. The private agencies, which usually have a somewhat better expectancy on refunds than the public departments, received only 3.5 per cent of the amount they gave in relief. If 1929 is a characteristic year, it would seem that in all but a few cities, budget committees could ignore refunds as a source of income.

There has always been some uncertainty as to whether agencies for the relief of ex-soldiers should be included in total family welfare figures for each city or whether they should be shown separately. In order to meet both points of view, Tables las-29 and lat-29 have been prepared, setting forth totals for relief and case load respectively. In these tables the data submitted by the agencies for ex-soldiers have been combined with the data submitted by the mothers' pension departments and the family welfare agencies. For the area as a whole the amount of relief per capita population is increased by $0.05 as a result but the per cent distribution between public and private agencies remains practically unchanged. In other words, the amount of relief given by the ex-soldier agencies in the area is too small to affect the general conclusions

Table lap-29. Refunds and repayments by clients of relief and loans given by agencies for family welfare and relief during 1929 and percentage of total relief and loans refunded.

Metropolitan area	Refunds and repayments by clients of relief and loans given by agencies for family welfare and relief: 1929.					
	All agencies		Private agencies		Public departments[a]	
	Total amount of refunds and repayments during the year (1)	Percentage of total relief and loans refunded (2)	Total amount of refunds and repayments during the year (3)	Percentage of total relief and loans refunded (4)	Total amount of refunds and repayments during the year (5)	Percentage of total relief and loans refunded (6)
Total for twenty-seven cities	$132,650	1.7	$114,157	3.5	$18,493	0.4
Akron	2,845	2.5	1,513	4.1	1,332	1.8
Bridgeport	7,378	5.7	3,850	13.7	3,528	3.4
Buffalo	10,873	1.2	1,654	0.8	9,219	1.3
Chicago[d]	15,341	1.2	15,341	2.3	0	-
Cincinnati	36,595	12.5	36,595	17.7	0	-
Cleveland	3,570	0.6	3,570	0.7	0	-
Columbus	1,172	1.5	1,172	5.8	0	-
Dayton	343	0.2	343	0.3	0	-
Denver	11,034	4.8	9,854	11.7	1,180	0.8
Des Moines	573	0.5	564	1.0	9	(c)
Detroit	8,630	0.5	5,605	5.8	3,025	0.2
Grand Rapids	604	1.4	404	4.3	200	0.6
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	n.r.	1,423	6.7	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	1,330	0.7	1,330	1.3	0	-
Kansas City	763	0.4	763	0.5	0	-
Lancaster	935	5.2	935	5.2	0	-
Louisville	3,099	2.6	3,099	3.1	0	-
Minneapolis	1,176	0.6	1,176	0.9	0	-
Newark	1,464	0.6	1,464	2.2	0	-
New Orleans	1,015	1.9	1,015	1.9	0	-
Omaha	2,805	4.0	2,805	6.1	0	-
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	n.r.	4,407	13.8	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	6,515	5.5	6,515	7.3	0	-
Sioux City	1,621	4.3	1,621	4.9	0	-
Springfield, Ill.	434	0.7	434	3.3	0	-
Springfield, Ohio	0	-	0	-	0	-
St. Louis	7,431	1.6	7,431	2.4	0	-
St. Paul	5,104	2.3	5,104	5.1	0	-
Wichita	0	-	0	-	0	-
Canton[e]	126	0.2	126	0.3	0	-

a. Exclude mothers' pension departments.
b. Not included in total.
c. Less than one-tenth of one per cent.
d. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
e. Figures received too late to be included in total.

Table las-29. Relief given during 1929 by family welfare agencies, mothers' pension departments, and agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families; per cent distribution for public and private agencies, and amounts per capita population.

Metropolitan area	Relief given during 1929							
	Amount			Per cent distribution		Amount per capita population		
	Total	Private agencies	Public departments	Private agencies	Public agencies	Total	Private agencies	Public departments
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for twenty-two cities[d]	9,904,171	2,534,547	7,369,624	25.6	74.4	$1.06	$0.27	$0.79
Akron	172,408	38,364	134,044	22.3	77.7	0.63	0.14	0.49
Bridgeport	180,922	41,612	139,310	23.0	77.0	0.82	0.19	0.63
Buffalo	1,397,608	218,245	1,179,363	15.6	84.4	1.89	0.30	1.59
Canton	105,955	37,509	68,446	35.4	64.6	0.85	0.30	0.55
Chicago[b]	2,445,197	697,060	1,748,137	28.5	71.5	0.77	0.22	0.55
Cincinnati[c]	576,449	195,579	380,870	33.9	66.1	1.09	0.37	0.72
Cleveland	1,135,559	595,713	539,846	52.5	47.5	0.94	0.49	0.45
Columbus[a]	n.r.	34,083	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.99	n.r.
Dayton	224,629	111,034	113,595	49.4	50.6	1.00	0.50	0.50
Denver	345,494	99,951	245,543	28.9	71.1	1.15	0.33	0.82
Detroit	2,950,912	108,117	2,842,795	3.7	96.3	1.74	0.06	1.68
Grand Rapids	130,503	12,719	117,784	9.7	90.3	0.71	0.07	0.64
Harrisburg[a]	n.r.	22,210	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.22	n.r.
Indianapolis[a]	n.r.	106,144	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.27	n.r.
Kansas City	229,413	145,289	84,124	63.3	36.7	0.57	0.36	0.21
Lancaster	34,003	18,374	15,629	54.0	46.0	0.55	0.30	0.25
Louisville	160,563	103,984	56,579	64.8	35.2	0.65	0.42	0.23
Minneapolis	411,713	129,861	281,852	31.5	68.5	0.88	0.28	0.60
Newark	437,878	71,214	366,664	16.3	83.7	0.91	0.15	0.76
New Orleans	60,252	60,252	0	100.0	0	0.14	0.14	0
Omaha	181,207	46,095	135,112	25.4	74.6	0.82	0.21	0.61
The Oranges[a]	n.r.	34,562	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.26	n.r.
Richmond[a]	n.r.	89,731	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.36	n.r.
Sioux City	75,660	33,041	42,619	43.7	56.3	0.92	0.40	0.52
Springfield, Ill.	82,787	13,518	69,269	16.3	83.7	1.23	0.20	1.03
Springfield, Ohio[a]	n.r.	36,822	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.50	n.r.
St. Louis	523,621	315,633	207,988	60.3	39.7	0.53	0.32	0.21
St. Paul	393,930	110,321	283,609	28.0	72.0	1.49	0.42	1.07
Wichita	92,705	28,122	64,583	30.3	69.7	1.01	0.31	0.70

a. Not included in total.
b. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Not included in total.
c. Complete except for American Red Cross.
d. Complete except for agencies noted in Chicago and Cincinnati.

Table lat-29. Average number of cases served per month during 1929 by family welfare agencies, mothers' pension departments, and agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families; per cent distribution for public and private agencies, and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases served per month during 1929							
	Number served			Per cent distribution		Number per thousand population		
	Total (1)	Private agencies (2)	Public departments (3)	Private agencies (4)	Public departments (5)	Total (6)	Private agencies (7)	Public departments (8)
Total for nineteen cities[a]	51,537	28,836	22,701	56.0	44.0	7	4	3
Akron[b]	n.r.	1,006	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4	n.r.
Bridgeport	1,462	853	609	58.3	41.7	7	4	3
Buffalo	4,918	1,883	3,035	38.3	61.7	7	3	4
Canton	824	618	206	75.0	25.0	7	5	2
Chicago[c]	12,570	5,509	7,061	43.8	56.2	4	2	2
Cincinnati[d]	n.r.	4,171	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8	n.r.
Cleveland	6,762	4,992	1,770	73.8	26.2	6	4	2
Dayton	1,934	1,157	777	59.8	40.2	9	5	4
Denver	2,899	1,671	1,228	57.6	42.4	10	6	4
Detroit	10,292	2,485	7,807	24.1	75.9	6	1	5
Grand Rapids	1,091	479	612	43.9	56.1	6	3	3
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	437	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4	n.r.
Indianapolis[b]	n.r.	1,891	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5	n.r.
Kansas City	3,267	2,978	289	91.2	8.8	8	7	1
Lancaster	542	508	34	93.7	6.3	9	8	1
Louisville	2,177	1,982	195	91.0	9.0	9	8	1
Minneapolis	3,464	2,095	1,369	60.5	39.5	7	4	3
Newark	3,339	1,738	1,601	52.1	47.9	7	4	3
New Orleans	999	999	0	100.0	0	2	2	0
Omaha	1,920	910	1,010	47.4	52.6	9	4	5
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	326	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2	n.r.
Sharon[b]	n.r.	327	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	6	n.r.
Sioux City	881	561	320	63.7	36.3	11	7	4
Springfield, Ill.	640	370	270	57.8	42.2	10	6	4
Springfield, Ohio[b]	n.r.	609	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8	n.r.
St. Louis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	622	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1
St. Paul	2,723	1,529	1,194	56.2	43.8	10	6	4
Wichita	1,403	1,028	375	73.3	26.7	15	11	4

a. Complete except for agencies noted in Chicago.
b. Not included in total.
c. Complete except for Catholic Central Charity Bureau and Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Not included in total.
d. Complete except for American Red Cross. Not included in total.

drawn with regard to family welfare and relief. In specific cities, however, a result is obtained that may be of local significance. Similarly the differences obtained in the case load figures for the area are not important, though in specific cities it may be useful to compare Table 1m-29 with Table 1at-29.

Table 1Ba-29 presents a summary of the applications received during 1929 by mothers' pension departments. In the area as a whole, 5,480 such applications received consideration during the year. Applications may be closed in two ways: they may be rejected, or they may be approved. Among the 3,712 applications closed during the year, 1,760 or 47.4 per cent were rejected. In specific cities, this proportion rose as high as 72.2 per cent in Dayton and fell as low as 2.0 per cent in Kansas City.

In mothers' pension work considerable has been said about the length of time applications remain on file before the department completes its investigation. Often this may be due to the slowness with which sources submit the information the department requests. Or it may be due to the fact that appropriations are exhausted or wholly committed and that there is for that reason little cause to expedite the investigation of additional applications. Table 1Bc-29 indicates that for the area as a whole only about half the applications pending at the beginning of the month are worked on during the month. These ratios are lowest in Wilkes-Barre and St. Louis. Buffalo, Denver, Minneapolis, and St. Paul reported all applications pending at the first of the month as worked on during the month.

Table 1Ba-29. Summary of applications for mothers' pensions during the year 1929 and percentage rejected of the total number closed.

Metropolitan area	Applications for mothers' pensions: 1929					
	Number carried over January 1 (1)	Intake during the year (2)	Number closed during the year (3)	Number carried forward December 31 (4)	Rejected	
					Number (5)	Percentage of total closed during year (6)
Total for twenty cities	1,342	4,138	3,712	1,768	1,760	47.4
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	102	196	201	97	88	43.8
Chicago	346	1,360	1,188	518	719	60.5
Cincinnati	253	217	116	354	56	48.3
Cleveland	34	708	527	215	297	56.4
Dayton	92	101	108	85	78	72.2
Denver	61	105	96	70	6	(b)
Des Moines	8	134	135	7	25	18.5
Grand Rapids	21	86	96	11	31	(b)
Harrisburg	15	73	30	58	24	(b)
Kansas City	96	39	104	31	2	2.0
Lancaster	13	24	15	22	11	(b)
Louisville	14	115	94	35	42	(b)
Minneapolis[a]	33	n.r.	n.r.	46	n.r.	n.r.
Omaha	62	108	164	6	77	47.0
Sharon	17	13	15	15	13	(b)
Springfield, Ill.	51	31	53	29	39	(b)
Springfield, Ohio[a]	32	n.r.	n.r.	31	n.r.	n.r.
St. Louis	37	130	77	90	22	(b)
St. Paul	9	611	600	20	175	29.2
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkes Barre	111	87	93	105	55	(b)

a. Not included in total.
b. Less than 100 applications closed during the year.

Table 1Bc-29. Average number of applications for mothers' pensions open per month during 1929, average number and percentage worked on.

Metropolitan area	Applications for mothers' pensions: 1929		
	Average number of applications open per month (1)	Applications worked on	
		Average number per month (2)	Percentage of total number open (3)
Total for twenty-one cities	2,058	1,141	54.9
Buffalo	138	138	100.0
Chicago	599	494	82.5
Cincinnati	350	94	27.0
Cleveland	209	76	36.3
Dayton	93	37	(b)
Denver	65	65	(b)
Des Moines	17	14	(b)
Grand Rapids	22	19	(b)
Harrisburg	40	6	(b)
Kansas City	69	12	(b)
Lancaster	18	5	(b)
Louisville	41	19	(b)
Minneapolis[a]	53	53	(b)
Omaha	33	13	(b)
Sharon	13	5	(b)
Springfield, Ill.	41	10	(b)
St. Louis	76	7	(b)
St. Paul	66	66	(b)
Wilkes-Barre	123	8	(b)

a. Figures based on reports for 10 months only.
b. Less than 100 applications carried over on first of month.

Table 1Bb-29, like Table 1af-29, relates carry-over to intake. The interpretation of the results, however, is not identical in the two tables. In Column 3 of Table 1af-29 a low figure denoted slow turn-over and therefore presumably reflected longer and more careful treatment of cases. In Table 1Bb-29 a low figure in Column 3 may mean that investigations are unduly slow and that applicants are kept in suspense for a considerable period before their petitions are either approved or else definitely rejected.

As distinguished from Table 1Ba-29, which presents a summary of applications received by Mothers' Pension departments, Table 1Bh-29 gives a summary of the Mothers' Pension cases accepted and under care. A total of 9,357 awards were effective in the area during the year 1929. The number of cases active at the close of the year exceeded by 233 the number under care January 1. This increase seems smaller than would have been expected in view of a normal increase in population and of the marked increase in requests for relief as evidenced by Chart 1bc-29.

There is considerable interest in the methods of mothers' pension departments - especially with regard to the extent and intensity of their case work. Table 1Bd-29 indicates that in only about a quarter of the cases is the service limited to the paying of the pension. Four cities - Buffalo, Chicago, Harrisburg, and Minneapolis reported that all cases receiving current awards also received some case work attention each month. Sioux City is the only city that reported payment without case work service in 100 per cent of its cases. In some cities grants are occasionally suspended temporarily, due to exhaustion of appropriations, doubt as to whether the case should be continued, or some

Table 1Bb-29. Average number of applications for mothers' pensions carried over on the first of the month, intake during the year, and average monthly intake as a percentage of average number of applications carried over on the first of the month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Applications for mothers' pensions: 1929		
	Average number carried over on first of month (1)	Intake during the year (2)	Average monthly intake as a percentage of average number of applications carried over (3)
Total for twenty-one cities	1,699	4,321	21
Buffalo	122	196	13
Chicago	486	1,360	23
Cincinnati	332	217	5
Cleveland	150	708	39
Dayton	85	101	(a)
Denver	57	105	(a)
Des Moines	6	134	(a)
Grand Rapids	15	86	(a)
Harrisburg	34	73	(a)
Kansas City	66	39	(a)
Lancaster	18	24	(a)
Louisville	31	115	(a)
Minneapolis	35	183	(a)
Omaha	24	108	(a)
Sharon	12	13	(a)
Springfield, Ill.	39	31	(a)
St. Louis	65	130	(a)
St. Paul	15	611	(a)
Wilkes-Barre	115	87	6

a. Average number carried over on first of month was less than 100.

Table 1Bh-29. Summary of cases under the care of mothers' pension departments during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Cases under the care of mothers' pension departments: 1929				
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Intake during year (2)	Total number of cases under care during year (3)	Number discontinued during the year (4)	Number under care on December 31 (5)
Total for twenty-four cities	7,255	2,102	9,357	1,869	7,488
Bridgeport	72	23	95	25	70
Buffalo	450	81	531	85	446
Canton	87	39	126	22	104
Chicago	1,567	407	1,974	364	1,610
Cincinnati	438	58	496	82	414
Cleveland	825	177	1,002	200	802
Dayton	203	30	233	64	169
Denver	181	40	221	35	186
Des Moines	251	127	378	124	254
Detroit	1,403	530	1,933	430	1,503
Grand Rapids	158	64	222	51	171
Harrisburg	92	6	98	12	86
Kansas City, Mo.	67	30	97	13	84
Lancaster	34	3	37	6	31
Louisville	49	50	99	14	85
Minneapolis	360	104	464	89	375
Omaha	166	80	246	66	180
Sharon	28	1	29	4	25
Sioux City	147	44	191	35	156
Springfield, Ill.	57	13	70	13	57
St. Louis	100	54	154	45	109
St. Paul	349	97	446	63	383
Wichita	82	10	92	20	72
Wilkes-Barre	89	34	123	7	116

Table 1Bd-29. Average monthly number of cases receiving current grants from mothers' pension departments during the year 1929; per cent distribution of cases receiving payment only, payment and case work service, and other cases.[c]

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases under the care of mothers' pension departments per month: 1929			
	Number	Per cent distribution		
		Received payment only	Received payment and case work service	Other[c]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for twenty-three cities	7,470	23.2	76.2	0.6
Bridgeport	77	(b)	(b)	(b)
Buffalo	450	0	100.0	0
Canton[a]	100	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Chicago	1,676	0	100.0	0
Cincinnati	428	2.2	97.8	0
Cleveland	814	8.5	89.5	2.0
Dayton	187	57.2	42.8	0
Denver	189	29.5	70.5	0
Des Moines	259	49.2	49.4	1.4
Detroit	1,487	42.4	57.6	0
Grand Rapids	170	72.2	27.0	0.8
Harrisburg	90	0	100.0	0
Kansas City	76	(b)	(b)	(b)
Lancaster	34	(b)	(b)	(b)
Louisville	71	(b)	(b)	(b)
Minneapolis	382	0	100.0	0
Newark[a]	59	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Omaha	163	59.1	28.1	12.8
Sharon	26	(b)	(b)	(b)
Sioux City	155	100.0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	59	(b)	(b)	(b)
St. Louis	126	6.5	93.2	0.3
St. Paul	374	37.5	62.5	0
Wichita	78	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wilkes-Barre	101	37.0	63.0	0

a. Not included in total.
b. Less than 100 cases under care.
c. Other cases are cases carried as current grants which nevertheless do not receive payments during the month reported.

similar reason. In Omaha this class of case was reported more frequently than elsewhere but even in that city only 12.8 per cent of the total active cases fell into this category.

Table 1Be-29 provides a comparison of the number of cases accepted by the mothers' pension departments in the various cities during the year 1929. For the area this figure was 1.8 cases per ten thousand population. Harrisburg, Lancaster, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Sharon reported less than one case accepted per ten thousand population. Des Moines was highest with 7.7 cases accepted per ten thousand population.

Another basis upon which comparisons may be made is provided by Table 1Bg-29. In this instance the comparison is expressed in terms of the active case load on a given day. On this basis, Des Moines and Sioux City still head the list with Kansas City and St. Louis still at the foot. The position of Sharon and Harrisburg is changed, however, and St. Paul draws ahead of several cities clustered near it in the preceding table. There is no necessary regularity in the rate at which new applications may be expected. On the whole the average case load is probably a better basis than annual intake on which to make inter-city comparisons.

The average case load per worker is higher in the mothers' pension departments than in the private agencies and lower than in the public departments of outdoor relief as is evidenced by comparing Table 1Bf-29 with Table 1ax-29. Probably it is safer to base inter-city comparisons on Column 3 of Table 1Bf-29 than on Column 2. In some departments the work done on investigations is more intensive than the service given to cases receiving current grants. Hence the figure based upon

Table 1Be-29. Number of mothers' pension cases taken under care during the year 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of mothers' pension cases taken under care during 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-four cities	2,102	1.8
Bridgeport	23	1.0
Buffalo	81	1.1
Canton	39	3.1
Chicago	407	1.3
Cincinnati	58	1.1
Cleveland	177	1.5
Dayton	30	1.3
Denver	40	1.3
Des Moines	127	7.7
Detroit	530	3.1
Grand Rapids	64	3.5
Harrisburg	6	0.6
Kansas City	30	0.8
Lancaster	3	0.5
Louisville	50	2.0
Minneapolis	104	2.2
Omaha	80	3.6
Sharon	1	0.2
Sioux City	44	5.4
Springfield, Ill.	13	1.9
St. Louis	54	0.6
St. Paul	97	3.7
Wichita	10	1.1
Wilkes-Barre	34	1.6

Table 1Bg-29. Average number of cases under the care of mothers' pension departments on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases under the care of mothers' pension departments on the first of the month: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-four cities	7,395	6.3
Bridgeport	75	3.4
Buffalo	443	6.0
Canton	96	7.7
Chicago	1,642	5.2
Cincinnati	423	8.0
Cleveland	799	6.6
Dayton	184	8.2
Denver	185	6.2
Des Moines	249	15.0
Detroit	1,443	8.5
Grand Rapids	165	9.0
Harrisburg	89	8.6
Kansas City, Mo.	74	1.9
Lancaster	34	5.5
Louisville	67	2.7
Minneapolis	373	8.0
Omaha	156	7.1
Sharon	26	4.6
Sioux City	152	18.5
Springfield, Ill.	58	8.7
St. Louis	121	1.2
St. Paul	366	13.8
Wichita	77	8.4
Wilkes-Barre	98	4.7

Table 1Bf-29. Average number of professional workers on the staff of mothers' pension departments during the year 1929, average number of current grants per professional worker, and average number of current grants and applications worked on each month per professional worker.

Metropolitan area	Mothers' pensions: 1929		
	Average number of professional workers per month (1)	Average number of current grants per professional worker (2)	Average number of current grants and applications worked on each month per professional worker (3)
Total for nineteen cities	92	59	71
Bridgeport	2	40	40
Buffalo	11	40	52
Canton[a]	1	100	n.r.
Chicago	28	60	78
Cincinnati	5	81	99
Cleveland	15	54	59
Dayton	2	124	149
Denver	1	131	176
Des Moines	2	130	137
Detroit[a]	19	79	n.r.
Grand Rapids	2	85	95
Harrisburg	2	45	48
Kansas City	2	34	39
Lancaster	2	22	25
Louisville	4	19	23
Minneapolis[a]	10	40	n.r.
Omaha	2	81	88
Sharon	(b)	103	123
Sioux City[a]	(b)	621	n.r.
Springfield, Ill.	1	59	69
St. Louis	2	84	88
St. Paul	7	56	66
Wilkes-Barre	2	46	49

a. Not included in total.
b. Less than 1.

work done in both types of cases is probably the better one to use. The lowest case load per worker was reported by Louisville and the highest by Denver. The median is 78 cases per worker.

Table 2a-29 shows the amount of relief given by the agencies that serve ex-service men and their families. In a majority of the cities these funds are supplied entirely by the private agencies. Nevertheless, due largely to the figures in Buffalo and Omaha, sixty per cent of the total funds for the area are derived from taxes. For the area as a whole the amount of relief per thousand population as shown in Chart 2-29 was somewhat larger in 1929 than in 1928. In 1928 the figure was $42.19 per thousand population as compared with $47.04 in 1929. In specific cities, the increase was very large. The 1929 figure in Omaha is more than double that for 1928. Buffalo increased from $213.71 per thousand population in 1928 to $272.35 in 1929. Sharon, which was third highest in 1928 is still third highest in 1929 and reports a $10 increase per thousand population.

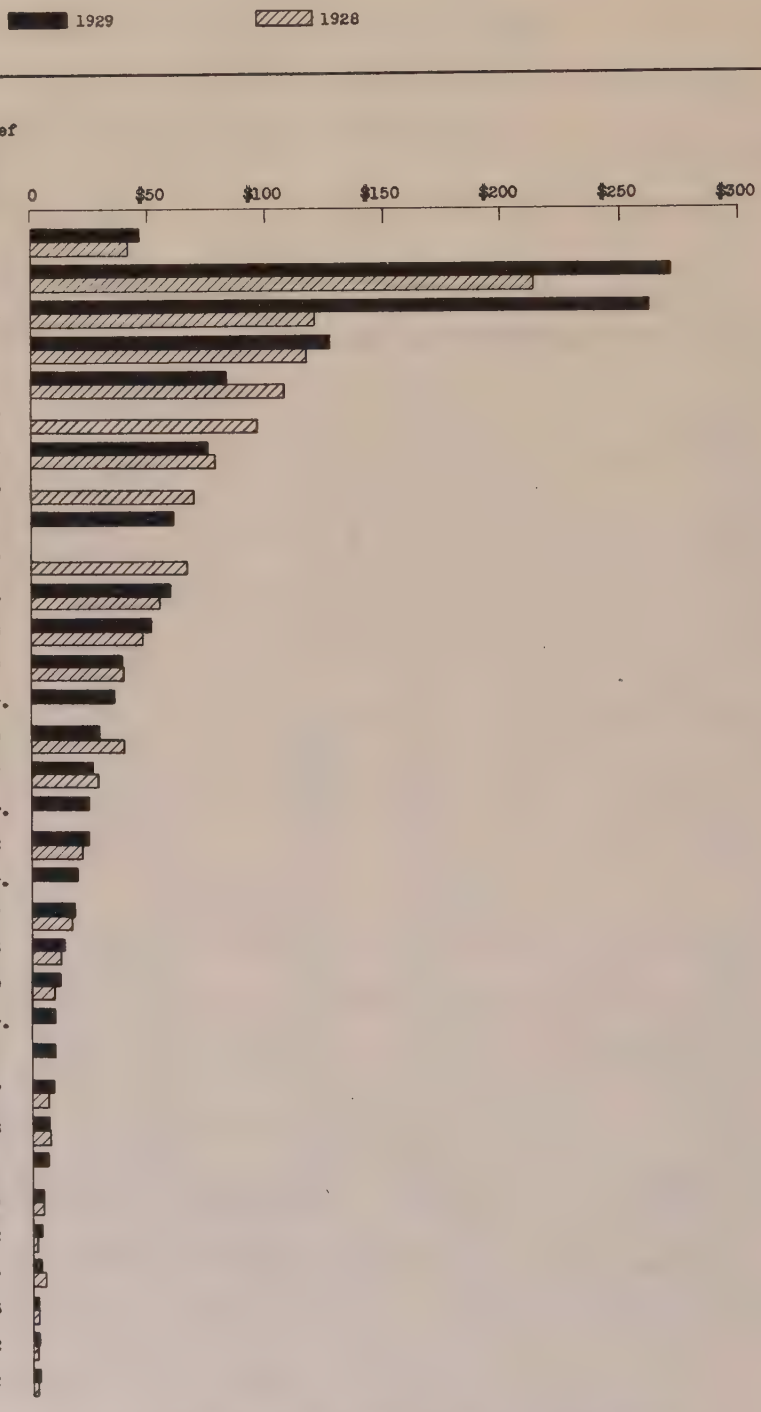
A relief curve for the 24 months' period based on the figures in Table 2b-29 would resemble somewhat the curve shown in Chart 1bc-29. Here, as in the family relief curve, the figures during the summer of 1929 did not fall to the levels of the preceding year, and the fall and early winter witnessed an abrupt upward movement. Moreover, the data of the ex-service agencies are more representative than those on which Chart 1bc-29 is based, since the latter includes only 15 cities as compared with 22 cities included in the ex-service data.

Table 2a-29. Relief given during 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families, per cent distribution for public and private agencies, and amount per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Relief given by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families: 1929							
	Amount			Per cent distribution		Amount per thousand population		
	Total	By private agencies	By public departments	By private agencies	By public departments	Total	By private agencies	By public departments
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for twenty-nine cities	$568,483	$227,256	$341,227	40.0	60.0	$43.25	$17.29	$25.96
Akron	1,122	1,122	0	100.0	0	4.07	4.07	0
Bridgeport	13,546	13,546	0	100.0	0	61.57	61.57	0
Buffalo	200,994	3,587	197,407	1.8	98.2	272.35	4.86	267.49
Canton	3,584	1,116	2,468	31.1	68.9	28.90	9.00	19.90
Chicago	78,762	34,198	44,564	43.4	56.6	24.78	10.76	14.02
Cleveland	101,121	86,000	15,121	85.0	15.0	83.92	71.37	12.55
Columbus[b]	n.r.	2,939	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8.52	n.r.
Dayton	17,091	1,907	15,184	11.2	88.8	76.30	8.51	67.79
Denver	15,540	15,540	0	100.0	0	51.97	51.97	0
Detroit	11,887	11,887	0	100.0	0	7.03	7.03	0
Grand Rapids	3,357	3,357	0	100.0	0	18.34	18.34	0
Harrisburg	960	960	0	100.0	0	9.32	9.32	0
Indianapolis	1,073	1,073	0	100.0	0	2.73	2.73	0
Kansas City	2,631	2,631	0	100.0	0	6.59	6.59	0
Lancaster	286	286	0	100.0	0	4.61	4.61	0
Louisville	2,380	2,380	0	100.0	0	9.67	9.67	0
Minneapolis	5,433	5,433	0	100.0	0	11.63	11.63	0
Newark	4,812	4,812	0	100.0	0	10.03	10.03	0
New Orleans	6,027	6,027	0	100.0	0	13.89	13.89	0
Omaha	58,044	0	58,044	0	100.0	262.64	0	264.64
The Oranges	2,634	2,634	0	100.0	0	19.95	19.95	0
Richmond	810	810	0	100.0	0	3.25	3.25	0
Sharon	7,172	7,172	0	100.0	0	128.07	128.07	0
Sioux City	4,880	0	4,880	0	100.0	59.51	0	59.51
Springfield, Ill.	293	293	0	100.0	0	4.37	4.37	0
Springfield, Ohio	2,910	467	2,443	16.0	84.0	39.32	6.31	33.01
St. Louis	2,820	2,820	0	100.0	0	2.89	2.89	0
St. Paul	9,546	9,546	0	100.0	0	36.02	36.02	0
Wichita	2,451	2,451	0	100.0	0	26.64	26.64	0
Wilkes-Barre	5,201	5,201	0	100.0	0	25.13	25.13	0
Cincinnati[a]	43,937	492	43,445	1.1	98.9	83.53	0.94	82.59

a. Includes figures for two agencies; one did not report; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

CHART 2-29. AMOUNT OF RELIEF PER THOUSAND POPULATION GIVEN DURING 1928 and 1929 BY AGENCIES FOR THE AID OF SERVICE AND EX-SERVICE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES



a. Not included in registration in 1929. b. Not included in registration in 1928. n.r. Not reported.

Table 2b-29. Relief given by all agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families in twenty-two cities[a] during each month of the years 1928 and 1929.

Month	Relief given by all agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families in twenty-two cities	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)
January	$47,200	$47,609
February	48,369	48,575
March	50,648	50,395
April	44,690	40,403
May	44,434	35,865
June	35,763	33,358
July	34,801	30,440
August	37,326	30,692
September	37,652	30,888
October	38,653	33,256
November	45,655	35,534
December	58,958	45,178

a. Cities included: Akron, Buffalo, Canton, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Lancaster, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Richmond, Sharon, Sioux City, Springfield, Illinois, Springfield, Ohio, St. Louis, Wichita.

Table 2e-29 provides a summary of the major care cases served by agencies for ex-soldiers during the year 1929. Detroit had a larger number of different cases under care during the year than any other city. A considerable reduction in case load, however, was reported by Detroit. The number of cases under care December 31 was 1,648 as compared with 6,373 under care at the beginning of the year. A number of cities that were unable in 1928 to divide reopened cases into "old" and "recurrent" supplied these data in 1929 with the result that an unduplicated total of different cases could be given for 28 cities.

Table 2k-29 shows both the average number of cases served per month by the veterans' agencies and the distribution of this average case load between major care and minor care cases. In the area as a whole, there were on the average, 11,432 cases of ex-service men receiving attention each month. More than half of this average case load consisted of cases classified as major care.

The figures in Column 1 of Table 2k-29 are complete both for 1928 and 1929 for 24 cities. The average monthly case load expressed in terms of population is shown for these 24 cities for the two years in Table 2m-29. In the area as a whole the average case load remained approximately constant in the two years. In the specific cities, also, the changes from one year to the other are slight. Ever since the close of the war, predictions have been voiced that the case work for ex-soldiers would soon terminate or at least that it would not continue as a distinct function. The data set forth in this table indicate that no trend is thus far apparent that would presage the fulfillment of this prediction.

Table 2e-29. Summary of cases under care of agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families: 1929

Metropolitan area	Major care cases under the care of agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families: 1929							
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Intake during year				Number of different cases under care during year (6)	Number closed during year (7)	Number under care on December 31 (8)
		Total (2)	New (3)	Reopened				
				Last closed prior to this calendar year (4)	Last closed during this calendar year (5)			
Total for twenty-eight cities	13,046	17,879	9,232	6,239	2,408	28,517	22,328	8,597
Akron	275	859	233	423	203	929	992	140
Bridgeport	456	198	138	47	13	641	179	475
Buffalo	525	1,598	761	816	21	2,102	1,439	684
Canton	12	79	32	20	27	64	78	13
Chicago	1,456	4,024	1,747	1,540	737	4,743	3,834	1,646
Cleveland	855	1,210	1,057	136	17	2,048	1,104	961
Dayton	817	651	296	353	2	1,466	683	785
Denver	714	1,373	387	986	0	2,087	1,717	370
Detroit	6,373	2,525	2,045	155	325	8,573	7,250	1,648
Grand Rapids	7	32	10	18	4	35	20	19
Harrisburg	327	208	163	45	0	535	11	524
Indianapolis	130	1,345	565	483	297	1,178	1,231	244
Kansas City	127	1,277	658	348	271	1,133	1,274	130
Lancaster	83	153	69	84	0	236	159	77
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis	15	38	27	8	3	50	40	13
Newark	52	319	179	96	44	327	295	76
New Orleans	254	256	96	160	0	510	444	66
Omaha	102	233	90	118	25	310	183	152
The Oranges	17	34	17	9	8	43	36	15
Richmond	8	5	2	2	1	12	8	5
Sharon	44	49	49	0	0	93	32	61
Sioux City[a]	47	18	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	18	47
Springfield, Ill.	26	259	129	61	69	216	253	32
Springfield, Ohio	171	320	125	171	24	467	265	226
St. Louis	20	59	35	19	5	74	59	20
St. Paul	82	478	183	52	243	317	491	69
Wichita	95	283	128	87	68	310	241	137
Wilkes-Barre	5	14	11	2	1	18	10	9

a. Not included in total.

Table 2k-29. Average number of cases served per month during 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families; number and per cent distribution of major-care and minor-care cases.

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases served[a] per month by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families: 1929				
	Number			Per cent distribution	
	Total (1)	Major-care (2)	Minor-care (3)	Major-care (4)	Minor-care (5)
Total for thirty cities	11,432	6,258	5,174	54.7	45.3
Akron	416	210	206	50.5	49.5
Bridgeport	388	346	42	89.2	10.8
Buffalo	849	580	269	68.3	31.7
Canton	122	17	105	13.7	86.3
Chicago	1,738	1,482	256	85.2	14.8
Cleveland	1,222	871	351	71.2	28.8
Dayton	395	386	9	97.6	2.4
Denver	430	233	197	54.2	45.8
Detroit	822	822	0[c]	100.0	0
Grand Rapids	73	14	59	-[e]	-[e]
Harrisburg	44	44	0[c]	-[e]	-[e]
Indianapolis	219	212	7	96.8	3.2
Kansas City	1,405	188	1,217	13.4	86.6
Lancaster	97	95	2	-[e]	-[e]
Louisville	591	0[d]	591	0	100.0
Minneapolis	75	17	58	-[e]	-[e]
Newark	235	71	164	30.0	70.0
New Orleans	235	82	153	34.9	65.1
Omaha	547	64	483	11.6	88.4
The Oranges	42	19	23	-[e]	-[e]
Richmond	183	3	180	1.9	98.1
Sharon	66	44	22	-[e]	-[e]
Sioux City	49	49	0	-[e]	-[e]
Springfield, Ill.	51	44	7	-[e]	-[e]
Springfield, Ohio	163	141	22	86.4	13.6
St. Louis	389	21	368	5.5	94.5
St. Paul	219	116	103	53.2	46.8
Wichita	144	79	65	54.8	45.2
Wilkes-Barre	223	8	215	3.7	96.3
Cincinnati[b]	1,646	0	1,646	0	100.0

a. Cases "served" are cases "active" or "worked on" during the month.
b. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. All cases are classified as major-care cases.
d. All cases are classified as minor-care cases.
e. Less than 100 cases per month.

Table 2m-29. Average number of cases served per month during 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families and number per ten thousand population in 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases[a] served per month by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families.		
	1929		1928
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)	Number per ten thousand population (3)
Total for twenty-four cities	8,783	7.4	7.5
Akron	416	15.7	14.8
Bridgeport	388	17.6	(d)
Buffalo	849	11.5	9.7
Canton	122	9.8	9.2
Chicago	1,738	5.5	6.3
Cleveland	1,222	10.1	12.0
Columbus[c]	n.r.	n.r.	25.5
Dayton	395	17.6	20.1
Denver	430	14.4	11.5
Detroit	822	4.9	6.1
Grand Rapids	73	4.0	4.3
Harrisburg	44	4.3	3.3
Indianapolis	219	5.6	6.0
Kansas City	1,405	35.2	(d)
Lancaster	97	15.6	9.8
Louisville	591	24.0	(d)
Minneapolis	75	1.6	1.8
Newark	235	4.9	8.3
New Orleans	235	5.4	6.7
Omaha	547	24.8	28.0
The Oranges	42	3.2	(d)
Richmond	183	7.3	6.2
Sharon	66	11.8	8.2
Sioux City	49	6.0	6.4
Springfield, Ill.	51	7.6	6.7
Springfield, Ohio	163	22.0	21.4
St. Louis	389	3.9	3.5
St. Paul	219	8.3	8.6
Wichita	144	15.6	13.1
Wilkes-Barre	223	10.8	(d)
Cincinnati[b]	1,646	31.3	24.0

a. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases.
b. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Not included in total.
d. Not included in the registration in 1928.

In Table 2kk-29 the average monthly case load is related to the average amount of relief given per month. For the 16 cities that reported these figures completely in both years, the amount was higher for 1929 than for 1928.[1] In 1929 the average amount of relief per major care relief case was $12.64 as compared with $11.23 in 1928 and the average amount of relief per minor care relief case was $11.35 as compared with $6.00 in 1928. Detroit, Lancaster, and Akron are the only cities that showed a decrease between 1928 and 1929 in average amount of relief per major care case. Moreover, there was an even wider range in standards of giving in 1929 than in 1928. In 1928 the range in amount of relief per major care relief case was from $4.57 in Omaha to $28.87 in Minneapolis. In 1929 this range was from $4.47 per case in Kansas City to $42.71 in Canton.

The agencies for ex-service men received a larger percentage of refunds on total loans and grants to clients than the family agencies, as is indicated by comparing Table 1ap-29 with Table 2p-29. For the area as a whole, the percentage is small - 5.5 per cent - but in specific cities it mounts to important proportions and would be an element to consider in budgeting. The wide range in percentage of total relief and loans refunded obviously reflects primarily differences in policy among agencies rather than differences in the resources or attitudes of clients. These latter factors doubtless enter into the question of refunds but would not be sufficient to explain the range from 0.4 per cent refunded in Dayton to 93.3 per cent in Akron. Sioux City and Sharon reported that no refunds whatever were received.

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 131.

able 2kk-29. Average amount of relief given per month during the year 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families, average number of relief cases, and average amount per relief case in major-care and minor-care cases.

Metropolitan area	Relief given by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families: 1929					
	In major-care cases			In minor-care cases		
	Average amount of relief per month (1)	Average number of relief cases per month (2)	Average amount of relief per relief case (3)	Average amount of relief per month[c] (4)	Average number of relief cases per month[c] (5)	Average amount of relief per relief case[c] (6)
Total for thirty cities	$40,858	2,405	$16.99	$6,441	670	$9.62
Akron	90	9	9.90	4	1	4.78
Bridgeport	1,126	27	41.09	2	2	1.00
Buffalo	16,615	549	30.28	134	14	9.46
Canton	299	7	42.71	17	10	1.78
Chicago	6,550	534	12.26	13	33	0.40
Cleveland	8,423	451	18.69	4	1	3.50
Dayton	1,424	280	5.08	(a)	1	0.75
Denver	778	82	9.53	517	59	8.78
Detroit	991	162	6.11	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	272	9	30.50	8	3	2.58
Harrisburg	80	7	11.85	0	0	0
Indianapolis	89	10	8.94	0	0	0
Kansas City	96	22	4.47	123	27	4.62
Lancaster	23	2	11.75	(a)	1	3.50
Louisville	0	0	0	198	47	4.23
Minneapolis	412	13	32.29	41	7	6.25
Newark	293	22	13.62	108	84	1.29
New Orleans	451	25	17.98	51	20	2.55
Omaha	428	28	15.29	4,409	292	15.11
The Oranges	218	9	25.69	1	(b)	14.00
Richmond	23	1	19.93	44	9	4.96
Sharon	598	22	27.27	0	0	0
Sioux City	407	49	8.38	0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	24	4	6.35	(a)	(b)	0.68
Springfield, Ohio	242	47	5.15	(a)	(b)	1.05
St. Louis	183	8	22.83	52	12	4.45
St. Paul	262	9	28.80	534	27	19.53
Wichita	149	9	16.27	55	12	4.50
Wilkes-Barre	310	8	38.39	123	9	13.20
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3,661	624	5.87

a. Less than one dollar per month.
b. Less than one case per month.
c. Figures in Columns 4 and 5 are given in round numbers, - relief to the nearest dollar and cases to the nearest whole case. The figures in Column 6 were computed from totals for the year. Apparent discrepancies are due to the stating of averages in round numbers.

Table 2p-29. Amount of refunds and repayments of loans and relief given by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families during 1929; percentage of total relief and loans refunded.

Metropolitan area	Aid to service and ex-service men and their families: 1929	
	Amount of refunds and repayments of loans and relief during the year (1)	Percentage of total relief and loans refunded (2)
Total for twenty-nine cities	$33,427	5.5
Akron	1,047	93.3
Bridgeport	288	2.1
Buffalo	3,610	1.8
Chicago	9,242	11.7
Cleveland	3,386	3.3
Dayton	68	0.4
Denver	1,851	11.9
Detroit	4,218	35.5
Grand Rapids	35	1.0
Harrisburg	36	3.8
Indianapolis	174	16.2
Kansas City	345	13.1
Lancaster	35	12.2
Louisville	149	6.3
Minneapolis	102	1.9
Newark	712	14.8
New Orleans	1,320	21.9
Omaha	3,438	5.9
The Oranges	613	23.3
Richmond	431	53.2
Sharon	0	0
Sioux City	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	22	7.5
Springfield, Ohio	23	0.8
St. Louis	757	26.8
St. Paul	689	7.2
Wichita	527	21.5
Wilkes-Barre	309	5.9

Some interesting comparisons may be made between Table 1ax-29 and Table 2n-29. In the area as a whole case loads per worker are higher in the veterans' agencies than in the family agencies. It is perhaps logical to expect somewhat higher case loads in the veterans' agencies when total case load is considered, because a great many ex-soldier cases are taken up which can be quickly disposed of merely by filling out certain government blanks. So far as major care cases are concerned, however, there seems to be no reason why the ex-service agencies could handle a larger number of these cases per worker than the family agencies. In fact there is some ground for believing that a smaller number of major care cases could be handled by each worker in the veterans' agencies because the proportion of minor care cases per worker would usually be much higher than in the family agencies. There is a broad class of service performed by the veterans' agencies that is somewhat vaguely classified as "government paper work." This work is often done for men who do not need and might even resent any additional service from the agency. It is usually classified as minor care and bulks to considerable proportions in the log of a case worker's day. Even with this fact in mind, however, it would seem that rather wide variations in standards must be to some extent reflected by case loads per worker that vary from 405 in Kansas City to 18 in Harrisburg.

Agencies that deal with dependent families occupy in every city a position of central interest. Moreover, the increasing complexity of the economic structure places these agencies each year in a more exposed position. Statistics that interpret their work or that illuminate economic maladjustments in the community are therefore likely to be in increasing demand. The foregoing tables are, on the whole, more complete

Table 2n-29. Number of professional workers on the staffs of agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families, number of cases worked on, and average number of cases per professional worker: 1929

Metropolitan area	Aid to service and ex-service men and their families: 1929				
	Average number of professional workers per month (1)	Average number of major-care cases worked on per month (2)	Average number of major and minor care cases worked on per month (3)	Average number of major-care cases per professional worker (4)	Average number of major and minor care cases worked on per professional worker (5)
Total for twenty-nine cities	114.7	6,256	11,432	55	100
Akron	2.0	210	416	105	208
Bridgeport	3.7	346	388	94	106
Buffalo	11.5	581	849	50	74
Canton	1.0	17	122	17	122
Chicago	19.6	1,482	1,738	76	89
Cleveland	16.0	870	1,222	54	76
Dayton	1.8	386	395	215	221
Denver	2.8	233	430	82	152
Detroit	10.3	822	822	80	80
Grand Rapids	1.8	14	73	8	41
Harrisburg	2.5	44	44	18	18
Indianapolis	2.5	212	219	85	88
Kansas City	3.5	188	1,405	54	405
Lancaster	1.4	95	97	67	69
Louisville	4.8	0	591	0	122
Minneapolis	1.2	17	75	14	61
Newark	2.5	71	235	28	94
New Orleans	4.7	82	235	18	50
Omaha	3.8	64	547	17	143
The Oranges	1.0	19	42	19	42
Richmond	1.8	3	183	2	100
Sharon	0	44	66	-[c]	-[c]
Sioux City	0.2	49	49	194	194
Springfield, Ill.	1.0	44	51	44	51
Springfield, Ohio	1.3	141	163	106	122
St. Louis	5.0	21	389	4	78
St. Paul	3.0	116	219	39	73
Wichita	1.0	79	144	79	144
Wilkes-Barre	3.0	8	223	3	74
Cincinnati[a]	2.7	0	1,646	0	599

a. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Less than one.
c. No professional workers.

and more accurate than those of 1928 and therefore justify in some degree the belief that this demand can be met.

Chapter II

Legal Aid

The data relating to legal aid are more representative for 1929 than for 1928 since they are based upon reports received from 21 legal aid societies as compared with 14 that reported in 1928.[1]

Table 3a-29 provides a comparison of the volume of open cases reported in the two years. These figures indicated a larger volume of work in the area as a whole in 1929 than in 1928. Increases were reported in the individual cities also except in Dayton, Grand Rapids, and Minneapolis, where small decreases occurred. The evidence of the table, therefore, confirms the statement recently made in a report of the Committee on Records of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations:[2] "The records of the different organization....show a steady increase in the business handled." The agreement between these tables and the more personal type of information possessed by the national association encourages a belief that the data from the cities included here are representative.

A total of 63,623 legal aid cases was accepted for attention during 1929 in the 12 cities included in the total of Column 1, Table 3b-29. In other words there were in this area in 1929 approximately 64,000 "matters" in which persons not equal before the law[3] because of poverty or

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 169.
2. Richard J. Talbot, "Report of Committee on Records, 1930."
3. For definition of "case" in legal aid work, see "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 167.

Table 3a-29. Number of legal aid cases open during the years 1928 and 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of legal aid cases open			
	During the year 1929		During the year 1928	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)
Total for twelve cities	71,561	7.7	63,237	6.9
Bridgeport	1,309	6.0	(a)	(a)
Buffalo	7,840	10.6	7,035	9.7
Chicago	26,534	8.3	23,869	7.6
Cincinnati	6,747	12.8	3,538	6.8
Cleveland	6,996	5.8	6,837	5.8
Columbus	3,835	11.1	3,701	10.9
Dayton	1,540	6.9	1,662	7.6
Denver	1,021	3.4	875	3.0
Detroit	10,640	6.3	9,704	6.0
Grand Rapids	1,238	6.8	1,278	7.1
Kansas City, Mo.	6,580	16.5	(a)	(a)
Louisville	4,346	17.7	(a)	(a)
Minneapolis	2,312	5.0	2,553	5.6
Omaha	1,576	7.1	1,160	5.4
St. Paul	1,282	4.8	1,025	3.9

a. City not included in the registration during 1928.

Table 3b-29. Number of legal aid cases accepted during the years 1928 and 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of legal aid cases accepted			
	During the year 1929		During the year 1928	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)
Total for twelve cities	63,623	6.8	56,710[a]	6.2
Bridgeport	1,232	5.6	(a)	(a)
Buffalo	6,856	9.3	6,154	8.5
Chicago	22,066	6.9	20,303	6.5
Cincinnati	6,367	12.1	3,395	6.3
Cleveland	6,855	5.7	6,797	5.8
Columbus	3,502	10.2	3,401	10.0
Dayton	1,514	6.8	1,639	7.5
Denver	1,013	3.4	871	3.0
Detroit	9,912	5.9	9,000	5.5
Grand Rapids	1,217	6.7	1,238	6.9
Kansas City, Mo.	6,444	16.2	(a)	(a)
Louisville	3,858	15.7	(a)	(a)
Minneapolis	1,807	3.9	2,156	4.7
Omaha	1,562	7.1	1,117	5.2
St. Paul	952	3.6	639	2.4

a. City not included in the registration during 1928.

some similar disability were afforded protection by the organized legal aid societies. The number of cases accepted increased from 6.2 per thousand population in 1928 to 6.8 per thousand population in 1929. The number of cases accepted in Cincinnati increased by nearly 100 per cent. In other cities the increase was comparatively small. Slight decreases were reported in Dayton, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, and Minneapolis.

Presumably it is desirable in legal aid work to dispose of each matter as quickly as possible and thus protect clients from costly and exasperating delays. In this respect legal aid work differs from social case work, for in social case work unusual dispatch in disposing of cases may mean that the clients receive inadequate attention. Table 3c-29 throws some light upon the length of time legal aid cases were under care in 1929 and 1928 respectively. In this table the cases "pending" on the first of the month are related to new cases "accepted" during the month. If large numbers of cases are pending on the first of the month and very few are accepted, it is evident that cases are not quickly settled. Therefore a large number in this table is evidence of rapid turn-over or, to state the matter conversely, a low number indicates that cases tend to "pend" for a considerable period of time. In the area as a whole the turn-over was slightly less rapid in 1929 than in 1928. The most noticeable speeding-up of cases apparently occurred in Cincinnati. In five out of the seven cities in which figures are given for both years, cases appear to have been handled somewhat more expeditiously in 1928 than in 1929.

Certain types of legal aid work necessarily involve delays and periods of waiting. Thus cases may sometimes be held open for a

Table 3c-29. Number of legal aid cases accepted per month per 100 cases pending on first of month during 1928 and 1929

Metropolitan area	Number of legal aid cases accepted per month per 100 cases pending on first of month	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)
Total for seven cities	57	62
Bridgeport	108	(a)
Buffalo	49	54
Chicago	34	38
Cincinnati	148	86
Cleveland	312	(b)
Columbus	76	89
Dayton	(b)	(b)
Denver	(b)	(b)
Detroit	116	107
Grand Rapids	205	(b)
Kansas City, Mo.	449	(a)
Louisville	51	(a)
Minneapolis	37	47
Omaha	(b)	(b)
St. Paul	15	19

a. City not included in the registration during 1928.
b. Number of cases pending on first of month averaged less than 100.

month or longer without receiving active attention. Table 3f-29 presents the average number of cases actually worked on during the month. In every city except Dayton this number was less than the number of cases open. In the area as a whole more than 40 per cent of the open cases are inactive each month. This proportion varied from 77 per cent inactive in St. Paul to 3 per cent in Bridgeport.

It is perhaps to be expected that the types of legal aid cases will vary considerably in different cities and that the manner in which cases are disposed of will differ accordingly. For instance in a city with a large industrial payroll, wage disputes would doubtless be more numerous than in a city in the agricultural section of the middle west. These differences in the legal needs in the various cities are reflected in the figures presented in Table 3g-29. In the area as a whole more than 70,000 cases were disposed of during the year, and of this number more than 40 per cent were settled by giving advice to the applicants. In a majority of the cities "Advice Given" was the disposition most frequently reported. There was litigation in only 5.5 of the cases disposed of during the year. This represents a small increase over 1928 when the cases disposed of after litigation represented only 4.9 per cent of the cases disposed of during the year.[1] In St. Paul and Buffalo legal documents were drawn in approximately a fourth of the cases. The large proportion of cases - 31.7 per cent - disposed of under the miscellaneous heading "Other" indicates that further classification of the dispositions would be a desirable improvement in the monthly report blank.

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 184.

Table 3f-29. Average number of legal aid cases worked on per month and percentage of open cases that were worked on during month: 1929

Metropolitan area	Legal aid cases: 1929	
	Average number worked on per month (1)	Percentage of open cases that were worked on during month (2)
Total	8,433	59
Bridgeport	192	97
Buffalo	1,121	65
Chicago	3,681	51
Cleveland	691	92
Columbus	416	62
Dayton	141	100
Denver	84	(c)
Detroit	1,096	71
Grand Rapids	125[a]	83
Harrisburg	6[a]	(c)
Louisville	522	55
Omaha	156[b]	98[b]
St. Paul	202[b]	33[b]

a. Average based on reports for 6 months only.
b. Average based on reports for 11 months only.
c. Number of cases worked on per month averaged less than 100.

Table 3g-29. Number of legal aid cases disposed of during the year 1929 and per cent distribution according to type of disposition.

Metropolitan area	Legal aid cases disposed of during the year 1929					
	Number	Per cent distribution				
		Disposed of after litigation	Adjusted	Information secured and documents drawn	Advice given	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	70,590	5.5	16.8	5.5	40.5	31.7
Bridgeport	1,200	6.3	90.7	0.9	1.7	0.3
Buffalo	6,607	4.1	23.2	24.8	7.5	40.6
Chicago	21,331	4.0	8.1	2.9	37.5	47.5
Cincinnati	6,360	8.8	21.1	5.2	56.2	8.7
Cleveland	6,709	1.9	3.9	0.9	54.6	38.7
Columbus[a]	3,200[a]	5.2[a]	31.1[a]	n.r.	n.r.	0
Dayton	1,529	11.0	47.4	10.2	30.9	0.5
Denver	1,007	2.6	8.4	3.2	82.6	3.2
Detroit	9,915	3.5	8.0	3.6	57.1	27.8
Grand Rapids	1,233	1.9	32.9	0.5	54.6	10.1
Kansas City, Mo.	6,480	2.4	13.7	1.3	46.9	35.7
Louisville	4,014	23.8	27.1	8.2	31.1	9.8
Minneapolis	1,974	10.3	15.1	3.2	31.9	39.5
Omaha	1,523	6.0	94.0	0	0	0
St. Paul	708	9.3	22.7	27.7	38.9	1.4

a. Not included in the total.

In the 13 cities included in the totals of Table 3h-29, sixty lawyers were employed in handling the cases accepted by legal aid societies. Cases differ, of course, in difficulty and intensity, but at least a rough comparison of the case loads carried by these lawyers in the various cities may be made from the data in Columns 3 and 4 of this table. The number of attorneys on the staff has been related both to number of cases disposed of during the year and to average number of cases worked on per month. Both measures show that the highest case loads were in Louisville and the lowest were in Omaha, but between these extremes the order of the cities is not identical in the two columns. It would seem that the figures in Column 4 are perhaps a better measure for comparative purposes than those in Column 3, since there is no necessary regularity in the rate at which cases are disposed of.

The monthly report blank filled out by the legal aid societies (Form 3) was also used by a very small number of immigrant aid societies located in Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, and Detroit. These societies reported a total of 14,739 cases under care during 1929, of which nearly 80 per cent were in Detroit. The data are too scanty to justify interpretations. The following table summarizes the volume of service to immigrants reported during the year by these societies:

Metropolitan area	Number of cases carried over on January 1 (1)	Number of cases accepted during the year (2)	Total number of cases under care during year	
			Number (3)	Number per ten thousand population (4)
Bridgeport	35	18	53	2.4
Buffalo	173	539	712	9.6
Chicago	323	1,974	2,297	7.2
Detroit	48	11,629	11,677	69.1

Table 3h-29. Average number on staff of legal aid organizations during the year 1929, number of lawyers, number of cases disposed of per lawyer, and average number of cases worked on per month per lawyer.

Metropolitan area	Legal aid: 1929			
	Average number on staff per month		Number of cases disposed of during year per lawyer	Average number of cases worked on per month per lawyer
	Total (1)	Lawyers (2)	(3)	(4)
Total	89	60	982	140
Bridgeport	6	2	522	84
Buffalo	18	11	612	104
Chicago	28	19	1,094	189
Cincinnati	8	5	1,383	n.r.
Cleveland	7	6	1,118	115
Columbus	2	2	1,600	208
Dayton	1	1	1,529	141
Denver	2	1	1,007	84
Detroit	9	5	1,836	202
Grand Rapids	3	2	771	79
Kansas City, Mo.[a]	3	2	3,240	n.r.
Louisville[a]	3	2	2,007	261
Minneapolis[a]	4	3	658	n.r.
Omaha	7	6	242	25
St. Paul	4	2	322	92[b]

a. Not included in the total.
b. Average based on reports for 11 months only.

These societies doubtless handled some cases that in other cities would have been given attention by the legal aid society. Nevertheless the character of service given by the immigrant aid societies differs in numerous respects from that given by the legal aid societies. For that reason it has seemed unwise to include the reports of the immigrant aid societies in the totals presented for the legal aid societies.

Chapter III

Travelers' Aid

The number of transportation terminals covered by travelers' aid societies in the registration area and the number of workers in these terminals are shown in Table 4-29. During 1929 the number of persons assisted by the Travelers' Aid Societies that function in these terminals in 26 cities was approximately 325,000, as shown in Table 4b-29. In 1928 a total of 288,115 persons was served in an area of 23 cities.[1] This increase is due chiefly to Chicago which reported 66,875 persons served in 1928 as compared with 85,219 in 1929 and to Louisville and Kansas City, which were not included in the area in 1928 and reported large totals in 1929. Decreases in numbers of individuals served were reported by a number of cities. The largest decrease was in Detroit where 33,320 individuals were served in 1928 compared with 16,748 in 1929.

Table 4b-29 shows also the average number of cases served per month and provides a comparison of the proportion of "information and advice only" cases in the total case load. An average of nearly 20,000 cases received attention in the area each month, of which number 41.5 per cent were "advice and information only" cases. In most cities relatively little change occurred in the proportion of total case load that was reported as "advice and information only." Exceptions must be noted in the cases of Cincinnati and Detroit. In Cincinnati a much smaller

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 210.

Table 4-29. Number of terminals covered by travelers' aid societies and average number of full time paid workers on staff each month during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Travelers' aid: 1929			
	Number of terminals covered by service (1)	Average number of full time paid workers on staff each month		
		Total (2)	Professional (3)	Other (4)
Akron	2	4	4	0
Bridgeport	1	2	2	0
Buffalo	n.r.	10	8	2
Canton	1[a]	1	1	0
Chicago	6	29	18	11
Cincinnati	n.r.	8	6	2
Cleveland	10	13	11	2
Columbus	3	3	3	0
Dayton	n.r.	3	2	1
Denver	1	4	3	1
Des Moines	3	5	4	1
Detroit	3	12	10	2
Grand Rapids	1	2	2	0
Harrisburg	1[b]	2	2	0
Indianapolis	1	4	3	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	4	3	1
Louisville	4	9	8	1
Minneapolis	3	7	7	0
Newark	2	4	3	1
New Orleans	4	9	8	1
Omaha	2	3	3	0
The Oranges	0	0	0	0
Richmond	2	7	6	1
Sharon	4	0	0	0
Sioux City	3	2	2	0
Springfield, Ill.	5	1	1	0
St. Louis	1	11	8	3
St. Paul	1	3	2	1
Wilkes Barre	5	2	2	0

a. Also five on call.
b. Also one by appointment.

Table 4b-29. Number of individuals served by travelers' aid organizations during the year 1929, average number of cases served per month during 1929 and percentage of information and advice only cases for the years 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Travelers' aid: 1929			
	1929			1928
	Total number of individuals served during year (1)	Average number of cases served per month (2)	Percentage of "information and advice only" cases (3)	Percentage of "information and advice only" cases (4)
Total	324,967	19,741	41.5[c]	44.3[f]
Akron	9,292	518	35.6	41.1
Bridgeport	6,356	412	62.8	(e)
Buffalo	14,005	786	43.3	35.9
Canton	1,903	117	38.0	56.5
Chicago	85,219	5,581	47.6	46.8
Cincinnati	17,348	986	23.8	52.9
Cleveland	16,721	1,028	43.6	45.8
Columbus	6,379	410	39.1	39.5
Dayton	12,458	618	58.4	68.6
Denver	9,145	520	55.8	55.7
Des Moines	5,012	322	37.0	41.2
Detroit	16,748	1,055	58.2	24.3
Grand Rapids	4,827	297	62.6	76.8
Harrisburg	6,338	381	29.0	34.5
Indianapolis	5,811	395	35.5	34.5
Kansas City, Mo.	10,593	812	55.2	(e)
Louisville	27,950	1,357	25.1	(e)
Minneapolis	16,644	1,014	29.3	42.0
Newark	6,545	478	54.4	43.2
Omaha	7,774	454	40.9	48.4
The Oranges	27	2	74.1	(e)
Richmond	11,631	688	19.0	25.8
Sharon	53	4	(d)	(d)
Sioux City	6,407	425	52.2	57.0
Springfield, Ill.[a]	n.r.	202	68.3	69.9
St. Louis	14,395	791	19.6	25.0
St. Paul[b]	5,386	290	28.1	38.4
Wilkes-Barre	n.r.	226	34.3	(e)

a. Not included in the total.
b. Figures based on 11 months only; not included in the total.
c. Twenty-six cities included.
d. Less than 100 cases per year.
e. City not included in registration in 1928.
f. Twenty-three cities included.

proportion of "advice and information only" cases was reported in 1929 than in 1928 while in Detroit the reverse was true. There was a wider variation in the proportion of total case load reported as "advice and information only" in 1929 than in 1928. In 1928 the range was from 24.3 to 76.8 per cent while in 1929 it was from 19.0 per cent to 74.1 per cent. The proportion of advice and information cases in the total case load is undoubtedly affected in some degree by the accessibility of station workers. If the workers' desks are located in conspicuous places in the terminals, it would be reasonable to expect large numbers of requests for information in addition to such requests as would normally be referred by station employes, trainmen, and other social agencies.

Table 4c-29 relates to the 58.5 per cent of the case load of the area which involve social adjustments. A total of 107,992 such cases was reported in 1929 as compared with 95,774 in 1928. These cases may be handled by the agency itself, or jointly by Travelers' Aid and some other agency either in the same or in another city to which the traveler is going or from which he is coming. Sometimes they may be handled by transferring complete responsibility to another agency. In 1928 70.0 per cent of the adjustment cases were handled by the Travelers' Aid Organizations themselves. This percentage rose to 72.4 per cent in 1929. Canton and Detroit reported large increases in the proportion of cases adjusted by the agency itself. These two cities stood out in 1928 with regard to numbers of cases transferred to other local agencies. Detroit continues to have a considerable proportion of such cases, but Canton is below the average in this regard in 1929. The Detroit figure fell from 36.8 per cent in 1928 to 13.8 per cent in 1929. Whether a change of

Table 4c-29. Number of travelers' aid cases in which adjustments were made in 1929, per cent distribution according to responsibility for adjustment, and percentag of adjustments handled by agency itself in 1929.

Metropolitan area	Travelers' aid cases in which adjustments were made: 1929					Percentage of adjustments handled by agency itself in 1928
	Total number	Per cent distribution				
		By transfer to another agency in the city	By transfer to an agency in another city	Jointly by agency and by a cooperating agency	By agency itself	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total for twenty cities	107,992	7.8	5.5	14.3	72.4	70.0
Akron	4,004	3.3	3.5	5.5	87.7	87.0
Bridgeport	1,838	5.5	4.1	5.5	84.9	(d)
Buffalo	5,341	1.6	12.7	9.6	76.1	68.2
Canton	868	5.2	8.8	25.9	60.1	36.8
Chicago	35,093	11.0	7.9	18.8	62.3	61.1
Cincinnati	9,016	1.7	1.8	3.6	92.9	n.r.
Cleveland	6,958	19.6	4.6	34.6	41.2	33.4
Columbus	2,997	2.9	7.0	8.1	82.0	84.4
Dayton	3,088	1.7	2.7	7.3	88.3	90.5
Denver	2,759	25.6	0.8	10.7	62.9	70.6
Des Moines	2,431	0.8	1.9	1.6	95.7	94.2
Detroit	5,289	13.8	3.3	30.8	52.1	28.2
Grand Rapids	1,331	5.2	5.6	16.1	73.1	70.2
Harrisburg	3,247	6.3	4.3	15.6	73.8	74.7
Indianapolis	3,062	6.9	14.0	6.7	72.4	85.2
Kansas City, Mo.	4,363	2.9	0.3	3.6	93.2	(d)
Louisville	12,196	0.2	0.1	3.2	96.5	(d)
Minneapolis	8,603	5.2	1.5	5.7	87.6	84.5
Newark	2,612	2.7	6.2	11.1	80.0	74.2
New Orleans	2,192	9.0	19.6	14.2	57.2	n.r.
Omaha	3,220	2.2	1.9	1.3	94.6	90.9
The Oranges	7	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)
Richmond	6,683	2.4	3.4	5.9	88.3	77.4
Sharon	34	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Sioux City	2,438	1.2	1.6	2.9	94.3	93.0
Springfield, Ill.[a]	767[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Louis	7,630	1.1	2.2	7.4	89.3	80.7
St. Paul	2,504	1.8[b]	3.0[b]	16.5[b]	78.7[b]	77.8
Wilkes-Barre[b]	n.r.	2.2	6.8	12.5	78.5	(d)

a. Not included in the total.
b. Percentages based on reports for 11 months only; not included in the total.
c. Base less than 100.
d. City not included in the registration in 1928.

policy occurred in these two cities or whether the first year's tabulations revealed a misinterpretation of the item that has now been corrected is not clear. What does seem clear is that in most cities the proportion of cases transferred is small.

The proportion of cases handled jointly by Travelers' Aid and a cooperating agency remained about the same in both years. Detroit reported a large increase in the proportion of such cases, but in most cities the proportions remained approximately the same as in 1928. Cleveland continues to have the largest proportion of cooperative cases in the area.

It was surprising to find that 5,071 cases handled by Travelers' Aid Organizations in 1929 received relief since this agency is usually not considered a relief agency. The number of relief cases in each city is shown in Table 4d-29. The absolute number of relief cases was highest in St. Louis, but the percentage of relief cases in the total case load was approximately as high in Indianapolis and The Oranges. In The Oranges, however, there is no Travelers' Aid society and the travel problems are referred to and reported by a family welfare agency.

The amounts of relief given are set forth in Table 4e-29. In general the average amount of relief per case was small, though in Chicago it reached the sum of $15.15. The absolute amount of relief in Chicago was slightly more than half the total reported in the entire area. The amount of relief was also large in St. Louis, but the average amount per case was approximately the same as the average for the area. The median, however, which is perhaps more representative than the average, was $1.27.

Table 4d-29. Number of cases served by travelers' aid organizations during the year 1929 and number and percentage of cases receiving relief.

Metropolitan area	Travelers' aid: 1929		
	Number of cases served		Percentage of cases receiving relief
	Total (1)	Receiving relief (2)	(3)
Total for twenty-six cities	236,869	5,071	2.1
Akron	6,218	44	0.7
Bridgeport	4,943	87	1.8
Buffalo	9,427	41	0.4
Canton	1,400	62	4.4
Chicago	66,972	552	0.8
Cincinnati	11,832	0	0
Cleveland	12,335	231	1.9
Columbus	4,919	393	8.0
Dayton	7,415	0	0
Denver	6,245	108	1.7
Des Moines	3,860	72	1.9
Detroit	12,662	79	0.6
Grand Rapids	3,561	63	1.8
Harrisburg	4,572	246	5.4
Indianapolis	4,745	536	11.3
Kansas City, Mo.	9,739	318	3.3
Louisville	16,283	317	1.9
Minneapolis	12,163	153	1.3
Newark	5,734	80	1.4
Omaha	5,445	30	0.6
The Oranges	27	3	11.1
Richmond	8,253	376	4.6
Sharon	47	0	0
Sioux City [a]	5,100[a]	138	2.7[b]
Springfield, Ill.	2,421	n.r.	1.3
St. Louis	9,491	1,100	11.6
St. Paul	3,481	42	1.2[b]
Wilkes-Barre [a]	n.r.	n.r.	3.0

a. Not included in the total.
b. Percentage based on reports for 11 months only.

Table 4e-29. Total amount of relief given by travelers' aid organizations during 1929 and average amount per relief case.

Metropolitan area	Relief given by travelers' aid organizations: 1929	
	Total amount (1)	Average amount per relief case (2)
Total for twenty-five cities	$16,522	$3.26
Akron	59	1.34
Bridgeport	98	1.13
Buffalo	140	3.41
Canton	97	1.56
Chicago	8,364	15.15
Cincinnati	0	0
Cleveland	300	1.30
Columbus	483	1.23
Dayton	0	0
Denver	95	0.88
Des Moines	110	1.53
Detroit	35	0.44
Grand Rapids	51	0.81
Indianapolis	566	1.06
Kansas City, Mo.	542	1.70
Louisville	556	1.75
Minneapolis	72	0.47
Newark	65	0.81
New Orleans[a]	200[a]	2.65[b]
Omaha	19	0.63
The Oranges	2	0.67
Richmond	556	1.48
Sharon	0	0
Sioux City	517	3.75
Springfield, Ill.[a]	15[a]	2.14[c]
St. Louis	3,721	3.38
St. Paul	74	1.76
Wilkes-Barre[a]	n.r.	1.23[c]

a. Not included in the total.
b. Average based on reports for 7 months only.
c. Average based on reports for 11 months only.

Considerable numbers of relief cases in Travelers' Aid work involve payment of transportation. Frequently the funds advanced are guaranteed either by relatives or by the community in which the distressed traveler has legal settlement. Some confusion in reporting has been occasioned by this practice. A few societies believed they should not report as a relief case any case in which repayment was guaranteed. To obviate future confusion, an item has been added to the report blank so that both gross relief and net relief can be reported. The 1929 figures are inaccurate for a few cities owing to this misunderstanding but the error is in the direction of understatement rather than overstatement.

Chapter IV

Juvenile Courts and Juvenile and Adult Probation

Reports were received during 1929 from 20 of the 29 juvenile courts in the registration area. A summary of the flow of cases coming to these courts for disposition during the year is presented in Table 5a-29 for the twelve cities from which complete figures were received.

In the area as a whole a total of 21,164 cases were open for disposition during the year. The largest absolute number was reported by St. Louis and the smallest by St. Paul. Omaha reported a larger number of cases than Buffalo, Kansas City, or Cincinnati, which are cities with larger populations than Omaha. Nearly 2,000 of the cases open for disposition, or slightly less than 10 per cent of the total, were children who had already been before the court during the year on another charge. More than a fourth of all cases in Sioux City fell into this group both in 1928[1] and 1929. The proportion of total cases open that had been previously known to the court either in 1929 or earlier was smallest in St. Paul. Of a total of 659 cases coming to the St. Paul court during the year only 26 came before the court more than once during the year and only 38 had been known to the court in a previous year. These relationships are expressed in percentages in Table 5g-29. It is interesting to compare these percentages with those of 1928.[2] In most cities relatively little change occurred in the per cent distribution of

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 226.
2. "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 233.

Table 5a-29. Cases open for disposition by juvenile courts during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Juvenile court cases: 1929							
	Number pending disposition January 1	Intake during year				Total number of cases open for disposition during year	Cases disposed of during year	Cases carried over to next year
		Total	New cases	Children last dealt with in a previous calendar year	Children last dealt with during this calendar year			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for twelve cities	883	20,281	14,680	3,639	1,962	21,164	20,226	938
Bridgeport	64	514	389	95	30	578	505	73
Buffalo	50	1,271	954	191	126	1,321	1,312	9
Cincinnati	290	2,546	1,843	499	204	2,836	2,565	271
Dayton	47	1,149	975	141	33	1,196	1,119	77
Grand Rapids	28	759	626	133	0	787	733	54
Kansas City	0	1,811	1,277	365	169	1,811	1,788	23
Louisville[a]	n.r.	2,715	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3,169	20
Minneapolis	48	1,437	1,004	294	139	1,485	1,446	39
Newark[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2,031	n.r.
Omaha	167	3,373	2,215	723	435	3,540	3,419	121
Sioux City	7	2,033	859	569	605	2,040	1,997	43
Springfield, Ohio[a]	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3
St. Louis	173	3,641	3,195	320	126	3,814	3,603	211
St. Paul	9	659	595	38	26	668	653	15
Wichita	0	1,088	748	271	69	1,088	1,086	2

a. Not included in total.

Table 5g-29. Number of cases accepted for disposition by juvenile courts during 1929 and per cent distribution of new cases and of cases of children previously known to the court.

Metropolitan area	Cases accepted for disposition by juvenile courts: 1929			
	Number	Per cent distribution		
		New cases	Children last dealt with on another charge in a previous calendar year	Children last dealt with on another charge during this calendar year
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for twelve cities	20,281	72.4	17.9	9.7
Bridgeport	514	75.7	18.5	5.8
Buffalo	1,271	75.1	15.0	9.9
Cincinnati	2,546	72.4	19.6	8.0
Dayton	1,149	84.8	12.3	2.9
Grand Rapids	759	82.5	17.5	0
Kansas City	1,811	70.5	20.2	9.3
Louisville[a]	2,715	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Minneapolis	1,437	69.9	20.4	9.7
Omaha	3,373	65.7	21.4	12.9
Sioux City	2,033	42.3	28.0	29.7
St. Louis	3,641	87.7	8.8	3.5
St. Paul	659	90.3	5.8	3.9
Wichita	1,088	68.8	24.9	6.3

a. Not included in total.

intake among new, old, and recurrent cases. Grand Rapids is an exception, with 25.0 per cent of the intake reported as recurrent during 1928 compared with no cases so reported in 1929.

Table 5b-29 shows the proportion of delinquent cases and dependent or neglected cases respectively that were before the courts for disposition in the 11 cities for which complete figures were submitted. In these cities 61.6 per cent of the cases were delinquent and 38.4 per cent were dependent or neglected. The proportion of delinquents in the total case load varies from 49.2 per cent in St. Louis to 81.3 per cent in Buffalo. A comparison of these percentages with those of 1928[1] indicates relatively small variations between the two years. The largest change was in St. Louis where 67.3 per cent of the cases were reported as delinquents in 1928 compared with 49.2 per cent in 1929.

The average number of cases accepted for disposition per month is perhaps the best comparative measure of the work brought to the juvenile courts in the various cities. These data are set forth in Table 5d-29. Sioux City stands first in this regard with 20.6 cases per ten thousand population. Buffalo is lowest with 1.4 cases accepted per ten thousand population. A comparison of these figures with those for 1928[2] shows that in no city that submitted complete figures for both years was there an important change in volume of cases brought to the court.

The policies of courts vary with regard to methods of handling cases. Some courts dispose of all cases officially while others dispose

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1. "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 229
2. Ibid., p. 231.

Table 5b-29. Per cent distribution of delinquent and dependent or neglected cases open for disposition in juvenile courts during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of cases open for disposition in juvenile courts: 1929	
	Delinquent (1)	Dependent or neglected (2)
Total for eleven cities	61.6	38.4
Bridgeport	75.9	24.1
Buffalo	81.3	18.7
Cincinnati	67.3	32.7
Dayton	68.8	31.2
Grand Rapids	52.7	47.3
Minneapolis	64.9	35.1
Omaha	51.7	48.3
Sioux City	59.2	40.8
St. Louis	49.2	50.8
St. Paul	74.5	25.5
Wichita	79.3	20.7

Table 5d-29. Average number of cases accepted per month for disposition in juvenile courts and number per ten thousand population: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Cases accepted for disposition by juvenile courts: 1929	
	Average number per month (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for thirteen cities	1,916	4.1
Bridgeport	43	2.0
Buffalo	106	1.4
Cincinnati	212	4.0
Dayton	96	4.3
Grand Rapids	63	3.4
Kansas City	151	3.8
Louisville	226	9.2
Minneapolis	120	2.6
Omaha	281	12.7
Sioux City	169	20.6
St. Louis	303	3.1
St. Paul	55	2.1
Wichita	91	9.9

of a major portion unofficially as is shown in Table 5e-29. All cases were disposed of officially in Buffalo, Minneapolis, and Newark both in 1928[1] and in 1929. In 1929 Grand Rapids also reported all cases as disposed of officially. A very different policy is found in Cincinnati, where 81.7 per cent of the cases were unofficially disposed of in 1928 and 91.4 per cent in 1929. Dayton, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Wichita all reported increases in the proportion of cases disposed of unofficially but in none of these cities was the increase as large as in Cincinnati or the total percentage disposed of unofficially as high. More than ninety per cent of the large case load reported by Sioux City was disposed of unofficially.

The monthly report blank for 1929 asked for a distribution of official dispositions among seven different classifications. The classification "referred for criminal prosecution" which did not appear on the 1928 blank was added in 1929. Very few cases of delinquent children were reported as referred for criminal prosecution, however, as is indicated in Table 5fa-29. St. Paul reported 2.5 per cent of its official dispositions of delinquent children as referred for criminal prosecution and this was the largest proportion in any of the twelve cities included in the table. In all other cities the proportion was less than one per cent. Cincinnati reported the largest percentage of delinquent children committed to institutions - 56.9 per cent, as compared with 45.4 per cent in 1928.[2] In Buffalo, only a fourth of the delinquent cases were placed on probation. St. Paul was highest in both years in proportion placed on probation. A

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1. Ibid., p. 235.
2. Ibid., p. 239.

Table 5e-29. Cases disposed of by juvenile courts during the year 1929: number and per cent distribution of official and unofficial dispositions.

Metropolitan area	Cases disposed of by juvenile courts: 1929										
	Number									Per cent distribution	
	Total			Delinquent			Dependent or neglected				
	Total (1)	Unofficially (2)	Officially (3)	Total (4)	Unofficially (5)	Officially (6)	Total (7)	Unofficially (8)	Officially (9)	Unofficially (10)	Officially (11)
Total for twelve cities	20,469	10,215	10,254	14,297	7,466	6,831	6,172	2,749	3,423	49.9	50.1
Bridgeport	509	165	340	435	146	289	70	19	51	32.7	67.3
Buffalo	1,312	0	1,312	1,155	0	1,155	157	0	157	0	100.0
Cincinnati	2,565	2,345	220	2,105	1,996	109	460	349	111	91.4	8.6
Dayton	1,119	455	664	753	359	394	366	96	270	40.7	59.3
Denver[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,356	989	367	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	733	0	733	464	0	464	269	0	269	0	100.0
Kansas City[b]	1,788	341	1,447	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	19.1	80.9
Louisville[b]	3,169	846	2,323	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	26.7	73.3
Minneapolis	1,446	0	1,446	1,099	0	1,099	347	0	347	0	100.0
Newark	2,031	0	2,031	1,182	0	1,182	849	0	849	0	100.0
Omaha	3,419	2,563	856	1,902	1,391	511	1,517	1,172	345	75.0	25.0
Sioux City	1,997	1,803	194	1,178	1,094	84	819	709	110	90.3	9.7
St. Louis	3,603	2,230	1,373	2,652	1,850	802	951	380	571	61.9	38.1
St. Paul	653	119	534	502	95	407	151	24	127	18.2	81.8
Wichita	1,086	535	551	870	535	335	216	0	216	49.3	50.7

a. Boys department only included; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

Table 5fa-29. Number of cases of delinquent children disposed of officially by juvenile courts during 1929 and per cent distribution according to type of disposition.

Metropolitan area	Cases of delinquent children disposed of officially by juvenile courts: 1929							
	Number	Per cent distribution						
		Committed to institution	Comitted to child placing board department or agency	Placed on probation or under supervision	Referred for criminal prosecution	Continued indefinitely	Dismissed	Other disposition
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for twelve cities	6,831	23.9	1.3	43.9	0.3	8.6	16.4	5.6
Bridgeport	289	17.6	1.4	61.6	0	0.4	18.0	1.0
Buffalo	1,155	15.3	0.3	24.8	0	1.2	45.7	12.7
Cincinnati	109	56.9	14.7	22.0	0	0.9	4.6	0.9
Dayton	394	22.3	1.0	46.7	0.3	12.9	7.9	8.9
Grand Rapids	464	23.5	7.8	36.6	0.2	13.4	18.3	0.2
Minneapolis	1,099	25.1	0	53.4	0.6	11.2	8.9	0.8
Newark	1,182	28.0	0	55.8	0	9.6	6.6	0
Omaha	511	13.5	0	30.1	0.2	23.7	0.6	31.9
Sioux City	84	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
St. Louis	802	32.2	2.1	40.6	0	1.9	20.9	2.3
St. Paul	407	11.1	0	72.7	2.5	0	13.0	0.7
Wichita	335	43.0	1.5	31.6	0.9	17.0	6.0	0
Denver[b]	367	11.4	3.0	76.0	0.5	3.3	3.6	2.2
Kansas City[c]	677	36.6	4.0	38.8	0	1.8	3.6	15.2

a. Less than 100 cases disposed of.
b. Boy's department only included; not included in total.
c. Figure incomplete; includes reports for only ten months; not included in total.

very small proportion of the delinquent cases in the area were committed to child-placing departments or agencies - only 1.3 per cent in 1929. Most of these were in both years reported by Cincinnati. More than half of all delinquent cases in Buffalo were dismissed in 1928. In 1929 the proportion dismissed dropped to 45.7 per cent, but was still more than twice as high as the proportion reported by any other city.

Commitment to a child-placing board or agency was the most frequent disposition reported for cases of dependent or neglected children, as is indicated by Table 5fb-29. In 1928 Sioux City reported 9.0 per cent of its dependent cases as committed to a child-placing board or agency as compared with less than one per cent so reported in 1929. This is particularly striking in view of the fact that Sioux City was in 1928 at the bottom of the list in proportion of foster home care provided to dependent children under care away from home.[1] Buffalo, Dayton and St. Louis show decreases in the proportion of dependent children committed to child-placing agencies. A comparison of the proportions committed to institutions for the two years indicates that the decreased proportion committed to placing agencies in these cities has been absorbed by some means other than placement in an institution in Buffalo and St. Louis, and at least in part in Dayton. Cincinnati reported an important increase in the proportion committed to placing agencies and in Newark all dependent cases were so reported in both years.

The remaining tables in this chapter that relate to children are concerned only with those cases that are disposed of by the court by being placed on probation or under supervision. This includes not only

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 327.

Table 5fb-29. Number of cases of dependent or neglected children disposed of officially by juvenile courts during 1929 and per cent distribution according to type of disposition.

Metropolitan area	Cases of dependent or neglected children disposed of officially by juvenile courts: 1929							
		Per cent distribution						
	Number (1)	Committed to institutions (2)	Committed to child placing board, department or agency (3)	Placed on probation or under supervision (4)	Referred for criminal prosecution (5)	Continued indefinitely (6)	Dismissed (7)	Other disposition (8)
Total for twelve cities	3,423	9.4	45.7	11.2	0	11.2	10.2	12.3
Bridgeport	51	70.6	9.8	2.0	0	0	17.6	0
Buffalo	157	8.3	59.9	3.8	0	18.5	9.5	0
Cincinnati	111	0	85.6	8.1	0	0	0	6.3
Dayton	270	46.3	12.6	14.1	0	7.4	8.1	11.5
Grand Rapids	269	8.6	16.7	1.1	0	19.3	53.9	0.4
Minneapolis	347	8.6	33.2	3.5	0	28.5	21.9	4.3
Newark	849	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	345	0.3	8.4	15.1	0	34.8	0.3	41.1
Sioux City	110	21.8	0.9	15.5	0	22.7	3.6	35.5
St. Louis	571	3.3	25.4	30.8	0	2.6	11.8	26.1
St. Paul	127	12.6	26.0	51.9	0	0	7.9	1.6
Wichita	216	16.2	56.0	1.9	0	10.2	0	15.7
Kansas City[a]	536	24.3	53.5	0.6	0	1.9	2.2	17.5

a. Figure incomplete; includes reports for only ten months; not included in total.

the 11.2 per cent of the dependent cases (Column 4 of Table 5fb-29) and the 43.9 per cent of the delinquent cases (Column 4 of Table 5fa-29) that were officially disposed of, but also the cases unofficially disposed of by being placed under care of the probation staff.

Table 5h-29 summarizes the volume of cases under the care of the probation staff during 1929. In the twelve cities included in the total there were 300 more cases under care December 31 than at the beginning of the year. The numbers of cases on probation in Omaha and Sioux City which were small at the beginning of the year more than doubled during the year. The largest percentage of decrease was reported by Wichita. It is clear that the policy of the probation staff in Sioux City differs from that of other cities. The absolute number of cases reported under care during the year was the largest in the area and the rate of turn-over was evidently high.

More than 80 per cent of the cases under care of the probation staff in the area were delinquents, as is indicated by Table 5i-29. Only in Omaha, Sharon, Sioux City, St. Louis, and St. Paul were the probation officers engaged to any considerable degree in the supervision of dependent children. The largest increase in case load per capita population was reported by Sioux City, where 219.4 cases per ten thousand population were under care in 1928[1] compared with 230.2 in 1929.

The figures in Column 3 of Table 5m-29 give some indication of the rapidity of turn-over of the case load in the delinquent group on probation. The smaller the number in Column 3, the longer is the period

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 250.

Table 5h-29. Number of children on probation or under the supervision of juvenile courts during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of children on probation or under the supervision of juvenile courts: 1929				
	On probation or under supervision January 1 (1)	Placed on probation during the year (2)	Total on probation during the year (3)	Released from probation during the year (4)	Carried over to next year on probation or under supervision (5)
Total for twelve cities	3,733	5,679	9,412	5,377	4,035
Bridgeport	134	170	304	182	122
Buffalo	261	287	548	232	316
Dayton	271	222	493	138	355
Kansas City	100	321	421	298	123
Minneapolis	389	762	1,151	771	380
Newark	663	788	1,451	586	865
Omaha	61	243	304	166	138
Sharon	11	18	29	13	16
Sioux City	9	1,879	1,888	1,848	40
St. Louis	1,370	474	1,844	582	1,262
St. Paul	370	362	732	332	400
Wichita	94	153	247	229	18

Table 51-29. Number and per cent distribution of delinquent and dependent or neglected children on probation or under the supervision of juvenile courts during 1929 and numbers per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Children on probation or under the supervision of juvenile courts: 1929							
	Number			Per cent distribution		Number per ten thousand population		
	Total (1)	Delinquent (2)	Dependent or neglected (3)	Delinquent (4)	Dependent or neglected (5)	Total (6)	Delinquent (7)	Dependent or neglected (8)
Total for twelve cities	9,412	7,573	1,839	80.5	19.5	18.7	15.0	3.7
Bridgeport	304	301	3	99.0	1.0	13.8	13.7	0.1
Buffalo	548	543	5	99.1	0.9	7.4	7.3	0.1
Cincinnati[a]	n.r.	722	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	13.7	n.r.
Dayton	493	444	49	90.1	9.9	22.0	19.8	2.2
Denver[b]	n.r.	676	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	22.6	n.r.
Kansas City	421	420	1	99.8	0.2	10.6	10.5	0.1
Minneapolis	1,151	1,151	0	100.0	0	24.6	24.6	0
Newark	1,451	1,451	0	100.0	0	30.2	30.2	0
Omaha	304	218	86	71.7	28.3	13.8	9.9	3.9
Sharon	29	0	29	0	100.0	5.2	0	5.2
Sioux City	1,888	1,187	701	62.9	37.1	230.2	144.7	85.5
St. Louis	1,844	1,104	740	59.9	40.1	18.9	11.3	7.6
St. Paul	732	512	220	69.9	30.1	27.6	19.3	8.3
Wichita	247	242	5	98.0	2.0	26.8	26.3	0.5

a. Not included in total.
b. Only Boys Department included; not included in total.

Table 5m-29. Number of delinquent children placed on probation during the month by juvenile courts compared with number on probation on first of month: 1929

Metropolitan area	Delinquent children on probation: 1929		
	Average number on probation on first of month (1)	Average number placed on probation during month (2)	Number placed on probation per one hundred on probation on first of month (3)
Total for thirteen cities	3,534	412	11.7
Bridgeport	160	14	8.7
Buffalo	270	23	8.7
Cincinnati	388	28	7.2
Dayton	294	15	5.2
Denver[a]	383	27	7.0
Kansas City	131	27	20.3
Minneapolis	407	63	15.6
Newark	786	66	8.4
Omaha	55	15	(b)
Sioux City	11	98	(b)
St. Louis	737	25	3.4
St. Paul	243	25	10.2
Wichita	53	13	(b)

a. Boys department only; not included in total.
b. Less than 100 children on probation on first of month.

of care given to the average delinquent case by the probation staff. A comparison of these figures with those of 1928[1] indicates relatively small changes in this regard, both in the area as a whole and in specific cities. The turn-over in Kansas City is more rapid than was reported by any other city in either year.

In the 12 cities from which complete reports were received, an average of 111 workers was engaged in supervising juvenile probationers during 1929, as indicated in Table 5n-29. In Column 3 of this table the average number of workers is related to the average case load on the first of the month, which presumably represents a characteristic case load on any day of the year.

Reports were received during 1929 from 24 departments of adult probation as compared with 20 in 1928. A summary of the volume of cases handled by the probation staffs of these departments is presented in Table 11a-29. In the 13 cities from which complete reports were received nearly 31,000 adults were under the guidance of probation officers during the year. This was a large increase over the total for 1928[2] and is due in part to the increased number of cities that reported and in part to the larger numbers of cases handled in cities that reported in both years. The increases in Newark and Cleveland[3] were particularly striking. The great bulk of the intake consisted of <u>new</u> cases both in the area as a whole and in specific cities. The largest proportion of "repeaters" to total intake was in St. Paul, where roughly a fourth of all cases placed

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 252.
2. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 256.
3. The figure given for Cleveland in 1928 was incomplete, though this was not known until after the table was published. The increase in Cleveland, therefore, is more apparent than real.

Table 5n-29. Number on probation staff of juvenile courts, average number of children on probation or under supervision on first of month and average number of children per probation staff member.

Metropolitan area	Juvenile Courts: 1929		
	Average number on probation staff	Children on probation or under the supervision of juvenile courts on the first of the month: 1929	
		Average number	Average number per probation staff member
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total for twelve cities	111	4,360	39
Bridgeport	2[b]	175	70
Buffalo	8	297	39
Dayton	13	338	26
Kansas City	14	159	11
Minneapolis	14	471	34
Newark	18	851	48
Omaha	8[c]	70	8
Sharon	(a)	16	(a)
Sioux City	3[b]	172	48
St. Louis	20	1,328	65
St. Paul	7	413	62
Wichita	3	71	27

a. One half time worker only.
b. One half time worker in addition.
c. An additional worker less than half time.

Table 11a-29. Summary of adult probation for the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Adult probation: 1929							
	Number of individuals on probation January 1	Individuals placed on probation during year				Number of different individuals on probation during year	Cases closed during the year	Number of individuals on probation December 31
		Total	New cases	Last closed prior to this calendar year	Last closed during this calendar year			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)
Total for thirteen cities	16,065	14,826	14,065	661	100	30,791	13,657	17,234
Bridgeport	313	594	451	120	23	884	570	337
Buffalo[a]	2,525	3,866	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,043	2,348
Chicago[a]	4,106	6,387	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5,289	5,204
Cincinnati	181	182	182	0	0	363	168	195
Cleveland	4,230	3,916	3,642	274	0	8,146	3,681	4,465
Detroit	5,284	3,875	3,840	35	0	9,159	4,025	5,134
Grand Rapids	349	92	92	0	0	441	19	422
Indianapolis	1,044	2,075	1,948	91	36	3,083	1,562	1,557
Minneapolis	1,438	1,445	1,438	7	0	2,883	1,479	1,404
Newark	2,466	1,878	1,878	0	0	4,344	1,466	2,878
Omaha	187	123	123	0	0	310	46	264
Richmond	74	84	45	17	22	136	92	66
Sharon	1	10	10	0	0	11	9	2
Springfield, Ohio	45	19	19	0	0	64	31	33
St. Paul	453	533	397	117	19	967	509	477
Wilkes-Barre[a]	38	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Not included in total.

on probation had been previously under care of the probation staff. This proportion may be determined for any city by dividing the sum of Columns 4 and 5 by Column 2.

The number of different adults on probation during the year is shown in terms of population ratios in Table 11b-29. The range is from 90 different adults on probation per ten thousand population in Newark to 2 in Sharon. The figures probably indicate wide variation in the extent to which probation is substituted for punishment in the various cities. Every city in the table, except Sharon and St. Paul shows a larger number on probation per ten thousand population in 1929 than in 1928.[1]

The average number of cases on probation the first of the month provides a second measure by which the volume of adult probation work may be compared from city to city. These data are presented in Table 11d-29. On any given day there are in the neighborhood of 24,000 adults under the care of probation departments in the 15 cities for which complete figures are available. These figures throw some light on the comparative lengths of the probation period. Thus Indianapolis ranks higher than Cleveland in Column 2 of Table 11b-29 but falls below Cleveland in Column 2 of Table 11d-29. An obvious explanation is that larger numbers are under care on a specific day in Cleveland than in Indianapolis, but that the total on probation during the year is smaller - in other words, that turn-over is more rapid in Indianapolis than in Cleveland.

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 260.

Table 11b-29. Number of different adults on probation during the year 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of different adults on probation during 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for thirteen cities	30,791	51.1
Bridgeport	884	40.2
Cincinnati	363	6.9
Cleveland	8,146	67.6
Detroit	9,159	54.2
Grand Rapids	441	24.1
Indianapolis	3,083	78.4
Minneapolis	2,883	61.7
Newark	4,344	90.5
Omaha	310	14.0
Richmond	136	5.5
Sharon	11	2.0
Springfield, Ohio	64	8.6
St. Paul	967	36.5

Table 11d-29. Average number of adults on probation on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of adults on probation on the first of the month: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for fifteen cities	23,653	23.8
Bridgeport	312	14.2
Buffalo	2,414	32.7
Chicago	4,533	14.3
Cincinnati	202	3.8
Cleveland	4,351	36.1
Detroit	5,383	31.8
Grand Rapids	382	20.9
Indianapolis	1,279	32.5
Minneapolis	1,404	30.1
Newark	2,531	52.7
Omaha	228	10.3
Richmond	67	2.7
Sharon	1	0.2
Springfield, Ohio	46	6.2
St. Paul	520	19.6
Wilkes-Barre[a]	53	2.6

a. Average based on reports for nine months only; not included in total.

Table 11e-29. Average number of adults placed on probation during month compared with average number on probation on first of month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Adult probation: 1929		
	Average number of adults on probation on first of month (1)	Average number of adults placed on probation during the month (2)	Number of adults placed on probation per hundred on probation on first of month (3)
Total for fifteen cities	23,652	2,090	9
Bridgeport	312	50	16
Buffalo	2,414	322	13
Chicago	4,533	532	12
Cincinnati	202	15	7
Cleveland	4,351	326	7
Detroit	5,383	323	6
Grand Rapids	382	8	2
Indianapolis	1,279	173	14
Minneapolis	1,404	120	9
Newark	2,531	157	6
Omaha	228	10	4
Richmond	67	7	(a)
Sharon	1	1	(a)
Springfield, Ohio	46	2	(a)
St. Paul	520	44	8
Wilkes-Barre[b]	53	6	(a)

a. Less than one hundred adults on probation on first of month.

b. Average based on reports for only nine months. Not included in total.

Table 11g-29. Average number of individuals on probation on first of month per probation officer: 1929

Metropolitan area	Adult probation: 1929	
	Average number of probation officers (1)	Average number of individuals on probation on first of month per probation officer (2)
Total for fourteen cities	198	119
Bridgeport	1	312
Buffalo	34	71
Chicago	43	105
Cincinnati	3	67
Cleveland	15	290
Detroit	52	104
Grand Rapids	2	191
Indianapolis	11	116
Minneapolis	9	156
Newark	18	141
Omaha	1	228
Richmond	1	67
Springfield, Ohio	1	46
St. Paul	7	74
Wilkes-Barre[a]	2	27

a. Average based on reports for nine months only. Not included in total.

Confirmation of this explanation is set forth in somewhat different terms in Table 11e-29. The higher the number in Column 3 of this table, the more rapid is the turn-over. In Newark, despite the increase in volume of cases, the rate of turn-over was somewhat smaller in 1929 than in 1928.[1] Detroit, Minneapolis, and St. Paul were the only other cities in which, according to the evidence of these figures, the rate of turn-over was lower than in 1928.

Table 11g-29 indicates that in the fourteen cities which reported these data completely, a total of 124 workers were engaged in supervising adults on probation. There was a wide variation in the number of cases per worker - from 312 per worker in Bridgeport to 46 in Springfield, Ohio and 27 in Wilkes-Barre, which is not included in the total figure. The median, which is perhaps more representative than the average, is 110. In most cities, however, the number of cases per worker is so high that the case work must in large numbers of cases be of a somewhat fugitive character. Comparison of this table with Column 3 of Table 5n-29 indicates that the probation officers who work with juveniles have much less burdensome case loads than the officers who are dealing with adults.

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 265.

Chapter V

Care of Dependent and Neglected Children

Reports were received during 1929 from 252 institutions for dependent and neglected children as compared with 226 that reported in 1928. A summary of the population of these institutions in 1929 is presented in Table 6ba-29. In several cities there were decreases in the number of children in institutions on December 31 as compared with the number present at the beginning of the year. These decreases were in part offset by increases in other cities. For the area as a whole there were only 84 more children in institutions January 1 than at the close of the year.

The average number of children under care in institutions on the first day of the month is shown in Table 6bc-29. Since this figure is an average of the institutional population on twelve different days of the year, it should be a characteristic population figure and therefore a good measure for comparative purposes. In a majority of the cities the absolute numbers of children under care on the first of the month were smaller in 1929 than in 1928.[1] The largest number in institutions on the first of the month per ten thousand population was reported by Louisville - 34.6. The Denver figure was highest in 1928. Unfortunately in 1929 one of the largest of the Denver institutions did not report separately the service rendered to the metropolitan area. The total for Denver was therefore obtained by means of an estimate for this one institution. This estimate may, perhaps, have been too conservative.

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 292.

Table 6ba-29. Summary of children in institutions for dependent children during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Children in institutions for dependent children: 1929			
	Number under care January 1 (1)	Admissions during the year (2)	Discharges during the year (3)	Number under care on December 31 (4)
Total for twenty-three cities	11,244	10,484	10,568	11,160
Akron	374	462	489	347
Bridgeport	191	162	173	180
Buffalo	1,428	1,326	1,254	1,500
Canton[f]	57	112	99	70
Cincinnati	1,091	1,182	1,240	1,033
Cleveland[c]	1,240	1,555	1,622	1,173
Dayton	318	163	135	346
Detroit	1,342	951	882	1,411
Grand Rapids	187	293	320	160
Harrisburg	131	127	109	149
Kansas City	903	681	661	923
Lancaster	30	42	43	29
Louisville	862	660	734	788
Minneapolis	353	419	455	317
Newark	278	214	191	301
New Orleans	1,008	291	357	942
Omaha	287	283	278	292
The Oranges	54	94	91	57
Richmond	281	549	539	291
Sharon[d]	0	0	0	0
Sioux City[e]	241	444	434	251
Springfield, Ill.	161	124	114	171
St. Paul	267	165	140	292
Wichita	217	297	307	207
Chicago[a]	2,648	2,367	2,485	2,530
Columbus[b]	62	63	57	68
Denver[g]	822	519	531	810
Des Moines[h]	23	15	21	17

a. Includes reports from 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 others reported too incompletely for tabulation; not included in total.

b. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

c. Includes one institution with a total population of 85 which did not give separate figures for the metropolitan area.

d. Institutions in the Sharon area reported no children from the metropolitan area during 1929.

e. Includes one institution with a total population of 40 and one institution with a total population of 9 which did not report separate figures for the metropolitan area.

f. Complete, but received too late to include in totals.

g. Includes reports from nine institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

h. Includes figures from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.

Table 6bc-29. Average number of children in institutions for dependent children on the first of the month during the year 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of children in institutions for dependent children on the first of the month 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-four cities	11,456	13.4
Akron	355	12.9
Bridgeport	186	8.5
Buffalo	1,510	20.5
Canton	158	12.7
Cincinnati	1,088	20.7
Cleveland[a]	1,234	10.2
Dayton	343	15.3
Detroit	1,358	8.0
Grand Rapids	176	9.6
Harrisburg	140	13.6
Kansas City	898	22.5
Lancaster	32	5.2
Louisville	851	34.6
Minneapolis	338	7.2
Newark	285	5.9
New Orleans	982	22.6
Omaha	290	13.1
The Oranges	57	4.3
Richmond	299	12.0
Sharon[b]	0	0
Sioux City[c]	241	29.4
Springfield, Ill.	155	23.1
St. Paul	283	10.7
Wichita	197	21.4
Chicago[d]	2,577	n.r.
Columbus[e]	66	n.r.
Denver[f]	871	29.1
Des Moines[g]	25	n.r.

a. Includes one institution with a total population of 85 that did not report separate figures for the metropolitan area.
b. Institutions in the Sharon area reported no children from the metropolitan area during 1929.
c. Includes one institution with a total population of 40 and one institution with a total population of 9 which did not report separate figures for metropolitan area.
d. Includes reports for 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 institutions reported too incompletely for tabulation; not included in total.
e. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
f. These figures are complete but are based on an estimate of the proportion of service rendered to the metropolitan area by one of the ten reporting institutions. The institution for which this estimate was made is one of the largest in the city.
g. Includes reports from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.

Table 6bd-29 shows the capacity of the institutions in 1929 and the capacity per thousand population for 1928 and 1929. Except in Akron and Harrisburg, the absolute capacity declined in every city for which the figures are available for both years.[1]

Table 6bf-29 provides a comparison of the number of days' care per thousand population given in institutions in 1928 and 1929. These data are doubtless better for comparing volume of service from city to city than the data in Column 2 of Table 6bc-29. One day's care given to one child is a unit of measurement that is stable. Unlike the number under care the first of the month, days' care is not subject to the chance variations caused by large numbers of admissions or discharges a few days before or after the first of the month. Days'. care reflects the service actually rendered. In the area as a whole more than three and a half million days' care were provided in institutions in 1929 or 657 days' care per thousand population. This represented, nevertheless, a decrease from the number per thousand population reported in 1928. According to this measure, Akron and Harrisburg were the only cities that showed increases in institutional service between the two years.

Table 6bg-29 relates intake to carry-over and thus provides a comparison of rapidity of institutional turn-over in the various cities. In the area as a whole there was little change in the rate of turn-over. The number of admissions per hundred under care on the first of the month in the cities that reported for both years was 7.9 in 1928 and 7.7 in 1929.[2] The most rapid turn-over in 1929 was in Richmond and in Sioux City and the

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1. The absolute capacities for 1928 appear on p. 294, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928."
2. This figure is based upon data submitted by the cities that were complete for both years and therefore differs slightly from the total of Column 3, page 118, which includes all cities that were complete for 1929.

Table 6bd-29. Capacity of institutions for dependent children: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of institutions for dependent children on December 31		
	1929		1925
	Number of beds (1)	Number of beds per thousand population (2)	Number of beds per thousand population (3)
Total for seventeen cities	10,181	1.4	1.8
Akron	380	1.4	1.0
Bridgeport[g]	247	1.1	(a)
Buffalo	1,760	2.4	2.5
Canton[k]	88	0.7	0.6
Cincinnati	1,350	2.6	2.8
Cleveland	1,337[b]	1.1	1.4
Dayton	325	1.5	1.6
Detroit	1,523	0.9	1.0
Grand Rapids	229	1.3	1.4
Harrisburg	170	1.7	1.6
Kansas City[g]	913	2.3	(a)
Lancaster	46	0.7	1.7
Louisville[g]	1,008	4.1	(a)
Minneapolis	422	0.9	1.2
Newark	381	0.8	1.7
New Orleans	1,149	2.6	4.2
Omaha	343	1.6	3.2
The Oranges[g]	70	0.5	(a)
Richmond	347	1.4	n.r.
Sharon	0[c]	0[c]	0.5
Sioux City	226[d]	2.8[d]	3.7
Springfield, Ill.[g]	172	2.6	n.r.
St. Paul	354	1.3	1.6
Wichita	186	2.0	2.4
Chicago	2,812[e]	n.r.	n.r.
Columbus	109[f]	n.r.	0.7[h]
Denver	939[i]	n.r.	4.9[h]
Des Moines	17[j]	n.r.	n.r.

a. Not included in the registration in 1928.
b. Includes one institution with a total population of 85 which did not give separate figures for the metropolitan area.
c. Institutions in the Sharon area reported no children from the metropolitan area during 1929.
d. Includes one institution with a total population of 40 and one institution with a total population of 9 which did not report separate figures for the metropolitan area.
e Includes reports from 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 institutions did not report completely enough for tabulation; not included in total.
f. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
g. Not included in total.
h. Includes one institution not reporting in 1929.
i. Includes reports from nine institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
j. Includes reports from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
k. Complete, but received too late to be included in total.

Table 6bf-29. Total number of days' care given to children in institutions for dependent children during the year 1929 and number per thousand population in 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Day's care given to children in institutions for dependent children during the year		
	1929		1928
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number per thousand population (3)
Total for sixteen cities	3,555,031	657	669
Akron	129,443	469	325
Buffalo	550,750	746	816
Canton[j]	22,580	182	196
Cincinnati	384,979	732	822
Cleveland	448,877[b]	373[b]	429
Dayton	122,157	545	600
Detroit[g]	n.r.	n.r.	317
Grand Rapids	64,173	351	379
Harrisburg	51,329	498	483
Kansas City[g]	335,129	840	(a)
Lancaster	11,871	191	411
Louisville[g]	310,795	1,263	(a)
Minneapolis	123,935	265	296
Newark	104,590	218	551
New Orleans	356,465	821	1,361
Omaha	107,242	485	676
The Oranges[g]	21,598	164	(a)
Richmond[g]	109,930	442	n.r.
Sharon	0[c]	0[c]	121
Sioux City	87,845[d]	1,071[d]	1,374
Springfield, Ill.[g]	56,971	850	n.r.
St. Paul	103,791	392	412
Wichita	73,161	795	826
Chicago	935,365[e]	n.r.	n.r.
Columbus	24,437[f]	n.r.	n.r.
Denver	320,590[h]	1,072	n.r.
Des Moines	8,799[i]	n.r.	n.r.

a. Not included in the registration in 1928.
b. Includes one institution with a total population of 85 that did not report separate figures for the metropolitan area.
c. Institutions in the Sharon area reported no children from the metropolitan area during 1929.
d. Includes one institution with a total population of 40 and one institution with a total population of 9 which did not report separate figures for metropolitan area.
e. Includes reports for 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 institutions reported too incompletely for tabulation; not included in total.
f. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
g. Not included in total.
h. These figures are complete but are based on an estimate of the proportion of service rendered to the metropolitan area by one of the ten reporting institutions.
i. Includes reports from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
j. Complete for Canton, but received too late to be included in the totals.

Table 6bg-29. Number of children admitted to institutions for dependent children compared with number under care on the first of the month: 1929

Metropolitan area	Children in institutions for dependent children: 1929		
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Average number of admissions per month (2)	Number of admissions per hundred under care on first of month (3)
Total for twenty-three cities	11,298	878	7.8
Akron	355	39	11.0
Bridgeport	186	14	7.5
Buffalo	1,510	111	7.4
Canton	158	n.r.	n.r.
Cincinnati	1,088	99	9.1
Cleveland	1,234	130	10.5
Dayton	343	14	4.1
Detroit	1,358	79	5.8
Grand Rapids	176	24	13.6
Harrisburg	140	11	7.9
Kansas City	898	57	6.3
Lancaster	32	4	(a)
Louisville	851	55	6.5
Minneapolis	338	35	10.4
Newark	285	18	6.3
New Orleans	982	24	3.9
Omaha	290	24	8.3
The Oranges	57	8	(a)
Richmond	299	46	15.4
Sharon	0	0	0
Sioux City	241	37	15.4
Springfield, Ill.	155	10	6.5
St. Paul	283	14	4.9
Wichita	197	25	12.7
Chicago[b]	2,577	197	7.6
Columbus[c]	66	5	(a)
Denver[d]	808	43	5.3
Des Moines[e]	25	1	(a)

a. Less than 100 under care on first of month.

b. Includes reports for 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 institutions reported too incompletely for tabulation; not included in total.

c. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

d. Includes reports from nine institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

e. Includes reports from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.

least rapid was in New Orleans. Rapidity of turn-over should, of course, be considered in relation to other factors. In some cities there is a definite policy of using institutions as receiving homes for short time care only, pending placement in a foster home, or some similar disposition. On the other hand rapidity of turn-over has in the past sometimes been the result of a policy of too hasty acceptance of children by institutions, with a consequent discharge a few days later after more complete investigation is made. A comparison of these ratios with those of 1928[1] show that in most cities comparatively small changes in rates of turn-over occurred.

More than 1800 people were engaged in caring for children in institutions during 1929 in the 19 cities included in the totals of Table 6bh-29. In Column 2 of this table the number of staff members is expressed in terms of average number of children in the institution on the first of the month, which is presumably a typical day. There is surprisingly little variation in these ratios. The average of 5 children per worker appears to be quite typical.

The data from juvenile detention homes have been separated from the data submitted by domiciliary institutions and tabulated as a distinct field. Juvenile detention homes belong in a complete statement of a community's provision for children under care away from home, but their function usually differs from that of the domiciliary institutions. As will appear presently, this distinction apparently tends to become merely nominal in some cities.

Reports were received from 16 detention homes in 1929 as compared with 13 that reported in 1928. A summary of the children cared for in these

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 299.

Table 66h-29. Number on staff of institutions for dependent children and average number of children under care per staff member: 1929

Metropolitan area	Institutions for dependent children: 1929	
	Average number on staff of institutions (1)	Average number of children under care on first of month per staff member (2)
Total for nineteen cities	1,815	5
Akron	42	8
Bridgeport	36	5
Buffalo	306	5
Canton	29	5
Cincinnati	270	4
Cleveland	278	4
Dayton	51	7
Grand Rapids	47	4
Harrisburg	23	6
Kansas City	130	7
Lancaster	6	5
Louisville	179	5
Newark	63	5
New Orleans	169	6
Omaha	52	6
The Oranges	18	3
Sioux City	23	10
Springfield, Ill.	23	7
St. Paul	70	4
Chicago[a]	573	4
Columbus[b]	17	4
Denver[c]	123	7
Des Moines[d]	7	3

a. Includes reports for 33 institutions; 11 institutions did not report; 7 institutions reported too incompletely for tabulation; not included in total.
b. Includes reports from four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes reports from nine institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes reports from one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.

institutions during 1929 is presented in Table 6aa-29. As in 1928[1], admissions and discharges for the year were nearly equal. The largest increase in admissions and discharges was in Richmond where there were 688 admissions and 684 discharges in 1928 compared with 1,210 admissions and 1,143 discharges in 1929. An increase of roughly 50 per cent in admissions also occurred in Wichita. A few cities reported fewer admissions in 1929 than in 1928.

The variations between the two years in the service juvenile detention homes were called upon to render is perhaps more clearly set forth in Table 6ac-29. Springfield, Illinois led in 1928 in number of days' care per thousand population given in juvenile detention homes and was second highest in 1929, but reference to the preceding table seems to indicate that this care was given to comparatively few children and that the institution therefore is perhaps more nearly akin to a domiciliary institution than to a home in which children are sheltered only temporarily. Chart 6a-29 shows graphically a comparison of the service given in these institutions in the various cities in terms of days' care per thousand population.

Chart 6ab-29 attempts to show graphically the differences in policy with regard to the use of juvenile detention homes for domiciliary purposes and for strictly temporary purposes respectively. The data upon which this graph is based are summarized in Table 6ae-29. Obviously, the smaller the number of admissions per month in proportion to number under care on the first of the month, the longer are the periods of care per child and the more nearly does the home approach a domiciliary institution. Judged by this standard it is evident that Omaha, Grand Rapids, Wichita, and Springfield, Illinois keep children for relatively long periods. Both the

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1. Ibid., p. 301.

Table 6aa-29. Children in juvenile detention homes during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Children in juvenile detention homes: 1929			
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Admissions during the year (2)	Discharges during the year (3)	Number under care on December 31 (4)
Total for thirteen cities	729	19,839	19,829	739
Buffalo	10	565	570	5
Cincinnati	21	1,236	1,244	13
Cleveland	105	3,183	3,183	105
Dayton	4	769	758	15
Detroit	280	8,054	8,070	264
Grand Rapids	70	581	598	53
Kansas City	5	1,228	1,226	7
Louisville	69	1,486	1,502	53
New Orleans	27	773	781	19
Omaha	36	413	410	39
Richmond	29	1,210	1,143	96
Springfield, Ill.	27	29	31	25
Springfield, Ohio[a]	2	n.r.	n.r.	4
Wichita	46	312	313	45

a. Not included in total.

Table 6ac-29. Number of days' care given to children in juvenile detention homes during the years 1928 and 1929 and number of days' care per thousand population

Metropolitan area	Days' care given to children in juvenile detention homes			
	During 1929		During 1928	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)
Total for ten cities	257,203	49.5	251,532	49.6
Buffalo	6,231	8.4	7,216	9.9
Chicago[b]	n.r.	n.r.	86,695	27.7
Cincinnati	6,549	12.5	8,760	16.7
Cleveland	42,482	35.3	44,592	38.0
Dayton	3,793	17.0	4,274	19.5
Detroit	116,203	68.7	116,554	71.6
Grand Rapids	24,126	131.8	25,155	139.8
Louisville[b]	20,925	85.1	(a)	(a)
New Orleans[b]	8,252	19.0	n.r.	n.r.
Omaha	16,147	73.1	14,884	69.2
Richmond	14,013	56.3	7,036	28.7
Springfield, Ill.	9,562	142.7	13,310	201.7
Springfield, Ohio[b]	n.r.	n.r.	1,189	16.3
Wichita	18,097	196.7	9,751	108.3

a. Not included in registration in 1928.
b. Not included in total.

CHART 6a-29. NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE PER THOUSAND POPULATION GIVEN TO CHILDREN IN JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES DURING 1929

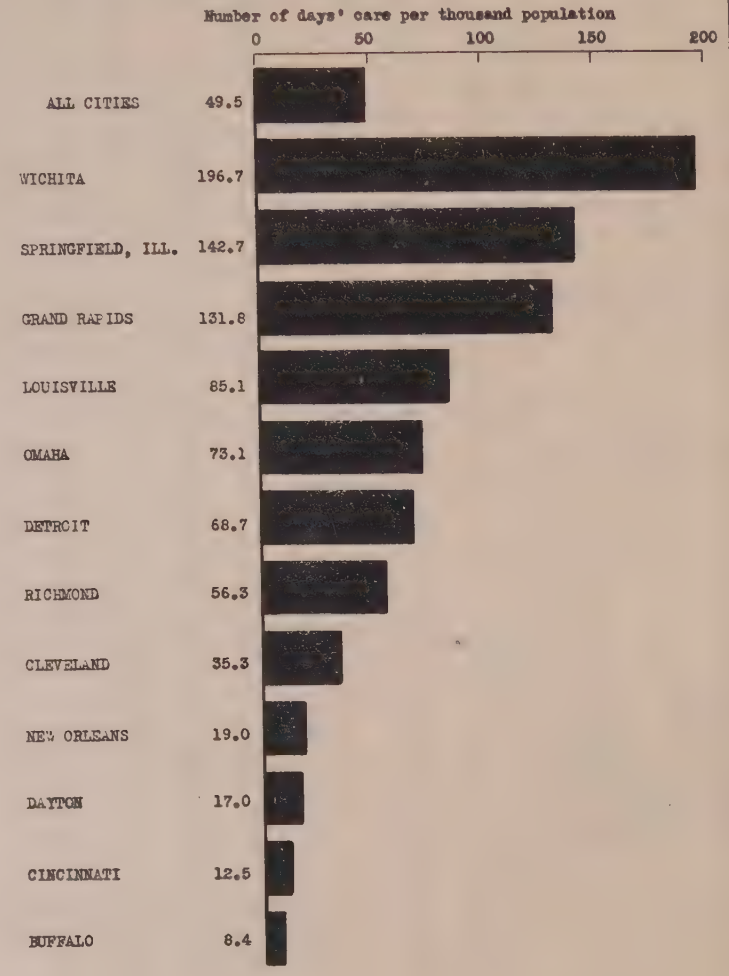

CHART 6ab-29. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES PER CASE UNDER CARE ON FIRST OF MONTH, 1929

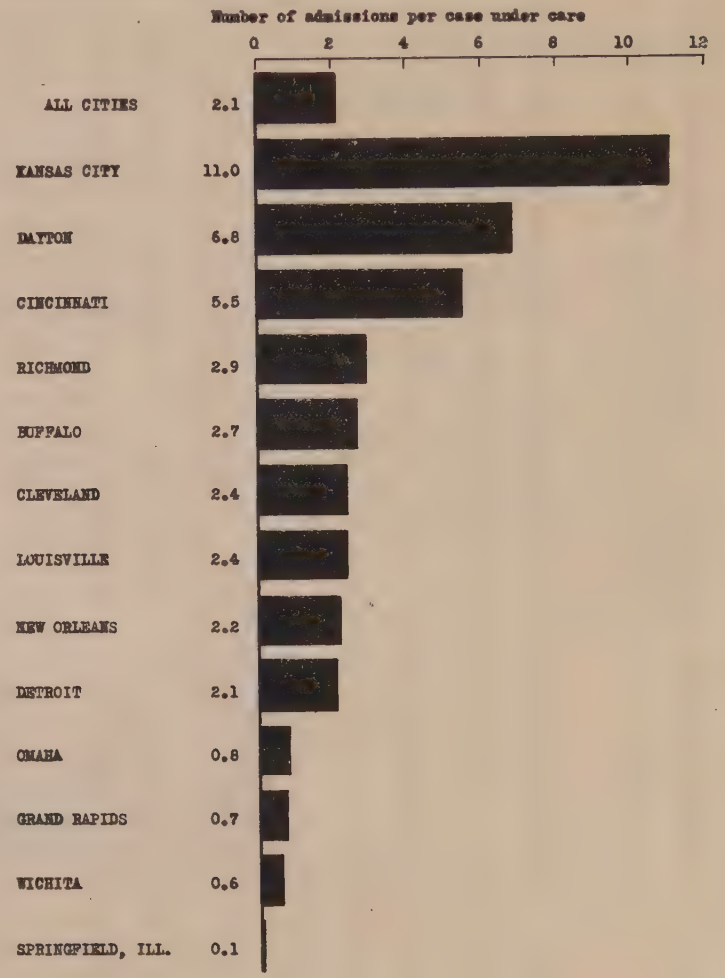

Table 6ae-29. Number of admissions to juvenile detention homes compared with number under care on the first of the month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Children in juvenile detention homes: 1929		
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Average number of admissions per month (2)	Number of admissions per case under care on first of month (3)
Total for thirteen cities	786	1,653	2.1
Buffalo	18	47	2.7
Cincinnati	19	103	5.5
Cleveland	113	265	2.4
Dayton	9	64	6.8
Detroit	316	671	2.1
Grand Rapids	70	48	0.7
Kansas City	9	102	11.0
Louisville	51	124	2.4
New Orleans	29	64	2.2
Omaha	44	34	0.8
Richmond	35	101	2.9
Springfield, Ill.	26	2	0.1
Wichita	47	26	0.6

average and the median for the area fall between 2.0 and 2.5 admissions each month per child under care the first of the month. In Kansas City, with 11.0 admissions per case under care, the turn-over is unusually rapid.

Table 6ad-29 relates to the capacity of detention homes. A comparison of Columns 1 and 3 of this table indicates that in New Orleans and Springfield, Illinois the average number of children under care the first of the month exceeded the bed capacities of the institutions. Grand Rapids led in both years in bed capacity per ten thousand population and Wichita stood second. Judging by the average number under care the first of the month less than half the capacity was used in Grand Rapids in either year. By the same standard less than half the capacity was utilized in Wichita in 1928, but roughly three-fifths was utilized in 1929.

An attempt is made in Table 6ag-29 to provide a comparison of staff members of detention homes in terms of the service rendered by these institutions. In Column 1 the staff is related to days' care and in Column 2 to number of children under care the first of the month. By either measure the workers in Wichita and Springfield, Illinois appear to carry the heaviest loads. Apparently the largest staffs in proportion to children cared for are in Kansas City and Buffalo.

The services of detention homes and of domiciliary institutions for children are supplemented and in some cities largely supplanted by a system of foster home care. The average number of children in foster homes on the first of the month is shown in Table 6cb-29. In the 24 cities that reported these data completely, 11,531 children, or 12.2 per ten thousand population, were under care in foster homes on any typical day of 1929.

Table 6ad-29. Capacity of juvenile detention homes: 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of juvenile detention homes			
	1929			1928
	On December 31		Average number of children under care on first of month (3)	Number of beds per ten thousand population on December 31 (4)
	Number of beds (1)	Number of beds per ten thousand population (2)		
Total for ten cities	904	1.7	696	1.3
Buffalo	42	0.6	18	0.6
Chicago[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.8
Cincinnati	32	0.6	19	0.8
Cleveland	124	1.0	113	1.1
Columbus[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1.0
Dayton	23	1.0	9	1.2
Detroit	340	2.0	316	2.1
Grand Rapids	150	8.2	70	8.3
Kansas City[b]	24	0.6	9	(a)
Louisville[b]	64	2.6	51	(a)
New Orleans[b]	20	0.5	29	n.r.
Omaha	60	2.7	44	2.8
Richmond	40	1.6	35	1.1
Springfield, Ill.	25	3.7	26	5.6
Springfield, Ohio[b]	12	1.6	n.r.	1.6
Wichita	68	7.4	46	7.6

a. Not included in the registration in 1928.
b. Not included in the total.

Table 6ag-29. Number of days' care in juvenile detention homes per staff member per month and number of children under care on first of month per staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Juvenile detention homes: 1929	
	Number of days' care per staff member per month (1)	Number of children under care on first of month per staff member (2)
Total for eleven cities	143	5
Buffalo	65	2
Cincinnati	109	4
Cleveland	107	3
Dayton	90	3
Grand Rapids	155	5
Kansas City	n.r.	1
Louisville	174	5
New Orleans	98	4
Omaha	157	5
Richmond	234	7
Springfield, Ill.	399	13
Wichita	377	12

Table 6cb-29. Average number of children in foster homes on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of children in foster homes on the first of the month during 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-four cities	11,531	12.2
Akron	161	5.8
Bridgeport	221	10.0
Buffalo	1,164	15.8
Canton	261	21.0
Cincinnati	682	13.0
Cleveland	2,306	19.1
Dayton	178	7.9
Detroit	2,594	15.3
Grand Rapids	62	3.4
Harrisburg	212	20.6
Kansas City	270	6.8
Lancaster	99	16.0
Louisville	238	9.7
Minneapolis	733	15.7
Newark	198	4.1
New Orleans	44	1.0
The Oranges	45	3.4
Richmond	37	1.5
Sharon	8	1.4
Springfield, Ill.	101	15.1
St. Louis	1,058	10.9
St. Paul	471	17.8
Wichita	243	26.4
Wilkes-Barre	145	7.0
Chicago[a]	1,394	n.r.
Columbus[b]	231	n.r.
Denver[c]	166	n.r.
Des Moines[b]	10	n.r.
Omaha[d]	53	n.r.

a. Complete except for Catholic agencies and Juvenile Court of Cook County; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

Among the cities whose figures are also complete for 1928[1], 12 show a larger absolute number and a larger number of children per ten thousand population under care in foster homes in 1929 than in 1928 and 7 show a smaller number. There are a few differences in the list of cities included in Table 6bc-29 and Table 6cb-29, but it is interesting to observe both for the totals and for specific cities the relationships between the two. The total for Table 6bc-29 shows 13.4 children per ten thousand population under care in institutions on the first of the month while the total for Table 6cb-29 shows 12.2 children per ten thousand population under care in foster homes on the first of the month.

Various types of foster homes are utilized by agencies that place children. Some children are boarded out, others are placed with foster parents who give them free care, and some of the older children, though still minors, are self-supporting. Agencies also place children in homes where the mother may work for wages. This last policy is perhaps most frequent in the case of offspring of unmarried mothers who have been confined in maternity homes. Table 6cc-29 shows the per cent distribution of foster home children among these various types of foster home care. In the area as a whole approximately two-thirds of all foster home children are in boarding homes and about a quarter are in free homes. The percentages that fall in Column 5, "Other" are probably in the main children in wage homes. A comparison of Column 2 of this table with like data for 1928[2] indicates increases in some cities and decreases in others in percentage of foster home children in boarding homes, but in no city was the change of outstanding proportions.

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1. Ibid., p. 319.
2. Ibid., p. 321, Column 2.

Table 6cc-29. Per cent distribution of dependent children in foster homes, among free foster homes, boarding homes and other types of homes: 1929

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of dependent children in foster homes: 1929				
	In free foster homes (1)	In boarding homes (2)	Self supporting (3)	With mothers in wage homes (4)	Other (5)
Total for twenty-eight cities	25.8	66.1	4.6	0.5	3.0
Akron	21.3	40.2	22.2	2.4	13.9
Bridgeport	35.3	39.6	6.7	2.8	15.6
Buffalo	15.1	83.4	0.8	0	0.7
Canton[a]	58.9	39.4	1.1	0	0.6
Chicago[b]	34.7	63.6	0.7	0	1.0
Cincinnati	44.1	49.0	5.7	0.7	0.4
Dayton	26.1	66.4	5.3	1.6	0.6
Detroit	19.7	74.5	3.4	0	2.4
Grand Rapids	36.7	49.9	2.9	0	10.5
Harrisburg	20.5	63.8	6.0	0	9.7
Kansas City	35.9	62.0	2.1	0	0
Lancaster	41.9	55.0	0.6	0	2.5
Louisville	16.3	56.0	20.9	0	6.8
Minneapolis	18.7	68.0	7.7	0.8	4.8
Newark	23.5	60.7	0.9	0	14.9
New Orleans	38.6	58.5	2.9	0	0
The Oranges	17.8	76.1	4.2	0.4	1.5
Richmond	14.9	81.0	4.1	0	0
Sharon	100.0	0	0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	48.8	43.6	7.6	0	0
St. Louis	11.3	81.3	7.2	0	0.2
St. Paul	43.0	46.3	8.0	2.0	0.7
Wichita	66.5	19.8	2.7	9.4	1.6
Wilkes-Barre	19.7	71.0	4.9	0	4.3
Columbus[c]	2.0	74.1	1.3	0.4	22.2
Denver[d]	4.8	81.0	11.5	0	2.7
Des Moines[c]	95.7	4.3	0	0	0
Omaha[e]	95.8	0.6	3.6	0	0

a. Based on reports for nine months only.
b. Complete except for Catholic agencies and Juvenile Court of Cook County.
c. Based on figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Based on figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Based on figures for three agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

Table 6cd-29 shows the number of days' care given to children in boarding homes. The agencies in 21 cities provided more than two million days' care to children in boarding homes in 1929, or 268 days' care per thousand population. Among the cities whose figures are complete for both years,[1] ten show decreases from 1928 to 1929 in number of days' care per thousand population given to children in boarding homes, six show increases, and one city - Buffalo - remains unchanged in this regard.

Perhaps no fact is of greater interest in a city than the extent of child dependency. An attempt to determine this figure for 22 cities is set forth in Table 6db-29. The data in this table show the average number of children under care away from their own homes on any typical day of the year. This figure does not measure, of course, the entire extent of child dependency because many dependent children are under care in their own homes. It is nevertheless an important figure because it does indicate the extent to which dependency has made it necessary for the community to intervene and remove the child to an environment which the community has itself consciously constructed.

In the area as a whole there were, for each ten thousand of the population, 25.8 children under care away from home on any characteristic day of 1929. The largest number was reported by Wichita - 47.8 per ten thousand population - and the smallest by Sharon - 1.4 per ten thousand population. The Denver figure, which was largest in 1928[2], is not complete for 1929. Among the cities for which this figure is available for both years, six showed increases between 1928 and 1929 and eleven showed decreases.

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1. Ibid., p. 323.
2. Ibid., p. 324.

Table 6cd-29. Number of days' care given to children in boarding homes during 1929 and number per thousand population

Metropolitan area	Day's care given to children in boarding homes during 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-one cities	2,116,569	268
Akron	24,643	89
Bridgeport	30,346	138
Buffalo	349,180	473
Cincinnati	123,690	235
Dayton	43,314	193
Detroit	389,701	408
Grand Rapids	11,473	63
Harrisburg	49,820	484
Kansas City	62,155	156
Lancaster	18,361	296
Louisville	56,524	230
Minneapolis	174,300	373
Newark	41,273	86
New Orleans	9,365	22
The Oranges	10,127	77
Richmond	10,399	42
Sharon	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	16,055	240
St. Louis	302,434	310
St. Paul	76,062	287
Wichita	17,347	189
Chicago[a]	311,755	98
Columbus[b]	61,585	179
Denver[c]	51,065	171
Omaha[d]	144	1

a. Complete except for Catholic agencies and Juvenile Court of Cook County.
b. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

Table 6db-29. Average number of dependent children under care outside their own homes on the first of the month during 1929 and numbers per ten thousand population

Metropolitan area	Average number of dependent children under care outside their own homes on the first of the month: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-two cities	21,253	25.8
Akron	516	18.7
Bridgeport	407	18.5
Buffalo	2,674	36.2
Canton	419	33.8
Cincinnati	1,770	33.6
Cleveland	3,540	29.4
Dayton	521	23.3
Detroit	3,952	23.4
Grand Rapids	238	13.0
Harrisburg	352	34.2
Kansas City	1,168	29.3
Lancaster	131	21.1
Louisville	1,089	44.3
Minneapolis	1,071	22.9
Newark	483	10.1
New Orleans	1,026	23.6
The Oranges	102	7.7
Richmond	336	13.5
Sharon	8	1.4
Springfield, Ill.	256	38.2
St. Paul	754	28.5
Wichita	440	47.8

The 1929 data are shown graphically in Chart 6da-29.

Of the children under care away from home, as shown in Chart 6da-29, some are in foster homes and some are in institutions. The proportions in which these two types of care are given have in recent years become a question of increasing importance. These proportions for the year 1929 are given in Table 6da-29. In Chart 6db-29 the figure shown for any city in Column 1 of Table 6 db-29 has been represented by a 100-per cent bar and this bar is divided into two segments that show the proportion of all children away from home that are cared for in foster homes and in institutions respectively. It is interesting to compare this chart with a similar one for 1928.[1] There are too many differences in the list of cities that enter into these two charts to make the comparison for the area completely valid, but it may be made for specific cities. The largest increase in foster home care was in Newark. Cleveland and Lancaster also show important increases in proportion of foster home care. Several cities show small increases in proportion of institutional care. Grand Rapids with 62.7 per cent in institutions in 1928 and 73.9 per cent in 1929 reported the largest increase in proportion of institutional care.

The foregoing data are based on average number of children under care away from home on the first day of the month. Table 6dc-29 sets forth an attempt to relate to the population the number of different

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1. Ibid, p. 327.

CHART 6da-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION UNDER CARE OUTSIDE THEIR OWN HOMES ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH DURING 1929

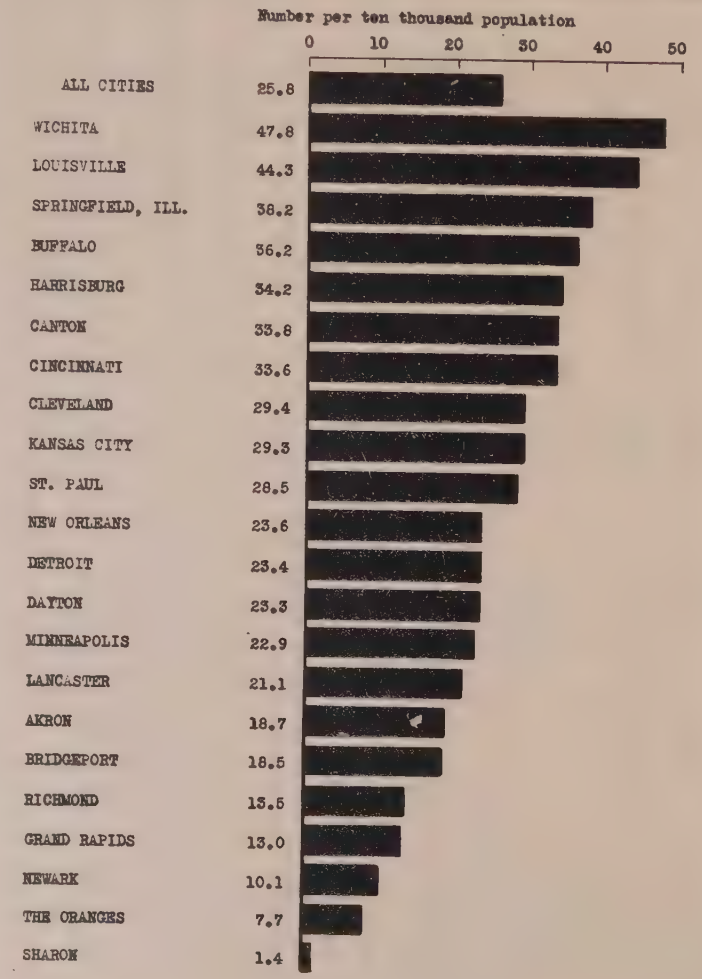

CHART 6db-29. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS DURING 1929

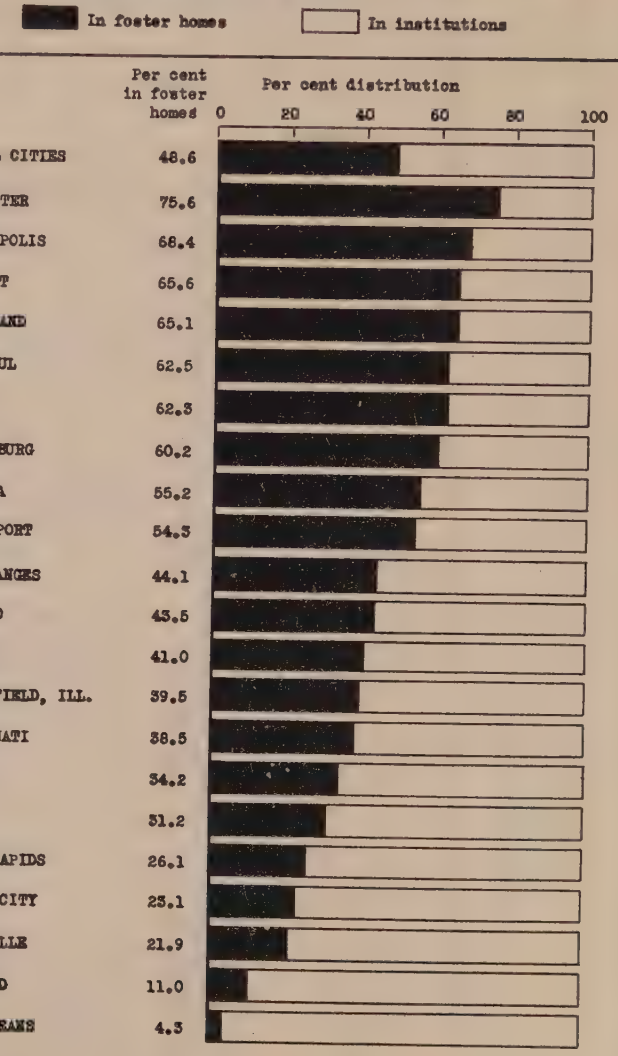

Table 6da-29. Number and per cent distribution of dependent children in foster homes and institutions on the first of the month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Dependent children under care outside their own homes: 1929				
	Average number under care on first of month			Per cent distribution	
	Total (1)	In institutions (2)	In foster homes (3)	In institutions (4)	In foster homes (5)
Total for twenty-two cities	21,253	10,925	10,328	51.4	48.6
Akron	516	355	161	68.8	31.2
Bridgeport	407	186	221	45.7	54.3
Buffalo	2,674	1,510	1,164	56.5	43.5
Canton	419	158	261	37.7	62.3
Cincinnati	1,770	1,088	682	61.5	38.5
Cleveland	3,540	1,234	2,306	34.9	65.1
Dayton	521	343	178	65.8	34.2
Detroit	3,952	1,358	2,594	34.4	65.6
Grand Rapids	238	176	62	73.9	26.1
Harrisburg	352	140	212	39.8	60.2
Kansas City	1,168	898	270	76.9	23.1
Lancaster	131	32	99	24.4	75.6
Louisville	1,089	851	238	78.1	21.9
Minneapolis	1,071	338	733	31.6	68.4
Newark	483	285	198	59.0	41.0
New Orleans	1,026	982	44	95.7	4.3
Omaha	n.r.	290	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
The Oranges	102	57	45	55.9	44.1
Richmond	336	299	37	89.0	11.0
Sharon	8	0	8	-[a]	-[a]
Sioux City	n.r.	241	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Springfield, Ill.	256	155	101	60.5	39.5
St. Louis	n.r.	n.r.	1,058	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul	754	283	471	37.5	62.5
Wichita	440	197	243	44.8	55.2
Wilkes-Barre	n.r.	n.r.	145	n.r.	n.r.

a. Less than 100 under care.

children cared for during the year and to distribute the absolute totals between foster home care and institutional care respectively. In the 13 cities for which the figure could be given, 38 children per ten thousand population were under care away from home during the year. One reservation must be made with regard to the figures in Column 2 of the table. The data upon which these numbers are based are unduplicated so far as any specific agency or institution is concerned, but inter-agency duplications within any given city could not be eliminated. Each city may determine for itself the extent to which this impairs the figure locally. In some communities the work is organized in such a way that the number of children who would be under the care of more than one organization during the year would be negligible. Elsewhere the figure may be considerably affected by inter-agency duplications. It may be useful for cities to compare their rank in order of size of the figure in Column 2 of Table 6dc-29 with their rank in order of the size of the figure in Column 2 of Table 6 db-29. If the order in rank is approximately the same in both instances, it may perhaps be assumed that inter-agency duplications have not materially affected the figure for number of <u>different</u> children per ten thousand population under care away from home.

This question of an unduplicated total of dependent children under care away from home was discussed at a meeting of local supervisors at the National Conference of Social Work in Boston. Obviously it would be a great improvement to have an accurate unduplicated total, not only of dependent children, but also of dependent families. No promising plan for the elimination of duplicates has thus far been worked out. The

Table 6dc-29. Number of dependent children cared for during the year 1929 in foster homes and institutions and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Number of dependent children cared for during the year 1929			
	Total		In foster homes	In institutions
	Number	Number per ten thousand population		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for thirteen cities	13,122	38	4,775	8,347
Akron	1,030	37	342	688
Bridgeport	n.r.	n.r.	318	n.r.
Buffalo	n.r.	n.r.	1,474	n.r.
Cincinnati	2,802	53	865	1,937
Dayton	708	32	254	454
Grand Rapids	474	26	110	364
Harrisburg	n.r.	n.r.	250	n.r.
Kansas City	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,482
Lancaster	212	34	146	66
Louisville	1,599	65	217	1,382
Minneapolis	1,928	41	1,225	703
Newark	755	16	278	477
Omaha	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	531
New Orleans	1,371	32	78	1,293
The Oranges	207	16	72	135
Richmond	n.r.	n.r.	73	n.r.
Sharon	8	1	8	0
Springfield, Ill.	n.r.	n.r.	103	n.r.
St. Louis	n.r.	n.r.	1,509	n.r.
St. Paul	1,175	44	766	409
Wichita	853	93	414	439
Wilkes-Barre	n.r.	n.r.	178	n.r.
Columbus	653[e]	n.r.	533[b]	120[c]
Denver	1,607[a]	n.r.	340[d]	1,267[e]
Des Moines	55[a]	n.r.	17[b]	38[f]
Omaha	603[a]	n.r.	72[g]	531[h]
Canton[j]	413	33	244	169

a. Incomplete figure for city.
b. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for four institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for nine institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
f. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
g. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
h. This figure is complete; see above
i. This number represents the number of different children cared for by each agency or institution. Duplications have been eliminated in the cases of children placed at one time in a foster home and at another time in an institution under the auspices of the same agency. Duplications have not been eliminated in the cases of children cared for by two or more agencies or institutions at different times during the year.
j. Complete for Canton, but received too late to be included in the totals.

question should doubtless be studied in its local aspects by each local supervisor with a view to developing a plan that might be adopted for the area.

The foregoing figures relate to children who have been removed from their own homes. Data will now be presented with regard to the case work service for dependent children regardless of whether those children were in their own homes, in foster homes, or in institutions. Child-caring agencies receive applications from relatives or friends of dependent children and they also are asked to investigate complaints of neglect that may be lodged by neighbors or other interested persons. These applications and complaints must all be investigated, but many of them, of course, are not accepted for care by the agency, either because the complaint was baseless, because the situation falls within the field of some other organization, or for some similar reason. Table 6Bf-29 indicates that in an area of 15 cities, applications and complaints involving 23,156 children and 12,402 families were disposed of during the year. Slightly less than half this number were accepted for care. The largest proportion accepted was in Omaha--90.5 per cent of the children, or 83.4 per cent of the families. The smallest proportion accepted was in Harrisburg--26.3 per cent of the children, or 24.2 per cent of the families.

The applications accepted subsequently become cases under care.[1]

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1. It would be unwise to make comparisons of the case work figures submitted by child-caring agencies in 1928 with those for 1929 as the data are not strictly comparable for the two years.

Table 6Bf-29. Applications disposed of by agencies organized for case work for dependent children during 1929 and percentage accepted.

Metropolitan area	Applications disposed of by agencies organized for case work for dependent children: 1929			
	Number		Percentage accepted	
	Children (1)	Families (2)	Children (3)	Families (4)
Total	23,156	12,402	49.6	45.3
Akron	534	384	41.6	43.5
Cleveland	8,919	4,860	35.9	28.7
Dayton	614	476	34.9	37.8
Grand Rapids	553	318	48.3	56.6
Harrisburg	312	178	26.3	24.2
Kansas City	661	415	42.8	41.0
Minneapolis	2,294	1,077	62.7	58.5
Newark	2,399	1,023	69.6	64.7
New Orleans	2,956	1,347	63.3	65.4
Omaha	558	187	90.5	83.4
Springfield, Ill.	107	49	30.0	28.6
St. Louis	1,599	944	38.7	37.5
St. Paul	1,079	779	66.0	71.0
Wichita	314	224	72.6	74.1
Wilkes-Barre	257	141	51.0	45.4
Bridgeport[a]	458	211	43.7	55.5
Chicago[b]	725	316	56.0	53.5
Cincinnati[d]	6,092	2,033	50.7	50.6
Columbus[e]	27	n.r.	-[c]	n.r.[c]
Des Moines[e]	18	16	-[c]	-[c]

a. Includes figures for four agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Less than 100 applications disposed of.
d. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.

The average number of cases under care the first of the month during 1929 involved approximately 20,000 children and 10,000 family groups, as is indicated in Table 6 Bb-29.

Table 6 Bd-29 shows the number of <u>different</u> cases cared for during the year. This figure represents the number of cases under care the first of the year plus the new and old intake for each of the twelve months. There was an encouraging increase in 1929 in the number of agencies that reported recurrent intake separately from new and old intake--a division which is essential if an unduplicated total for the year is sought.

Table 6 Bc-29 shows the relationship between intake and carry-over. It appears that the most rapid turn-over in case load was in Wichita. The average case was kept longest under care in Harrisburg and in St. Louis. Case work for dependent children, especially for children in their own homes has much in common with family case work. It is therefore interesting to compare the figures in Column 2 of this table with similar data for the family welfare agencies, which are presented in Column 3 of Table laf-29 (page 37 of Chapter I). This comparison shows clearly that the average case in a child-caring agency is under care for a much longer period than the average case in a family welfare agency. Akron is the only city in which the reverse appears to be true.

Similarly, it is interesting to compare the percentage of open cases worked on in the two types of agencies. These percentages for the child-caring organizations are presented in Table 6 Be-29.[1] Akron, Kansas

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1. The percentages for the family welfare agencies appear in Column 1 of Table 1 ab-29, p. 24 of Chapter I.

Table 6Bb-29. Average number of cases carried over on the first of the month by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families: 1929

Metropolitan area	Average number of cases carried over on first of month by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families: 1929	
	Children (1)	Families (2)
Total for seventeen cities	19,999	9,944
Akron	245	155
Bridgeport[a]	297	n.r.
Canton	569	343
Cincinnati	1,537	757
Cleveland	6,354	2,289
Dayton	646	405
Grand Rapids	297	186
Harrisburg[a]	316	n.r.
Kansas City	610	494
Lancaster	105	64
Minneapolis	3,207	1,499
New Orleans	2,036	894
The Oranges	656	313
Sharon	33	19
Springfield, Ill.	242	132
St. Louis	1,476	871
St. Paul	1,527	1,247
Wichita	202	131
Wilkes-Barre	353	200
Chicago[b]	569	276
Columbus[c]	464	400
Des Moines[d]	34	n.r.
Detroit[e]	n.r.	4,132
Omaha[f]	166	74
Richmond[d]	n.r.	195

a. Not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for five agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
f. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

Table 6Bd-29. Number of cases of children and of families cared for during the year 1929 by agencies organized for case work for dependent children.

Metropolitan area	Number of different cases cared for during the year by agencies organized for case work for dependent children: 1929	
	Children (1)	Families (2)
Total for twelve cities	18,441	10,423
Akron	669	437
Bridgeport[a]	465	n.r.
Grand Rapids	557	371
Harrisburg[a]	381	n.r.
Kansas City	1,279	1,008
Lancaster	149	91
Minneapolis	5,925	2,750
New Orleans	3,313	1,455
The Oranges	1,214	588
Sharon	46	28
Springfield, Ill.	385	220
St. Louis	2,035	1,193
St. Paul	2,219	1,812
Wichita	650	470
Chicago[b]	900	422
Columbus[c]	1,013	776
Denver[d]	2,060	n.r.
Omaha[d]	555	194
Richmond[e]	n.r.	347
Canton[f]	743	398

a. Not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
f. Complete for Canton, but received too late to be included in the totals.

Table 6Bc-29. Case work for dependent children and their families: average monthly intake of cases as a percentage of average number of cases carried over on the first of the month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Case work for dependent children and their families: average monthly intake of cases as a percentage of average number of cases carried over on the first of month during 1929	
	Children (1)	Families (2)
Total for sixteen cities	7.7	7.3
Akron	14.3	17.4
Bridgeport[a]	6.4	n.r.
Cincinnati	18.9	14.8
Cleveland	5.7	5.1
Dayton	5.6	6.6
Grand Rapids	8.3	8.8
Harrisburg[a]	2.2	n.r.
Kansas City	9.6	9.1
Lancaster	4.9	5.1
Minneapolis	8.9	8.3
New Orleans	7.7	8.2
The Oranges	8.5	8.6
Sharon	(b)	(b)
Springfield, Ill.	5.8	6.1
St. Louis	3.7	3.5
St. Paul	3.8	3.7
Wichita	20.6	24.6
Wilkes-Barre	7.2	7.4
Chicago[c]	6.5	5.6
Columbus[d]	11.1	8.7
Omaha[e]	25.4	17.4
Richmond[f]	n.r.	7.0

a. Not included in total.
b. Less than 100 under care on first of month.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
f. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.

Table 6Be-29. Average number of cases under the care of agencies organized for case work for dependent or neglected children and their families and percentage of cases worked on during the month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Case work for dependent or neglected children and their families: 1929			
	Average number of cases under care during month		Percentage of cases worked on	
	Children (1)	Families (2)	Children (3)	Families (4)
Total for thirteen cities	11,403	6,179	67.4	67.3
Akron	280	182	89.1	88.1
Bridgeport[e]	317	n.r.	61.3	n.r.
Cincinnati[e]	1,828	870	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[e]	6,718	2,406	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton[e]	682	432	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	322	202	50.0	56.1
Harrisburg[e]	323	n.r.	53.3	n.r.
Kansas City	669	539	83.9	85.9
Lancaster	110	68	72.6	(a)
Minneapolis	3,492	1,623	83.2	77.6
Newark[e]	2,634	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	2,192	968	53.3	59.5
The Oranges	712	340	61.0	61.5
Sharon	34	20	(a)	(a)
Springfield, Ill.	255	140	77.9	79.8
St. Louis	1,530	904	56.0	58.2
St. Paul	1,582	1,288	49.5	50.5
Wichita	243	164	95.3	93.1
Wilkes-Barre	378	214	66.5	63.7
Chicago[b]	606	292	90.7	86.7
Columbus[c]	516	435	72.8	73.8
Des Moines[d]	36	n.r.	(a)	n.r.
Omaha[e]	208	87	80.5	(a)
Richmond[d]	n.r.	209	n.r.	85.2

a. Less than 100 cases under care.

b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.

c. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.

d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.

e. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

City, and Wichita show a larger proportion of open cases worked on each month in the child-caring agencies than in the family welfare agencies. The reverse is true in the other cities for which the comparison can be made. For the area as a whole approximately two-thirds of all open cases of child-caring agencies are worked on each month.

In the 18 cities for which total data were available, nearly $800,000 was expended during 1929 for the board of dependent children, as shown in Table 6 Bh-29. More than 90 per cent of this amount was paid for board in foster homes. The largest absolute amounts were reported by St. Louis, Cleveland, and Minneapolis, but Newark, with an incomplete total, exceeds all of these cities by a wide margin. A few cities which send children to institutions in neighboring cities reported considerable amounts paid to institutions for board. Akron, which sends children to institutions in Cleveland, is the outstanding case. The average monthly number of children for whom this board was paid is shown in Table 6 Bi-29.

Private agencies which board children in foster homes sometimes obtain boarding funds from the public treasury. Table 6 Bj-29 shows the total amount expended in 19 cities both for board and relief and the sources from which this money was derived. In the area as a whole 45.0 per cent of the total expenditure was derived from tax funds and the remainder came in about equal proportions from the agencies' own funds and from "other sources," such as parents or relatives. These percentages for the area as a whole, however, obscure such wide variations in the specific cities that they should not be regarded as representative.

Table 6Bh-29. Amount of board paid for children in foster homes and institutions by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Board paid by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families: 1929				
	Amount			Per cent distribution	
	Total (1)	In foster homes (2)	In institutions (3)	In foster homes (4)	In institutions (5)
Total for eighteen cities	$793,700	$718,043	$75,657	90.5	9.5
Akron	37,094	18,445	18,649	49.7	50.3
Cincinnati	39,029	25,306	13,723	64.8	35.2
Cleveland	162,584	160,210	2,374	98.5	1.5
Dayton	39,195	38,495	700	98.2	1.8
Grand Rapids	11,319	9,104	2,215	80.4	19.6
Harrisburg	37,534	31,360	6,174	83.6	16.4
Kansas City	6,382	6,382	0	100.0	0
Lancaster	13,976	13,976	0	100.0	0
Louisville	36,209	33,527	2,681	92.6	7.4
Minneapolis	114,937	101,393	13,544	88.2	11.8
New Orleans	11,085	6,924	4,161	62.5	37.5
The Oranges	10,123	8,251	1,872	81.5	18.5
Sharon	387	387	0	100.0	0
Springfield, Ill.	12,550	11,358	1,192	90.5	9.5
St. Louis	172,608	172,444	164	99.9	0.1
St. Paul	65,475	57,267	8,207	87.5	12.5
Wichita	9,002	9,002	0	100.0	0
Wilkes-Barre	14,211	14,211	0	100.0	0
Canton[g]	10,489	10,459	30	99.7	0.3
Bridgeport[a]	23,487	20,337	3,150	86.6	13.4
Denver[b]	23,639	14,613	9,027	61.8	38.2
Des Moines[c]	1,317	135	1,182	10.3	89.7
Newark[d]	312,343	310,361	1,982	99.4	0.6
Omaha[e]	142	142	0	100.0	0
Richmond[c]	6,199	6,199	0	100.0	0
Buffalo[f]	550,546	244,727	305,819	44.5	55.5

a. Includes figures for four agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for two agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for two agencies; three agencies did not report; not included in total.
f. Complete for Buffalo, but received too late to be included in totals.
g. Complete for Canton, but received too late to be included in totals.

Table 6Bi-29. Average monthly number of children for whom board was paid in foster homes and in institutions by agencies organized for case work for dependent children during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average monthly number of children for whom board was paid by agencies organized for case work for dependent children: 1929		
	Total (1)	In foster homes (2)	In institutions (3)
Total for seventeen cities	3,801	3,348	453
Akron	238	115	123
Cincinnati	168	72	96
Cleveland	682	672	10
Dayton	143	142	1
Grand Rapids	51	42	9
Kansas City	62	62	0
Lancaster	67	67	0
Louisville	144	132	12
Minneapolis	728	647	81
New Orleans	80	30	50
The Oranges	31	24	7
Sharon	2	2	0
Springfield, Ill.	53	49	4
St. Louis	937	937	0
St. Paul	291	232	59
Wichita	50	50	0
Wilkes Barre	83	83	0
Bridgeport[a]	88	77	11
Chicago[b]	444	439	5
Des Moines[c]	8	1	7
Omaha[d]	1	1	0
Richmond[e]	29	29	0
Buffalo[e]	2,149	991	1,158

a. Includes figures for four agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for two agencies; three agencies did not report; not included in total.
e. Complete for Buffalo, but received too late to include in totals.

Table 6Bj-29. Amount of relief given and board paid by agencies organized for case work for dependent or neglected children and their families during 1929; per cent distribution according to amount paid from the agency's own funds, from tax funds and from other sources.[a]

Metropolitan area	Relief and board paid by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families: 1929			
	Amount	Per cent distribution		
		From own funds	From tax funds	From other sources[a]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for nineteen cities	$1,193,569	27.3	45.0	27.7
Akron	38,059	61.5	0	38.5
Cincinnati	40,362	29.8	19.4	50.8
Cleveland	168,065	66.4	0	33.6
Dayton	39,208	28.0	13.0	59.0
Grand Rapids	11,791	54.5	0	45.5
Harrisburg	40,626	24.9	62.4	12.7
Kansas City	6,382	52.0	6.3	41.7
Lancaster	15,062	40.2	41.5	18.3
Louisville	40,077	22.3	50.8	26.9
Minneapolis	129,089	30.3	21.2	48.5
Newark	315,221	1.2	89.5	9.3
New Orleans	11,539	36.1	0	63.9
The Oranges	11,938	7.5	0	92.5
Sharon	387	69.5	0	30.5
Springfield, Ill.	12,550	28.7	58.5	12.7
St. Louis	203,096	18.7	68.2	13.1
St. Paul	79,932	23.7	20.2	56.1
Wichita	11,061	68.0	0	32.0
Wilkes-Barre	19,124	86.5	2.6	10.9
Canton[f]	10,641	8.4	8.2	83.4
Bridgeport[b]	24,299	26.8	4.0	69.2
Chicago[c]	144,117	61.6	31.0	7.4
Des Moines[d]	1,367	81.6	0	18.4
Buffalo[e]	591,078	2.9	94.5	2.6

a. Other sources include the amounts paid by parents or relatives which pass through the books of the agency. Amounts paid by parents or relatives direct to the foster home or institution are not included in these reports.

b. Includes figures for four agencies; one agency did not report; not included in total.

c. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.

d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.

e. Complete for Buffalo, but received too late to be included in the totals.

f. Complete for Canton, but received too late to be included in the totals.

Orange, for example, reports 92.5 per cent of its funds derived from "other sources," which means, presumably, chiefly relatives, while the neighboring city of Newark reports only 9.3 per cent derived from "other sources." Likewise about two-thirds of the board and relief in Cleveland is paid from the agencies' own funds, while in Newark 89.5 per cent comes from tax funds. A comparison of these percentages with those in the field of family welfare[1] indicates that the proportion of relief (including board) supplied by the private agencies is larger in the field of child care than in the field of family welfare.

Monthly data with regard to staff were not collected in 1928. The 1929 figures, as set forth in Table Bg-29, are unfortunately rather fragmentary. Since in many agencies a large part of the time of the case workers is spent in investigating applications and complaints, it seemed essential to relate the number of workers both to the cases under care and to the applications. Attention should also be directed to the fact that the staff figures have been related to cases of children rather than to cases of families. Cities that wish to compare case loads in their child-caring agencies with case loads in their family welfare agencies may do so by relating Column 5 to Columns 2 and 4 of this table. The resulting figures will be smaller than those given in Columns 6 and 7, where staff has been related to cases of children.

An unbiassed appraisal of the data set forth in this chapter

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1. See Column 6 of Table 1a-29, Chapter I, p. 3.

Table 6Bg-29. Average number of cases and applications worked on per month by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families, average number on staff, and average number of cases and applications worked on per staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Case work for dependent children: 1929						
	Average number of cases worked on per month		Average number of applications worked on per month		Average number on staff	Average number of cases of children worked on per staff member per month	Average number of applications for children worked on per staff member per month
	Children (1)	Families (2)	Children (3)	Families (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total for eleven cities	4,979	3,153	817	470	119	42	7
Akron	250	161	59	44	8	31	7
Bridgeport[a]	194	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[a]	n.r.	n.r.	766	416	92	n.r.	8
Columbus[a]	n.r.	n.r.	2	2	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton[a]	n.r.	n.r.	83	67	15	n.r.	6
Grand Rapids	161	114	56	32	9	18	6
Harrisburg[a]	172	n.r.	60	34	5	34	12
Kansas City	561	463	57	36	10	56	6
Lancaster	80	51	-	-	1	80	-
Minneapolis[a]	2,906	1,259	235	111	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Newark[a]	n.r.	n.r.	139	55	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	1,169	576	291	128	14	84	21
Omaha[a]	n.r.	n.r.	47	17	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Orange	434	209	-	-	6	72	-
Sharon	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ill.	199	112	21	10	2	99	10
St. Louis	857	526	169	107	25	34	7
St. Paul	783	651	109	75	22	36	5
Wichita	232	152	31	22	16	15	2
Wilkes-Barre	251	137	24	16	6	42	4
Chicago[b]	549	253	92	40	22	25	4

a. Not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; nine agencies did not report; not included in total.

must lead to the conclusion that the 1929 figures are more accurate than those compiled in 1928. The monthly schedules used the first year were ill-suited to the actual operations of the agencies. The changes introduced into the child care report blanks as a result of the first year's experience were more sweeping than the revisions in any other field. Further improvements are doubtless needed. But the improvement in the data indicates that even in the field of child care, which has always seemed more complex than any other field of social work, progress toward statistical uniformity can be made.

Moreover, the pending White House Conference has emphasized anew the need for a continuing collection of data in this field by a central office. When facts are needed for such a gathering, it should not be necessary to scurry about collecting odds and ends of data wherever a few have been assembled. It should be possible on such occasions to refer to a central office in which collection of the essential facts had been proceeding in an orderly way for many years and to be certain that the data provided by such central office were trustworthy.

Chapter VI

Institutional Care of, and Non-Institutional Protective Case Work for Delinquent Children and Young People

In addition to the supervision of delinquent children by juvenile courts and the probation work for adult offenders, the Registration of Social Statistics has collected data with regard to two other aspects of delinquency; these are, first, the case work programs of non-institutional agencies engaged in protective work, and, second the institutional care that is designed primarily to treat rather than to punish young delinquents.

The organizations engaged in protective case work are, in the main, Big Sisters, Big Brothers, bureaus of police women, and case work departments of maternity homes. Bureaus of police women were included only in cities where they seek to provide a case work program. Big Sisters and Big Brother organizations were included only in cities where the case work is supervised by trained workers. The number of organizations that reported in this field was 63 in 1929 as compared with 59 in 1928.

A summary of the volume of cases handled during 1929 by these protective agencies is presented in Table 8a-29. In the 14 cities included in the total, more than 17,000 young people were under the supervision of these agencies in the course of the year. Unlike problems that force themselves upon public notice, such as the relief of indigency or the care of the sick, case work that aims to prevent delinquency is apparently a function which develops in a city in proportion to the belief in and enthusiasm for its aims. Except by such an hypothesis it would be difficult to explain

Table 8a-29. Summary of cases under the care of agencies organized for protective case work for young people during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Protective case work for young people: 1929							
	Number of cases under care on January 1	Intake during the year				Number of different individuals under care during the year	Number of cases closed during the year	Number of cases under care on December 31
		Total	New cases	Cases last closed prior to this calendar year	Cases last closed during this calendar year			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for fourteen cities	6,778	11,326	8,571	1,743	1,012	17,092	11,100	7,004
Bridgeport	45	63	53	6	4	104	68	40
Buffalo	133	194	182	11	1	326	145	182
Chicago[a]	2,374	12,793	8,307	2,198	2,288	12,879	11,232	3,935
Cincinnati	798	490	457	22	11	1,277	540	748
Cleveland[b]	1,446	3,970	3,396	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3,942	1,474
Columbus	16	16	16	0	0	32	25	7
Dayton	174	2,985	1,435	1,014	536	2,623	2,977	182
Denver	816	190	165	8	17	989	235	771
Detroit	2,546	5,067	4,459	316	292	7,321	4,797	2,816
Grand Rapids	417	432	348	78	6	843	537	312
Kansas City	311	698	330	244	124	885	770	239
Lancaster[b]	16	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Minneapolis[b]	2,211	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2,326
Newark	256	175	167	5	3	428	110	321
New Orleans	18	62	53	2	7	73	38	42
St. Louis	915	687	656	24	7	1,595	684	918
St. Paul	266	219	203	13	3	482	111	374
Wilkes-Barre	67	48	47	0	1	114	63	52

a. This includes eleven agencies; one Catholic agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

the unequal emphasis upon protective work that is indicated by these figures. In Bridgeport, for example, only 104 individuals were under supervision during the year as compared with more than 2,600 in Dayton; and in Buffalo only 326 cases were reported as compared with more than 7,000 in Detroit.

The variation in the extent of this service is perhaps more clearly indicated by Table 8b-29 and Chart 8-29. The latter compares graphically the average number of young people per ten thousand population under protective treatment on the first of the month. The range is from 0.4 per ten thousand population in Columbus to 26.8 in Denver. The incomplete figure for Minneapolis, however, is nearly double the highest complete figure. The median for this group of cities is 10.0 per ten thousand population.

A considerable number of the agencies engaged in protective case work rely largely upon volunteers. In general the same regularity of service cannot be expected from volunteers as from paid workers. Therefore an important figure in this field is the proportion of open cases not worked on during the month. In the area as a whole, approximately a third of the total number of cases open each month were not worked on as is shown in Table 8c-29. The percentage varied from 65.7 in St. Paul to 13.9 in Dayton.

In the 15 cities from which complete reports were received an average of 199 case workers[1] were engaged in protective case work for

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1. Clerical assistants are not included in this figure.

Table 8b-29. Average number of individuals under the care of agencies organized for protective case work for young people on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Protective case work for young people: 1929	
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for fifteen cities	9,461	11.6
Bridgeport	50	2.3
Buffalo	178	2.4
Chicago[a]	4,281	13.5
Cincinnati	834	15.9
Cleveland	1,781	14.8
Columbus	15	0.4
Dayton	461	20.6
Denver	801	26.8
Detroit	3,031	17.9
Grand Rapids	344	18.8
Kansas City	221	5.5
Newark	305	6.4
New Orleans	39	0.9
St. Louis	974	10.0
St. Paul	364	13.7
Wilkes-Barre	64	3.1
Minneapolis[b]	1,999	42.8

a. This includes eleven agencies; one Catholic agency did not report. Not included in total.

b. This includes five agencies, one agency did not report all twelve months; not included in total.

CHART 8-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION UNDER THE CARE OF AGENCIES ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTIVE CASE WORK FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH DURING 1929

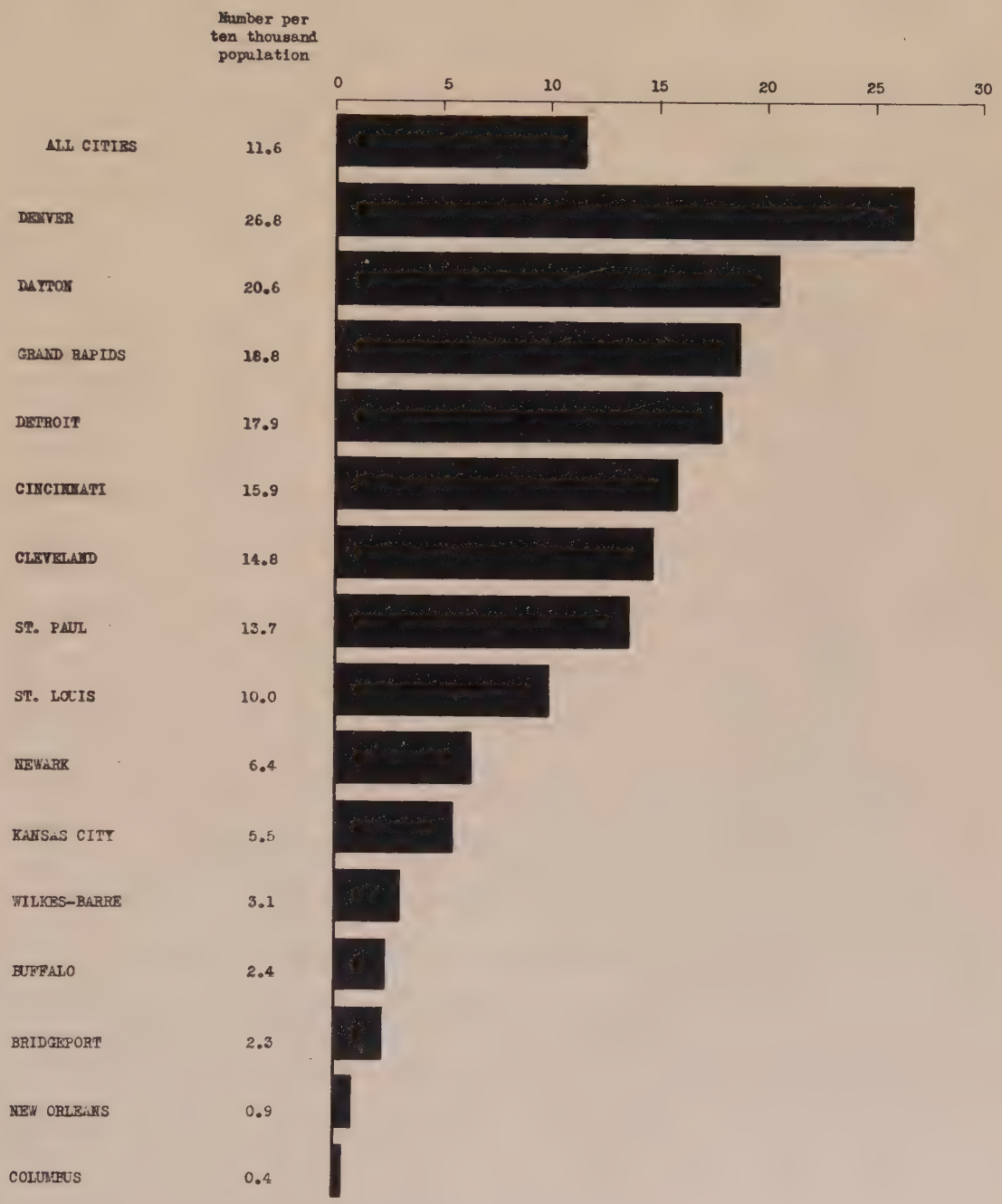

Table 8c-29. Average number of cases open during the month and per cent distribution of cases worked on and not worked on by agencies organized for protective case work for young people: 1929

Metropolitan area	Protective case work for young people: cases open during the month in 1929		
	Average number (1)	Per cent distribution	
		Worked on (2)	Not worked on (3)
Total for fifteen cities	9,459	66.5	33.5
Bridgeport	50	(e)	(e)
Buffalo[a]	178	67.9	32.1
Chicago[a]	4,281	66.4	33.6
Cincinnati[b]	833	67.9	32.1
Cleveland[c]	1,779	70.2	29.8
Columbus	15	(e)	(e)
Dayton	461	86.1	13.9
Denver	801	56.3	43.7
Detroit	3,031	68.5	31.5
Grand Rapids	344	38.6	61.4
Kansas City	221	100.0	0
Minneapolis[d]	1,999	56.8	43.2
Newark	305	72.2	27.8
New Orleans	39	(e)	(e)
St. Louis	974	64.2	35.8
St. Paul	364	34.3	65.7
Wilkes-Barre	64	(e)	(e)

a. This includes eleven agencies; one Catholic agency did not report. Not included in total.
b. Per cent distribution based on reports for ten months only.
c. Per cent distribution based on reports for nine months only.
d. This includes five agencies, one agency did not report all twelve months; not included in total.
e. Less than one hundred cases open during month.

young people. The average case load per worker is shown in Column 3 of Table 8d-29. Attention is directed to the fact that the number of workers has been related, not to total load of open cases, but to average number of cases worked on. This same policy was followed in the field of family welfare and a comparison of the case loads per worker in the two fields[1] indicates that among the eight cities common to both tables, three--Bridgeport, Buffalo and Columbus,--show smaller case loads per worker in the field of protective case work than in the family welfare field.

In 1928 reports were requested only from the private institutions for delinquents. In 1929 county and municipal institutions were added. State institutions were excluded in both years. Reports were received in 1929 from 49 institutions that attempt to substitute treatment for punishment in dealing with delinquent children and young people. The number of individuals given care by these institutions during the year is summarized in Table 7a-29. In the nine cities that reported these data completely, 1,522 delinquent children or young people received institutional treatment. A considerable number of the institutions were unable to distinguish between "old" and "recurrent" readmissions, as is evidenced by the number of "n.r's" in Columns 4 and 5 of the table. This reduced the list of cities for which the number of different cases could be determined. In this connection it is well to remember that a number of these institutions were reporting for the first time in 1929 on the schedules developed for the Registration of Social Statistics. Judging from the experience in other fields, there

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1. Cf. Column 4 of Table 1ax-29, Chapter I, p. 38.

Table 8d-29. Average number of professional workers on staff of agencies organized for protective case work for young people, average number of cases worked on per month and average number worked on per month per professional worker: 1929

Metropolitan area	Protective case work for young people: 1929		
	Average number of professional workers on staff (1)	Average number worked on per month (2)	Average number worked on per month per professional worker (3)
Total for fifteen cities	199	5,882	30
Bridgeport	4	40	11
Buffalo	5	121	25
Chicago[a]	33	2,843	86
Cincinnati[b]	85	471	56
Cleveland[c]	29	937	32
Columbus	1	15	15
Dayton	5	396	82
Denver	2	451	180
Detroit	38	2,078	55
Grand Rapids	2	133	66
Kansas City	4	221	55
Newark	6	220	38
New Orleans	(d)	22	(d)
St. Louis	12	625	52
St. Paul	3	125	47
Wilkes-Barre	3	49	16

a. This includes eleven agencies; one Catholic agency did not report. Not included in total.
b. Average based on ten months only.
c. Average based on nine months only.
d. Less than one full time worker.

Table 7a-29. Summary of individuals under the care of institutions for delinquent children and young people during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Individuals in institutions for delinquent children and young people: 1929							
	Number under care on January 1	Admissions during the year				Total number of different individuals under care	Discharges during the year	Number under care on December 31
		Total	New	Last discharged prior to this calendar year	Last discharged during this calendar year			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for nine cities	800	814	649	73	92	1,522	790	824
Bridgeport	8	12	12	0	0	20	6	14
Buffalo	108	66	60	5	1	173	90	84
Cincinnati	129	94	78	4	12	211	77	146
Cleveland[a]	351	518	455	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	464	405
Columbus	100	44	33	11	0	144	48	96
Dayton	20	59	48	5	6	73	49	30
Denver[a]	133	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	115
Des Moines[a]	13	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Detroit[a]	483	861	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	813	531
Grand Rapids	83	28	28	0	0	111	32	79
Kansas City[a]	432	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	275
Minneapolis[a]	77	317	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	315	79
New Orleans	154	345	248	40	57	442	341	158
Sioux City	13	30	22	5	3	40	27	16
St. Louis	185	136	120	3	13	308	120	201
St. Paul[a]	65	167	154	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	153	79
Wilkes-Barre[a]	261	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis[b]	135	47	47	0	0	182	48	134
Lancaster[c]	6	15	12	2	1	20	19	2
Louisville[c]	218	222	148	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	212	228
Newark[c]	264	1,656	1,026	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,647	273

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures for metropolitan area were not given separately.
c. One agency did not report.

should be in the second year a larger number of cities for which the unduplicated number cared for during the year can be given.

The average number of individuals under care in the reporting institutions on the first of the month is shown in Table 7d-29. It is surprising that the variation from city to city is not larger. Some cities have large county or municipal institutions for delinquent children while others, having no such institutions locally, send delinquent children to state schools which are not included in the registration. However, there is undoubtedly reluctance on the part of courts and social agencies to send delinquent children to institutions in remote parts of the state. Frequently only the most serious cases are disposed of in this manner. Hence it seems probable that children who would be admitted to a county or municipal institution in certain cities, are, in cities that have no. such facilities either placed in local institutions under private auspices or are cared for by probation or some other method.

The number of day's care provided by these institutions is shown in Table 7e-29. The institutional care of delinquents is much less extensive than the institutional care of dependents as is evident from a comparison of this table with Table 6bf-29 in Chapter V. Buffalo, for example, provided 52.0 days' care in institutions for delinquents as compared with 746 days' care provided in institutions for dependents. Similar ratios obtained in the other cities. The margin between the two figures is narrowest in Grand Rapids and St. Paul.

Table 7d-29. Average number of individuals under the care of institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of individuals under the care of institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people on the first of the month: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for sixteen cities	2,428	3.0
Bridgeport	11	0.5
Buffalo	103	1.4
Cincinnati	137	2.6
Cleveland	386	3.2
Columbus	95	2.8
Dayton	22	1.0
Denver[a]	119	4.0
Des Moines[b]	12	0.7
Detroit	499	3.0
Grand Rapids	81	4.4
Kansas City[c]	454	11.4
Minneapolis	81	1.7
New Orleans	167	3.8
Sioux City	9	1.1
St. Louis	179	1.8
St. Paul	73	2.8
Chicago[d]	186	-
Indianapolis[e]	142	-
Lancaster[f]	3	-
Louisville[g]	212	-
Newark[h]	280	-

a. Average based on 11 months only.
b. Average based on 9 months only.
c. Includes one institution with a total population of 87 which did not give separate figures for the metropolitan area.
d. Average based on reports for ten months only; includes figures for two institutions; four institutions did not report; not included in total.
e. Figures not given separately for metropolitan area; not included in total.
f. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
g. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
h. Includes figures for three institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

Table 7e-29. Number of days' care given in institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people during the year 1929, and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Days' care given in institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for twelve cities	62,136	88.6
Bridgeport	402	1.8
Buffalo	38,383	52.0
Cincinnati	50,339	95.7
Cleveland	130,926	108.7
Dayton	8,327	37.2
Detroit	183,215	108.3
Grand Rapids	29,301	160.1
Minneapolis	29,761	63.7
New Orleans	54,326	125.2
Sioux City	3,460	42.2
St. Louis	65,718	67.4
St. Paul	26,978	101.8
Indianapolis[a]	51,883	-
Lancaster[b]	842	-
Louisville[c]	78,458	-
Newark[d]	107,873	-

a. Figures not given separately for metropolitan area; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for three institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

The comparative provision for institutional care of delinquents and dependents respectively may also be studied in Tables 7f-29 and 6bd-29. Detroit, with 1,523 beds for care of dependent children reports 559 beds for delinquents. New Orleans has 1,149 beds for dependents and 206 for delinquents. In the 15 cities included in the totals of Table 7f-29 the number of beds for delinquents was less than four per ten thousand population. A graphic comparison of the capacity in 14 cities is presented in Chart 7-29.

Column 3 of Table 7g-29 attempts to provide a comparison of the rapidity of turn-over in institutions for delinquents in various cities. A small number in this column indicates comparatively long periods of care for the average case. In Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Denver the rate of turn-over is somewhat slower in the institutions for delinquents than in the institutions for dependents.[1] In the other cities for which this calculation could be made for both types of institutions, the reverse was true.

Table 7h-29 provides an analysis of the cases discharged or paroled during the year. About half of the cities make practically no use of the parole system. Only four deaths occurred in these institutions in the 13 cities for which complete figures are available. The proportion of run-aways to total discharges was highest in St. Louis and Detroit.

Protective case work and institutional treatment of delinquents have indentical aims with respect to one of society's most serious problems.

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1. See Column 3 of Table 6bg-29, Chapter V.

Table 7f-29. Capacity of institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people on December 31, 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people, December 31, 1929	
	Number of beds (1)	Number of beds per ten thousand population (2)
Total for fifteen cities	2,957	3.7
Bridgeport	16	0.7
Buffalo	180	2.4
Cincinnati	164	3.1
Cleveland	471	3.9
Columbus	101	2.9
Dayton	43	1.9
Denver	211	7.1
Detroit	559	3.3
Grand Rapids	84	4.6
Kansas City[e]	416	10.3
Minneapolis	87	1.9
New Orleans	206	4.7
Sioux City	18	2.2
St. Louis	293	3.0
St. Paul	108	4.1
Indianapolis[a]	200	-
Lancaster[b]	8	-
Louisville[c]	256	-
Newark[d]	315	-

a. Figures not given separately for metropolitan area; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for three institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes one institution with a total capacity of 58 which did not give separate figures for metropolitan area.

Chart 7-29. CAPACITY PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, 1929.

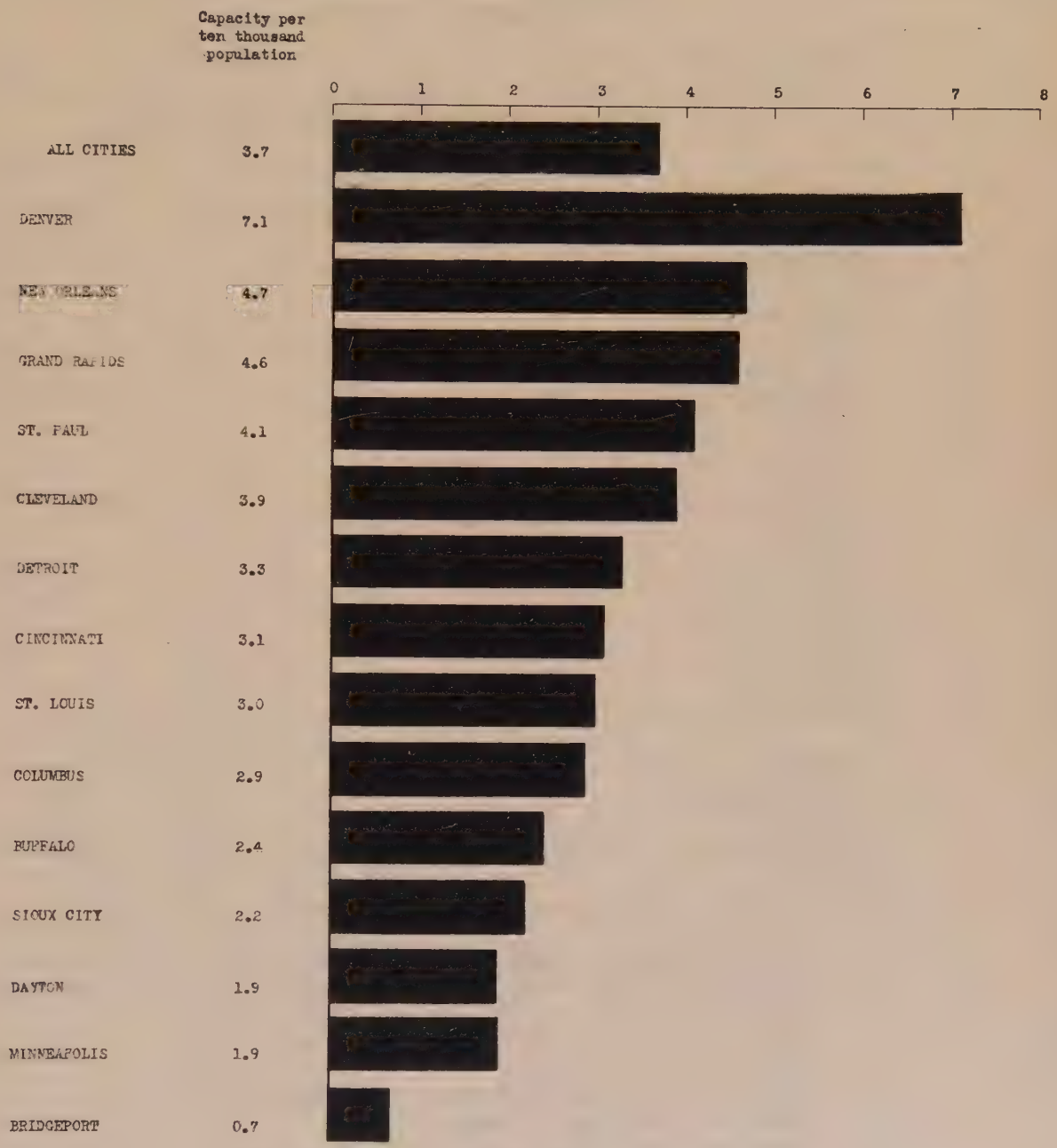

Table 7g-29. Average monthly number of admissions to institutions for delinquent children and young people compared with average number under care on first of month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Individuals in institutions for delinquent children and young people: 1929		
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Average number of admissions per month (2)	Number of admissions per hundred under care on first of month (3)
Total for fifteen cities	1,974	230	11.6
Bridgeport	11	1	(e)
Buffalo	103	6	5.8
Cincinnati	137	8	5.8
Cleveland	386	43	11.1
Columbus	95	4	(e)
Dayton	22	5	(e)
Denver[a]	119	5	4.2
Des Moines[b]	12	1	(e)
Detroit	499	72	14.4
Grand Rapids	81	2	(e)
Minneapolis	81	26	(e)
New Orleans	167	29	17.4
Sioux City	9	3	(e)
St. Louis	179	11	6.1
St. Paul	73	14	(e)
Chicago[c]	186	65	34.9
Indianapolis[d]	142	4	2.8
Lancaster[e]	3	1	(e)
Louisville[f]	212	19	9.0
Newark[g]	280	138	49.3

a. Average based on reports for 11 months only.
b. Average based on reports for 9 months only.
c. Includes figures for two institutions for ten months only; four institutions did not report; not included in total.
d. Figures not given separately for metropolitan area; not included in total.
e. Average number under care on first of month less than one hundred.
f. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
g. Includes figures for three institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
h. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.

Table 7h-29. Number of individuals discharged or paroled from institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of individuals discharged or paroled from institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people: 1929					
	Total (1)	Discharged (2)	Paroled (3)	Died (4)	Ran away (5)	Other (6)
Total for thirteen cities	2,535	1,591	591	4	258	91
Bridgeport	6	4	0	0	2	0
Buffalo	90	85	0	0	0	5
Cincinnati	77	60	0	0	10	7
Cleveland	464	104	298	0	18	44
Columbus	48	43	0	1	4	0
Dayton	49	26	2	0	9	12
Detroit	813	655	6	2	142	8
Grand Rapids	32	32	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis	315	208	107	0	0	0
New Orleans	341	164	139	0	24	14
Sioux City	27	25	0	1	1	0
St. Louis	120	52	22	0	46	0
St. Paul	153	133	17	0	2	1
Chicago[e]	645[a]	55	412	0	177	1
Indianapolis[d]	48[b]	48	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	19[c]	19	0	0	0	0
Louisville	212[d]	57	130	0	11	14
Newark	1,647[e]	1,508	109	2	2	26

a. Includes figures for two institutions for ten months only; four institutions did not report; not included in total.
b. Figures not given separately for metropolitan area; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.
e. Includes figures for three institutions; one institution did not report; not included in total.

In no field of social work would statistical measurements of results be more illuminating. At present, however, no such measurements are available and, so far as statistical material is concerned, guidance may be sought only from data of the type presented here that are chiefly quantitative in character.

Chapter VII.

Care of Children in Day Nurseries.

The forthcoming White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has emphasized anew the importance of accurate data with regard to the service rendered by day nurseries. The figures presented in this field for 1928 by the Registration of Social Statistics were based on reports submitted by 120 day nurseries in 26 cities. The data for 1929 are based on reports submitted by 130 day nurseries in 28 cities and therefore afford a somewhat better sample of day nursery service as it operates throughout the country than was available at the close of the first year.

A summary of the service rendered by these institutions in 1929 is presented in Table 9a-29. At least ten thousand children received day nursery care during 1929 in the 26 cities from which complete reports were received. A comparison of Column 7 of this table with Column 1 of a similar table for 1928[1] will be of interest in certain cities. In Detroit, for example, the number of children on the registers of day nurseries on December 31, 1929, exceeded the number for January 1, 1928 by 145. In New Orleans the number on the register at the beginning of January, 1928 was 184 as compared with 237 at the close of December, 1929. A few cities reported small decreases between the two dates.

An average of 856 applications for care were received each month,

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" p. 404.

Table 9a-29. Summary of enrollment of children in day nurseries during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Children in day nurseries: 1929						
	Number on register January 1	Number enrolled during year			Number of different[c] children on register during year	Number dropped during the year	Number on register December 31
		Total	New children	Re-entries			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total for twenty-six cities	4,498	8,587	5,411	3,176	9,909	8,371	4,714
Akron	40	43	23	20	63	55	28
Bridgeport	142	235	141	94	283	243	134
Buffalo	207	492	295	197	502	463	236
Canton	33	49	27	22	60	52	30
Cleveland	571	762	508	254	1,079	738	595
Columbus	217	332	268	64	485	324	225
Dayton	47	110	65	45	112	95	62
Denver	321	454	270	184	591	428	347
Des Moines	18	53	20	33	38	52	19
Detroit	302	685	464	221	766	611	376
Indianapolis	214	384	267	117	481	380	218
Kansas City	352	1,068	670	398	1,022	1,094	326
Lancaster	50	61	41	20	91	69	42
Louisville	123	440	213	227	336	432	131
Minneapolis	184	281	214	67	398	282	183
Newark	352	439	304	135	656	414	377
New Orleans	208	393	197	196	405	364	237
Omaha	69	108	78	30	147	117	60
The Oranges	172	208	144	64	316	189	191
Richmond	109	59	46	13	155	64	104
Sioux City	126	298	148	150	274	292	132
Springfield, Ill.	42	114	56	58	98	110	46
Springfield, Ohio	15	55	39	16	54	54	16
St. Louis	342	902	632	270	974	890	354
St. Paul	117	258	97	161	214	263	112
Wichita	125	304	184	120	309	296	133
Chicago[a]	757	1,550	1,149	401	1,906	1,547	760
Cincinnati[b]	483	942	664	278	1,147	940	485

a. This figure includes eighteen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.
b. One agency with an enrollment of about 50 did not report.
c. This figure is undoubtedly an under-statement in each city, since it does not include children under care in a previous year who were reentered during 1929.

as indicated by Table 9g-29. There was considerable variation in the ratios between applications and children enrolled in the various cities. In Des Moines and Lancaster, for example, one child was enrolled for care on the average for every application received. In Newark and Columbus, on the other hand, apparently only about half of the applications for care resulted in enrollments. Wichita is the only city in which, both in 1928[1] and 1929, the average enrollments exceeded the average number of applications for care. It is difficult to see how this could occur. In all probability the term "application" has been misinterpreted in Wichita.

Of increasing interest in the day nursery field are the data that indicate the distribution of service between school children and pre-school children. Children of working mothers present a different problem of care and supervision if they are in school than if they spend a large part of their waking hours in the institution. The proportions vary widely from city to city as is indicated in Table 9f-29. In Wichita 83.5 per cent of the children were of pre-school age, while in Richmond only about a third were in the pre-school group. In 8 of the 19 cities for which these data are available both for 1928[2] and 1929 the proportion of school children was smaller in 1929 than in 1928. Or, to state the fact another way, in eleven cities the proportion of school children in total enrollment increased from 1928 to 1929.

Table 9b-29 shows the number of days care given by day nurseries in each month of 1929. A comparison of these figures with similar data for

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1. For the 1928 figures, see "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 415.
2. Ibid, p. 413.

Table 9g-29. Average monthly number of applications for care in day nurseries and average number of children enrolled during the month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Care of children in day nurseries: 1929	
	Average number of applications per month (1)	Average number of children enrolled per month (2)
Total for twenty-one cities	856	580
Akron	9	4
Bridgeport	62	20
Buffalo	45	41
Canton[a]	5	4
Cleveland	77	64
Columbus	50	28
Dayton	10	9
Denver	58	38
Des Moines	4	4
Detroit[b]	n.r.	57
Indianapolis[a]	47	30
Kansas City	118	89
Lancaster	5	5
Louisville	44	37
Minneapolis	56	23
Newark	73	37
New Orleans[b]	n.r.	33
Omaha	12	9
The Oranges	28	17
Richmond	9	5
Sioux City	33	25
Springfield, Ill.[a]	9	8
Springfield, Ohio	6	5
St. Louis	108	75
St. Paul	32	22
Wichita	19	25

a. Average based on eleven months only; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

Table 9f-29. Per cent distribution of pre-school and school children on the registers of day nurseries on the first of the month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of children on the registers of day nurseries on the first of the month: 1929	
	Pre-school (1)	School (2)
Total for twenty-five cities	53.3	46.7
Akron	37.2	62.8
Bridgeport	65.3	34.7
Buffalo	53.8	46.2
Canton	68.2	31.8
Cleveland	37.9	62.1
Columbus	46.5	53.5
Dayton	54.1	45.9
Denver	46.1	53.9
Des Moines	36.7	63.3
Detroit	55.7	44.3
Indianapolis	67.1	32.9
Kansas City	47.0	53.0
Lancaster	50.2	49.8
Minneapolis	66.4	33.6
Newark	61.0	39.0
New Orleans	54.4	45.6
Omaha	73.9	26.1
The Oranges	60.4	39.6
Richmond	34.1	65.9
Sioux City	45.4	54.6
Springfield, Ill.	56.4	43.6
Springfield, Ohio	66.3	33.7
St. Louis	56.3	43.7
St. Paul	39.6	60.4
Wichita	83.5	16.5
Chicago[a]	61.7	38.3
Cincinnati[b]	53.4	46.6

a. Percentages based on reports of seventeen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.

b. One agency with an enrollment of about 50 did not report.

Table 9b-29. Number of days' care given in day nurseries during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of days' care given in day nurseries during each month of the year: 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for twenty-six cities	69,816	66,649	73,151	79,175	80,792	70,715	67,479	63,668	75,478	87,310	74,579	67,929
Akron	632	580	720	764	809	683	500	413	534	662	495	388
Bridgeport	2,579	2,501	2,708	3,099	3,055	2,795	2,429	2,744	2,835	2,961	2,580	2,159
Buffalo	2,992	2,912	3,231	3,548	3,737	3,454	2,048	2,520	3,245	4,071	3,454	3,074
Canton	479	505	606	635	717	446	281	513	544	520	429	337
Cleveland	8,188	8,717	8,236	9,990	9,216	8,355	7,267	6,983	9,627	10,835	10,140	8,792
Columbus	3,549	3,228	3,557	3,788	3,734	3,303	2,943	1,199	3,625	4,576	3,788	3,289
Dayton	673	622	774	828	972	588	651	464	1,024	1,106	874	765
Denver	5,257	4,721	5,432	5,354	5,090	5,110	5,457	5,744	5,341	6,175	5,602	5,435
Des Moines	298	272	218	302	348	263	192	210	296	322	250	216
Detroit	4,250	3,961	3,935	4,752	5,095	4,131	4,067	3,730	5,170	6,358	4,789	4,225
Indianapolis	3,316	3,131	3,803	4,081	4,322	4,124	3,911	3,816	3,705	4,882	3,732	3,171
Kansas City	5,818	5,130	5,823	6,691	6,805	6,452	6,494	5,239	6,321	7,457	6,421	5,436
Lancaster	1,456	1,368	1,265	1,210	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,350	1,350	1,581	1,500	1,457
Louisville	2,194	2,489	2,340	1,973	2,662	1,609	1,734	1,498	1,775	1,741	1,561	1,481
Minneapolis	2,612	2,338	2,564	3,224	3,191	2,325	2,122	1,595	2,897	3,263	2,445	2,510
Newark	4,914	4,510	5,325	5,794	6,082	5,865	6,050	5,705	6,307	7,324	5,746	6,022
New Orleans	3,838	3,355	3,658	3,962	3,813	2,437	2,939	3,019	3,581	3,148	3,286	2,867
Omaha	996	866	969	1,252	1,241	1,000	1,140	1,229	1,268	1,515	1,037	905
The Oranges	2,138	1,956	2,406	2,138	2,483	2,187	1,799	363	850	1,347	1,366	1,364
Richmond	1,885	1,734	1,967	2,074	2,194	2,106	1,792	2,260	2,065	2,351	1,962	1,831
Sioux City	1,724	1,591	2,035	2,375	1,935	1,599	1,571	1,529	1,488	1,933	2,149	2,125
Springfield, Ill.	723	622	605	598	776	623	543	772	579	661	808	516
Springfield, Ohio	311	237	309	386	289	249	267	297	258	447	286	337
St. Louis	5,659	5,814	6,685	6,787	7,152	6,528	6,540	6,569	6,849	7,725	6,358	5,826
St. Paul	2,246	2,210	2,408	2,259	2,698	2,344	2,164	2,214	2,528	2,728	2,117	2,034
Wichita	1,089	1,279	1,572	1,311	1,336	1,099	1,538	1,693	1,416	1,621	1,404	1,367
Chicago[a]	12,267	12,039	13,815	17,875	13,427	12,240	10,630	10,416	12,955	15,638	13,284	11,462
Cincinnati[b]	7,873	7,415	7,804	7,757	8,004	7,120	6,877	5,671	7,515	9,370	7,907	7,130

a. This figure includes eighteen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.
b. One agency with an enrollment of about fifty did not report.

1928[1] reveals fluctuations in days' care that are very similar in both years. This similarity is the more striking because the 1929 table is based on a much wider sample than the 1928 table. In both years, if the January figure is used as a base, the total days' care given falls below the base in February, rises in March, April, May, and June above the base, falls below the base in July and August, rises again in September, October, and November with the high peak for the year in October, and finally drops below the base again in December. In other words, a curve based on days' care given by day nurseries seems to show two peaks during the year, one in spring and one in autumn, with depressions in the intervening months of summer and winter. The contour of this curve is therefore very different from the characteristic relief curve in the field of family welfare. It does resemble the 1928[2] curve based on applications for employment. It is impossible to say,however, whether this resemblance is significant, particularly since the curve for employment applications is not limited to the applications received from women.

In the 22 cities from which complete reports were received both in 1928 and 1929, an average of more than 60,000 days' care was given per month in day nurseries as shown in Table 9e-29. In this area the volume of service, expressed in terms of population, was the same in both years. In specific cities, however, small changes occurred. These changes are shown graphically in Chart 9-29, which provides a comparison not only of

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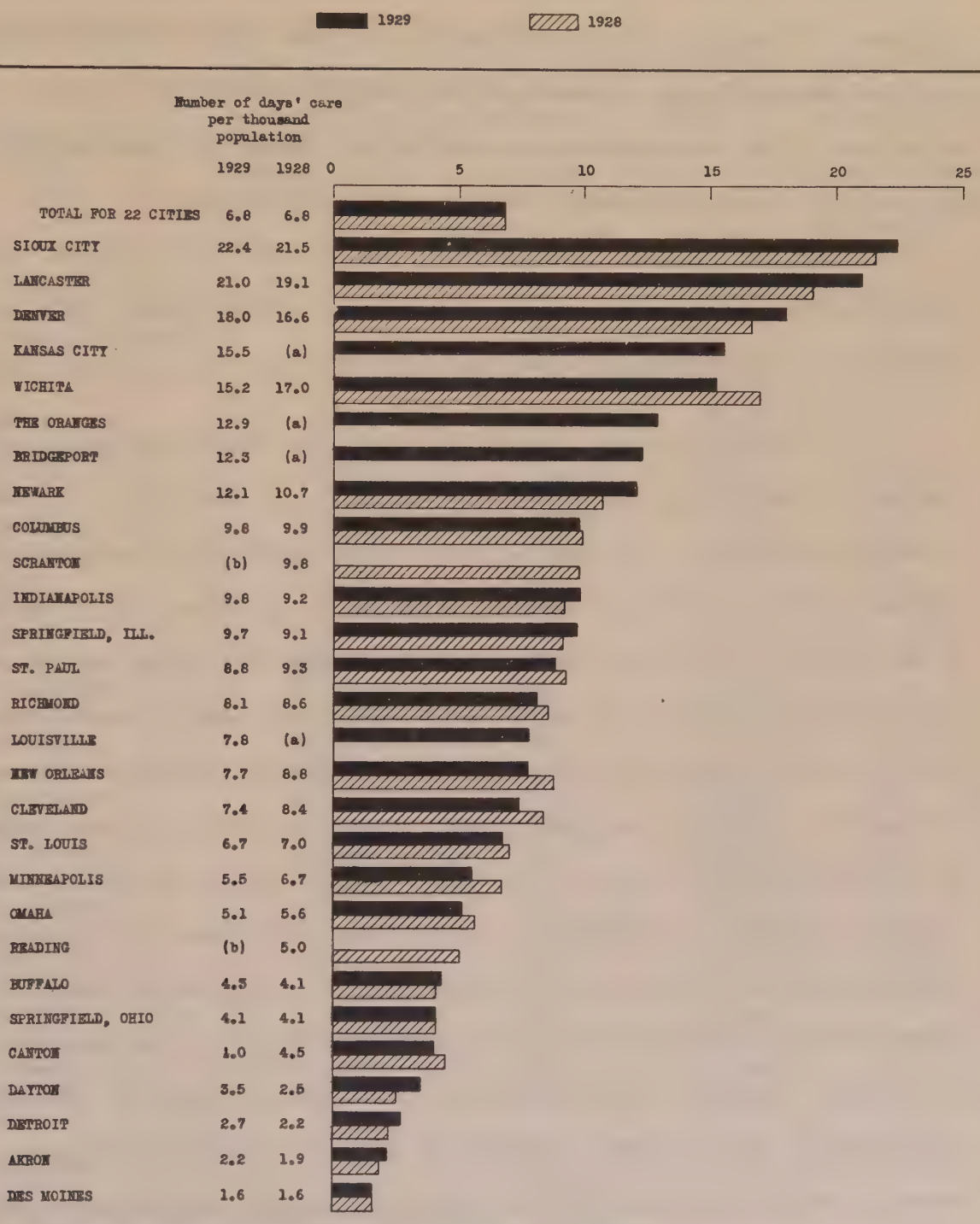
1. Ibid, p. 418.
2. Ibid, p. 438.

Table 9e-29. Average number of days' care given per month in day nurseries during the year 1929 and number per thousand population in 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average number of days' care given per month in day nurseries		
	1929		1928
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number per thousand population (3)
Total for twenty-two cities	60,563	6.8	6.8
Akron	598	2.2	1.9
Bridgeport	2,704	12.3	(d)
Buffalo	3,191	4.3	4.1
Canton	501	4.0	4.5
Cleveland	8,862	7.4	8.4
Columbus	3,382	9.8	9.9
Dayton	778	3.5	2.5
Denver	5,393	18.0	16.6
Des Moines	266	1.6	1.6
Detroit	4,539	2.7	2.2
Indianapolis	3,833	9.8	9.2
Kansas City	6,174	15.5	(d)
Lancaster	1,305	21.0	19.1
Louisville	1,921	7.8	(d)
Minneapolis	2,590	5.5	6.7
Newark	5,804	12.1	10.7
New Orleans	3,325	7.7	8.8
Omaha	1,118	5.1	5.6
The Oranges	1,700	12.9	(d)
Reading	(e)	(e)	5.0
Richmond	2,018	8.1	8.6
Scranton	(e)	(e)	9.8
Sioux City	1,838	22.4	21.5
Springfield, Ill.	652	9.7	9.1
Springfield, Ohio	306	4.1	4.1
St. Louis	6,541	6.7	7.0
St. Paul	2,329	8.8	9.3
Wichita	1,394	15.2	17.0
Chicago	13,004[a]	4.1	n.r.
Cincinnati	7,537[b]	14.3	17.6[c]

a. Average based on reports for eighteen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.
b. One agency with an enrollment of about fifty did not report.
c. This figure is complete for the year 1928.
d. Not included in the registration in 1928.
e. Not included in the registration in 1929.

CHART 9-29. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE PER THOUSAND POPULATION GIVEN BY DAY NURSERIES DURING 1928 AND 1929



	1929	1928
TOTAL FOR 22 CITIES	6.8	6.8
SIOUX CITY	22.4	21.5
LANCASTER	21.0	19.1
DENVER	18.0	16.6
KANSAS CITY	15.5	(a)
WICHITA	15.2	17.0
THE ORANGES	12.9	(a)
BRIDGEPORT	12.3	(a)
NEWARK	12.1	10.7
COLUMBUS	9.8	9.9
SCRANTON	(b)	9.8
INDIANAPOLIS	9.8	9.2
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	9.7	9.1
ST. PAUL	8.8	9.3
RICHMOND	8.1	8.6
LOUISVILLE	7.8	(a)
NEW ORLEANS	7.7	8.8
CLEVELAND	7.4	8.4
ST. LOUIS	6.7	7.0
MINNEAPOLIS	5.5	6.7
OMAHA	5.1	5.6
READING	(b)	5.0
BUFFALO	4.3	4.1
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	4.1	4.1
CANTON	4.0	4.5
DAYTON	3.5	2.5
DETROIT	2.7	2.2
AKRON	2.2	1.9
DES MOINES	1.6	1.6

a. Not included in registration in 1928. b. Not included in registration in 1929.

the volume of service rendered in various cities, but also of the extent of increase or decrease in the service in any specific city between the two years. Sioux City led in both years in volume of day nursery service provided and Des Moines reported the smallest figure for both years. Since both cities are merchandising centers of the agricultural Middle West and are therefore somewhat similar in industrial character, this striking contrast raises a question as to whether the development of day nursery service in these cities has been planned to meet known needs or whether it has merely experienced chance growth.

It has usually been assumed that the need for day nurseries is greatest in communities where there are factories in which large numbers of women are employed. If this is true, then a comparison based on crude population rates, such as appears in Table 9e-29, is subject to criticism. Of two cities of equal size, for example, one might have many married women working in factories, while the other might have almost none. Presumably the need for day nursery service would differ materially in two such communities. In Table 9ea-29 an attempt is made to provide a comparison in which both relative needs and volume of service are given consideration. According to the data published by the United States Bureau of the Census, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis are the cities in this table in which the largest numbers of married women are gainfully employed. Indianapolis has a larger number of married women in industry than Newark and New Orleans exceeds both. There is thus considerable variation among the cities in the extent to which day nursery facilities are needed and this variation is not dependent upon population alone. When the average number of days' care per month is related to the figures in Column 1 the lowest and highest cities

Table 9ea-29. Average number of days' care given per month in day nurseries per hundred married women gainfully employed and number per hundred children under 15 years of age: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of married women gainfully employed (estimated[a] as of July 1, 1929) (1)	Average number of days' care per month in day nurseries per hundred married women gainfully employed (2)	Number of children under 15 years of age (estimated as of July 1, 1929) (3)	Average number of days' care per month in day nurseries per hundred children under 15 years of age (4)
Total for twenty-six cities	212,458	34.4	2,583,616	2.8
Akron	5,796	10.3	64,584	0.9
Bridgeport	5,720	47.3	65,780	4.1
Buffalo	7,380	43.2	207,378	1.5
Canton	1,860	26.9	32,364	1.5
Cleveland	24,100	36.8	355,475	2.5
Columbus	7,935	42.6	80,040	4.2
Dayton	4,704	16.5	56,000	1.4
Denver	7,176	75.2	63,687	8.5
Des Moines	4,648	5.7	41,334	0.6
Detroit	28,747	15.8	458,261	1.0
Indianapolis	11,004	34.8	91,569	4.2
Kansas City	12,768	48.4	84,316	7.3
Lancaster	1,674	78.0	15,810	8.3
Louisville	8,364	23.0	58,794	3.3
Minneapolis	7,939	32.6	115,349	2.2
Newark	6,720	86.4	144,000	4.0
New Orleans	13,888	23.9	115,444	2.9
Omaha	5,525	20.2	55,471	2.0
The Oranges	2,112	80.5	34,452	4.9
Richmond	10,209	19.8	65,487	3.1
Sioux City	1,722	106.7	20,664	8.9
Springfield, Ill.	1,139	57.2	17,420	3.7
Springfield, Ohio	1,480	20.7	19,166	1.6
St. Louis	23,400	28.0	229,125	2.9
St. Paul	4,240	54.9	68,370	3.4
Wichita	2,208	63.1	23,276	6.0

a. Estimate for metropolitan area based on figure reported by the United States Census for the principal city of the area.

still retain the same positions in Column 2 that they have in Chart 9-29. Some of the intermediate cities, however, are considerably changed. Buffalo, for example, which is below the average in Column 2 of Table 9e-29 is above the average in Column 2 of Table 9ea-29 and Louisville, which is above the average in Table 9e-29 falls below it in Table 9ea-29. The median of Column 2, Table 9ea-29, is 40.6.

The average number of days' care per month was also related to the number of children in each city--in other words, to the total possible clientele. The resulting rates appear in Column 4 of the table. These ratios appear to be less significant than those in Column 2 and, in all probability, are very little better than the crude population ratios given in Table 9e-29.

Table 9d-29 relates the average number of children on the register the first of the month to the average number of days' care given per month. If in a given city every child on the registers were present every day and if there were relatively little turn-over, the figure for that city in Column 3 of this table would be around 30. The extent to which cities fall below 30 may be an indication of the relative regularity of attendance. This figure would also be affected, however, both by rapid and by irregular turn-over. In some cities the day nurseries are not open for service every day of the week and in such instances the maximum figure possible in Column 3 would be under 30. The figure for Lancaster was the highest in the area, both in 1928 and 1929. In both years the figures cluster closely about the average.

Although the individual child is the best unit by which to measure the service of day nurseries, it is nevertheless important to know in ad-

Table 9d-29. Average number of days' care given during month per child on register of day nurseries on first of month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Care of children in day nurseries			
	1929		1928	
	Average number of children on register on first of month (1)	Average number of days' care per month (2)	Average number of days' care per month per child on register on first of month (3)	Average number of days' care per month per child on register on first of month (4)
Total	4,659[d]	73,062[d]	16[d]	16[e]
Akron	35	598	17	17
Bridgeport	142	2,704	19	(c)
Buffalo	228	3,191	14	14
Canton	34	501	15	12
Cleveland	552	8,862	16	17
Columbus	228	3,382	15	16
Dayton	71	778	11	11
Denver	325	5,393	17	16
Des Moines	18	266	15	14
Detroit	310	4,539	15	16
Indianapolis	228	3,833	17	15
Kansas City	350	6,174	18	(c)
Lancaster	50	1,305	26	28
Louisville	148	1,921	13	(c)
Minneapolis	185	2,591	14	15
Newark	364	5,804	16	15
New Orleans	227	3,325	15	18
Omaha	61	1,118	18	19
The Oranges	172	1,700	10	(c)
Reading	(f)	(f)	(f)	19
Richmond	107	2,018	19	19
Scranton	(f)	(f)	(f)	20
Sioux City	112	1,838	16	15
Springfield, Ill.	44	652	15	14
Springfield, Ohio	16	306	17	20
St. Louis	380	6,541	17	14
St. Paul	125	2,329	19	17
Wichita	145	1,394	10	13
Chicago[a]	746	13,004	17	n.r.
Cincinnati	477[b]	7,537[b]	16[b]	17[g]

a. Average based on eighteen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.
b. One agency with an enrollment of about fifty did not report.
c. Not included in registration in 1928.
d. Includes twenty-six cities.
e. Includes twenty-five cities.
f. Not included in registration in 1929.
g. Average based on reports for eleven months only.

Table 9c-29. Number of families whose children were on the register of day nurseries on January 1 and December 31, 1928 and on December 31, 1929

Metropolitan area	Number of families whose children were on the register of day nurseries		
	January 1, 1928 (1)	December 31, 1928 (2)	December 31, 1929 (3)
Total for twenty cities	1,967	2,140	2,393
Akron	20	22	16
Bridgeport[a]	-	-	84
Buffalo	132	123	151
Canton	20	17	17
Cincinnati[b]	364	358	n.r.
Cleveland	309	322	348
Columbus	104	119	127
Dayton	28	35	48
Denver	189	207	216
Des Moines	11	12	15
Detroit	157	142	283
Kansas City[a]	-	-	210
Lancaster	25	27	28
Louisville[a]	-	-	89
Minneapolis	146	166	135
Newark	204	222	244
New Orleans	130	124	170
Omaha	30	50	43
Orange[a]	-	-	121
Richmond	61	61	65
Sioux City	55	63	60
Springfield, Ill.[b]	n.r.	27	24
Springfield, Ohio	8	12	10
St. Louis	219	274	288
St. Paul	78	75	63
Wichita	41	67	66

a. Did not participate during 1928; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

Table 9eb-29. Number on the staff of day nurseries compared with number of days' care given to children during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Care of children in day nurseries: 1929		
	Average number of days' care per month (1)	Average number of staff members per month (2)	Average number of days' care per month per staff member (3)
Total for twenty-six cities	73,062	475	154
Akron	598	6	109
Bridgeport	2,704	17	164
Buffalo	3,191	40	80
Canton	501	6	84
Cleveland	8,862	72	123
Columbus	3,382	27	124
Dayton	778	6	130
Denver	5,393	22	245
Des Moines	266	3	89
Detroit	4,539	28	162
Indianapolis	3,833	16	241
Kansas City	6,174	24	260
Lancaster	1,305	3	435
Louisville	1,921	13	148
Minneapolis	2,590	17	157
Newark	5,804	46	125
New Orleans	3,325	27	124
Omaha	1,118	5	224
The Oranges	1,700	15	111
Richmond	2,018	12	168
Sioux City	1,838	13	144
Springfield, Ill.	652	4	163
Springfield, Ohio	306	2	136
St. Louis	6,541	31	212
St. Paul	2,329	16	145
Wichita	1,394	5	279
Chicago[a]	13,004	107	122
Cincinnati[b]	7,537	47	161

a. Average based on reports for eighteen of the forty-three day nurseries expected to report.
b. One agency with an enrollment of about fifty did not report.

dition the number of families that both need and benefit by this service. Table 9c-29 indicates that, in the twenty cities that reported these data completely, there was a progressive increase in the number of such families from January 1, 1928 through December 31, 1928 to December 31, 1929. There was a total increase during this period of 426 families. The only cities that reported decreases between the two terminal dates were Akron, Canton, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

An average of 475 workers were engaged in caring for children in day nurseries in the 26 cities from which complete reports were received, as indicated by Table 9eb-29. The average number of days' care per month per staff member was 154. Assuming that the nurseries were open 26 days per month, there was, then, on each day, one staff member in the area for each six children under care. The median of Column 3 is 146 days' care per month per staff member. The range is from 80 in Buffalo to 435 in Lancaster. A comparison of these figures with those of 1928[1] indicates that among the 13 cities for which the figure is available in both years, all but two--Lancaster and Wichita--show a reduction in 1929 over the number of days' care per staff member reported in 1928. In other words it appears that day nurseries have increased the size of their staffs more rapidly than they have increased their enrollment. This may indicate, of course, that additions to staff have made possible a more adequate program of care.

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928"-- p.428.

Chapter VIII

Free Employment Bureaus and Placement of the Handicapped

Reports were received during 1929 from 109 free employment bureaus in 28 cities as compared with 107 that reported in 1928. Of the 109 bureaus that cooperated in 1929, 28 were public agencies and 81 were private organizations. None were profit-making agencies.

The numbers of applications received month by month by the public bureaus in the 14 cities from which complete reports were received are shown in Table 12a-29. Applications for work reached a peak in June and remained at a high level throughout the summer. This fact fits in with the performance of the relief curve[1] which remained at a high level throughout the summer of 1929. The most marked upward swing in applications was in Columbus, where the number increased from 802 in January to 7,146 in December.

The numbers of applications received by the private bureaus is shown in Table 12ab-29. The cities included in this table are not identical with those in Table 12a-29, but even this possible cause of variation seems inadequate to explain the differences between the total monthly applications reported by the two types of organizations. The totals of Table 12ab-29 mount steadily from August to a peak in December while in Table 12a-29 the fall and winter totals represent a recession

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1. See Chapter I - p. 9.

Table 12a-29. Number of applications to public free employment bureaus by persons wanting work during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of applications to public free employment bureaus by persons wanting work during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for fourteen cities	16,296	15,076	17,068	18,833	21,538	25,316	24,535	22,581	22,795	23,889	21,769	20,621
Akron	2,180	2,630	3,328	4,508	4,852	3,925	3,709	3,006	3,434	3,305	2,748	2,210
Bridgeport	833	710	932	956	996	1,049	1,072	839	785	966	781	728
Cincinnati	938	930	1,161	1,164	998	949	901	791	818	816	1,001	1,109
Columbus	802	744	778	993	3,816	6,664	6,706	6,330	6,484	6,843	6,439	7,146
Dayton	4,141	3,238	3,325	3,477	3,267	3,394	3,498	3,445	3,223	3,898	3,890	3,649
Grand Rapids	499	407	380	340	396	367	640	598	574	594	1,019	882
Harrisburg	511	571	568	660	480	671	630	581	484	548	511	517
Lancaster	218	215	286	169	217	243	223	154	295	248	257	317
Louisville	52	310	442	648	518	512	420	536	589	391	302	217
Minneapolis	2,879	2,505	2,786	2,797	2,971	4,100	4,298	2,936	3,399	3,584	2,306	1,609
Omaha	381	417	389	455	450	528	468	581	400	432	574	626
Richmond	1,085	957	846	901	893	992	688	976	824	818	881	757
Springfield, Ill.	221	232	293	302	177	96	174	175	136	68	84	40
St. Paul	1,556	1,210	1,554	1,463	1,507	1,826	1,108	1,635	1,350	1,378	976	814
Chicago[a]	11,956	9,313	10,843	11,090	11,005	11,005	13,362	11,263	12,499	12,218	11,805	10,323
Detroit[b]	863	640	523	551	561	729	782	833	841	1,336	2,618	5,189
Kansas City[b]	102	164	202	299	304	942	681	322	341	296	333	362
Newark[b]	1,659	517	532	504	579	641	700	348	474	613	655	555

a. This figure includes two of the five bureaus expected to report.
b. This figure includes one of the two bureaus expected to report.

Table 12ab-29. Number of applications to private free employment bureaus by persons wanting work during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of applications to private free employment bureaus by persons wanting work during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for sixteen cities	10,133	9,993	10,826	10,155	9,259	10,761	10,274	9,349	10,160	11,026	13,357	19,621
Akron	680	1,104	809	739	844	1,730	970	798	1,157	992	1,320	1,422
Bridgeport	103	121	114	83	73	122	140	63	50	125	168	323
Cincinnati	92	14	19	14	27	39	47	25	38	21	41	35
Cleveland	1,650	1,646	1,976	1,746	2,100	2,321	2,448	2,505	2,041	2,618	2,475	2,206
Denver	598	1,184	1,590	1,622	1,201	1,162	1,229	1,545	2,129	1,984	3,922	9,833
Des Moines	289	133	152	145	150	362	264	151	195	218	171	222
Grand Rapids	356	385	607	393	266	525	328	337	226	386	340	164
Louisville[a]	n.r.	617	731	366	335	422	384	404	548	594	677	477
Newark	2,327	1,925	1,855	1,501	1,282	1,219	2,080	1,621	1,589	1,873	1,945	2,172
New Orleans	880	878	864	1,017	867	748	520	680	650	787	996	1,167
Omaha	784	696	661	539	688	824	823	753	1,071	1,032	896	901
The Oranges	60	47	70	56	60	104	103	67	84	101	69	130
Richmond	399	135	308	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharon	23	134	35	26	54	53	43	62	50	11	107	85
Sioux City	105	77	64	107	40	20	34	32	74	76	70	80
Springfield, Ill.	57	71	84	177	145	178	150	137	152	137	144	200
Wichita	1,730	1,443	1,618	1,665	1,462	1,354	1,095	573	654	665	693	681
Chicago[b]	1,169	1,070	1,010	1,045	1,029	1,089	1,372	1,012	1,216	1,095	977	1,025
Detroit[c]	6,453	5,601	4,403	4,312	4,226	5,209	5,066	4,022	4,586	6,221	2,590	4,375

a. Not included in total.
b. This figure includes four of the eight bureaus expected to report.
c. This figure includes three of the four bureaus expected to report.

from the higher level of the summer months. The reason for this difference is not clear. One possible explanation is that there may be an important difference in the types of applicants who come to the two types of bureaus. If farm laborers resort chiefly to public bureaus, one probable reason for high summer levels in these offices is apparent. On the other hand. it may be that a larger body of data would produce totals that more nearly resemble one another in the public and the private bureaus. When so few cities are included, an exceptional situation in any one city may have a disproportionate influence on the total.

Tables 12d-29 and 12da-29 show the numbers of placements made month by month by the public and the private agencies respectively. So far as the total figures are concerned the number of placements was highest in both types of agencies in the month of May.

.The report blank used in 1929 was divided into two sections, one of which pertained to day work and the other to all employment except day work. Oftentimes applicants for steady employment are willing to accept day work if nothing permanent is available. Tables 12m-29 and 12n-29 show the number of different persons placed in day work month by month by the public and the private bureaus respectively. There seems to be a rather wide-spread belief that a major portion of the day work jobs are handled by the private agencies. A comparison of these two tables indicates that this is not true in all cities, as, for example, in the case of Richmond.

The count of <u>different</u> persons placed in day work is a measure of the numbers of people in the community that are reached by this type

Table 12d-29. Number of placements made by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of placements made by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for fifteen cities	6,570	5,800	8,148	10,848	12,985	11,807	11,410	11,636	11,266	11,888	8,764	7,401
Akron	1,387	1,272	1,848	2,815	3,164	2,347	1,949	1,705	1,918	1,732	1,279	1,017
Bridgeport	562	478	651	685	692	739	738	557	539	676	532	569
Cincinnati	347	255	367	426	549	566	474	576	557	496	363	431
Columbus	308	283	328	610	2,423	2,083	2,103	1,819	2,286	2,038	1,527	1,340
Dayton	701	592	845	1,150	1,045	856	1,090	869	778	1,092	770	634
Grand Rapids	203	156	180	252	271	212	202	196	215	196	150	157
Harrisburg	90	138	157	306	236	278	311	339	256	339	258	225
Lancaster	38	41	84	78	96	91	55	43	96	126	75	90
Louisville	263	136	428	503	352	730	314	451	512	333	138	81
Minneapolis	1,313	1,083	1,442	1,642	2,032	1,852	2,342	2,250	2,252	2,665	1,882	1,183
Omaha	145	164	317	439	448	472	410	581	392	425	427	425
Richmond	449	461	585	688	657	485	449	468	534	579	438	586
Sioux City	259	236	299	429	374	464	407	1,018	335	699	610	401
Springfield, Ill.	178	200	243	266	144	60	125	125	103	34	49	16
St. Paul	327	307	382	561	502	572	441	639	493	458	266	246
Chicago[a]	4,356	3,961	4,744	6,272	6,821	5,913	6,455	6,473	6,670	6,069	4,159	3,881
Kansas City[b]	69	74	114	226	233	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Newark[b]	144	163	186	243	331	351	191	124	264	254	196	143

a. This figure includes two of the five bureaus expected to report.
b. This figure includes one of the two bureaus expected to report.

Table 12da-29. Number of placements made by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929

Metropolitan area	Number of placements made by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for fourteen cities	2,288	2,216	2,966	4,178	4,506	3,706	3,873	3,597	3,625	3,507	2,133	1,390
Akron	159	159	175	180	193	174	147	102	100	189	121	96
Bridgeport	18	26	30	22	25	33	36	14	21	23	44	35
Cincinnati	7	2	5	5	10	7	3	3	9	2	7	3
Cleveland	333	514	581	1,077	1,462	705	594	606	563	638	505	288
Denver[a]	339	475	704	654	672	518	404	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Des Moines[a]	152	113	128	140	169	136	139	110	148	152	n.r.	126
Grand Rapids[a]	207	230	493	n.r.	218	n.r.	n.r.	2	5	164	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City[a]	n.r.	314	311	313	368	254	351	370	420	348	311	230
Louisville[a]	n.r.	148	146	145	96	124	83	112	174	112	82	79
Minneapolis	443	341	489	1,061	1,186	1,183	1,606	1,852	1,843	1,593	541	196
Newark	208	136	176	179	140	118	153	150	186	175	108	63
New Orleans	198	152	217	271	297	237	176	197	227	237	269	175
Omaha	209	180	245	204	275	341	301	342	306	306	207	205
The Oranges	6	5	4	30	21	40	41	12	22	15	3	8
Richmond	150	79	39	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharon	5	42	11	19	7	9	9	12	17	5	17	9
Sioux City	39	24	27	54	22	9	11	6	20	20	22	25
Springfield, Ill.	42	46	44	57	43	53	38	26	46	45	34	52
St. Paul[a]	959	740	n.r.	1,320	1,457	1,941	1,360	1,379	n.r.	1,643	612	503
Wichita	471	510	923	976	825	797	758	275	265	259	255	235
Chicago[b]	432	390	439	531	527	521	449	361	485	434	324	340
Detroit[c]	325	442	369	447	541	554	495	403	453	462	342	320

a. Not included in total.
b. This figure includes four of the eight bureaus expected to report.
c. This figure includes three of the four bureaus expected to report.

Table 12m-29. Number of different persons placed in day-work by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of different persons placed in day-work by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for eight cities	1,968	1,674	2,122	2,759	3,317	2,444	2,227	1,974	2,129	1,994	1,545	1,740
Akron	1,125	1,028	1,423	1,960	2,623	1,800	1,498	1,303	1,487	1,242	917	741
Bridgeport	153	108	154	173	171	149	172	126	134	190	157	180
Cincinnati	255	185	272	375	298	271	294	325	294	325	239	626
Columbus[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,067	1,563	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Harrisburg	53	86	85	91	78	74	86	96	94	106	83	76
Lancaster	22	20	15	8	14	11	6	0	10	5	8	10
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Omaha	46	32	45	41	34	18	17	26	19	24	30	24
Richmond[a]	314	215	128	111	99	121	154	98	91	90	111	83
Springfield, Ill.[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	146	173	117	92	125	179	157	284
St. Paul[a]	n.r.	488	721	984	1,291	1,166	1,408	1,569	1,190	1,465	668	n.r.

a. Not included in total.

Table 12n-29. Number of different persons placed in day-work by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of different persons placed in day-work by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year: 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for eleven cities	604	783	1,079	1,960	1,488	922	740	651	670	816	840	657
Akron[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	74	63	n.r.	n.r.	0	1
Bridgeport	123	115	226	284	223	210	167	126	165	319	260	109
Cincinnati	35	35	36	19	17	22	12	20	12	26	46	8
Cleveland	57	44	66	99	71	110	109	155	98	112	74	60
Denver	90	264	261	359	369	244	145	55	104	70	118	169
Des Moines[a]	19	37	35	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	23	38	n.r.	24	36	24
Grand Rapids[a]	131	n.r.	121	176	131	119	100	105	108	96	69	55
Kansas City[a]	n.r.	251	538	714	n.r.	507	393	270	464	417	444	331
Louisville[a]	n.r.	51	51	47	33	40	52	n.r.	88	49	n.r.	52
New Orleans	120	91	58	37	46	43	52	36	47	44	56	82
Omaha	35	33	56	161	79	72	61	86	76	62	85	72
The Oranges[a]	n.r.	5	1	3	5	0	1	2	6	3	0	2
Richmond	16	56	185	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharon	17	17	5	50	16	5	6	18	6	0	2	15
Sioux City[a]	n.r.	27	35	79	61	46	41	39	35	54	43	46
Springfield, Ill.	18	14	23	42	41	28	10	9	14	25	30	20
St. Paul[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	292	1,424	164	154	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	376
Wichita	93	114	163	814	626	188	178	146	148	158	169	122
Chicago[b]	67	53	69	58	78	67	46	28	49	38	37	42

a. Not included in total.
b. This figure includes four of the eight bureaus expected to report.

of service, but it does not measure the volume of service rendered. Some applicants may be placed in a dozen day work jobs during the month while others may be placed only once or twice. The number of placements made is therefore a better measure for studying volume of service rendered. These data are set forth in Tables 12j-29 and 12k-29 for the public and the private bureaus respectively.

Table 12s-29 shows the number of workers engaged in conducting free employment bureaus in the various cities. The number of professional and non-professional workers in each city is also shown. These divisions are only relatively comparable from city to city, however, and for purposes of inter-city comparison only the totals are reliable. A professional worker in employment service is defined as one engaged in actual interviewing and placement of applicants. The functions of these workers are often not clear-cut, however, and in some bureaus interviewing is done by clerical workers who were not reported as professional workers. It is interesting to observe that the total number of workers, both professional and non-professional in 17 cities with an estimated population of 3,918,000 was only 129. In Great Britain in some 400[1] of the public Employment Exchanges and their branches, which serve a working population of approximately 12,000,000 people, the number of workers engaged in operating the exchanges has been in excess of 15,000 and on March 31, 1923 was 9,200[2].

From one point of view the comparison with Great Britain may be criticized, since a very large proportion of the workers in the Exchanges

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1. In July, 1923 there were 385 Employment Exchanges in Great Britain with 780 branch offices.
2. Felix Morley: Unemployment Relief in Great Britain - p. 120.

Table 12j-29. Number of placements made in day work by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of placements made in day work by public free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for twelve cities	5,304	4,560	6,584	8,389	8,004	6,949	6,651	6,365	6,825	6,584	5,529	4,084
Akron	1,125	1,028	1,423	1,910	2,623	1,800	1,498	1,303	1,487	1,242	917	741
Bridgeport	153	108	154	173	171	149	172	126	134	190	157	180
Cincinnati	762	581	1,028	1,406	959	835	931	933	913	853	701	691
Columbus	1,293	1,058	1,733	2,068	1,412	1,188	1,097	1,054	1,530	1,339	1,527	956
Dayton	407	316	502	713	711	506	373	390	575	436	353	287
Harrisburg	210	130	177	207	179	162	172	168	167	230	187	161
Lancaster	18	26	21	8	18	14	10	13	10	7	8	15
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Minneapolis	459	557	601	678	846	926	504	750	645	828	492	216
Omaha	46	32	45	41	34	18	20	26	19	24	30	24
Richmond	314	253	303	306	303	344	303	343	337	311	876	286
Sioux City	517	471	597	879	748	1,007	1,571	1,259	1,208	1,132	881	529
Springfield, Ill.[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	146	173	115	90	123	178	157	284
St. Paul[a]	n.r.	470	640	890	1,156	1,054	1,239	1,414	1,065	1,332	640	422

a. Not included in total.

Table 12k-29. Number of placements in day work made by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of placements in day work made by private free employment bureaus during each month of the year 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for eleven cities	2,374	2,146	2,814	4,940	5,576	4,060	4,567	5,049	4,771	4,995	2,705	1,604
Akron	100	78	126	138	163	94	74	63	63	72	0	1
Bridgeport	272	266	324	561	765	482	352	291	362	550	347	232
Cincinnati	35	35	36	19	17	19	12	20	12	26	46	6
Cleveland	67	68	86	139	116	106	107	155	97	112	74	60
Denver[a]	n.r.	n.r.	269	361	381	262	288	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Des Moines[a]	19	37	n.r.	38	40	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	30	n.r.	36	n.r.
Kansas City[a]	n.r.	1,318	2,935	3,913	727	2,749	2,125	2,055	2,325	2,411	1,980	1,327
Louisville[a]	n.r.	51	56	73	33	51	52	n.r.	88	52	n.r.	56
Minneapolis	1,428	1,214	1,344	2,981	3,753	3,053	3,711	3,776	3,593	3,598	1,742	863
New Orleans	120	94	58	37	48	43	52	39	48	44	56	91
Omaha	30	31	55	147	67	50	56	82	66	58	62	60
Orange[a]	n.r.	5	1	3	5	0	1	2	6	3	0	2
Richmond	19	23	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharon	17	17	8	51	18	8	19	18	8	0	4	16
Sioux City[a]	n.r.	118	122	189	234	224	215	180	129	159	114	88
Springfield, Ill.	19	14	23	42	37	26	10	9	12	15	14	19
St. Paul[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,133	3,740	494	649	n.r.	n.r.	1,369	858
Wichita	267	306	716	787	592	179	174	596	510	520	360	256
Chicago[b]	71	53	80	67	83	72	49	31	61	44	40	57

a. Not included in total.
b. This figure includes four of the eight bureaus expected to report; not included in total.

Table 12s-29. Average number of staff members of free employment bureaus: 1929

Metropolitan area	Average number of staff members of free employment bureaus: 1929								
	All bureaus			Private bureaus			Public Bureaus		
	Total (1)	Professional (2)	All other (3)	Total (4)	Professional (5)	All other (6)	Total (7)	Professional (8)	All other (9)
Total for seventeen cities	129	100	29	75	50	25	54	50	4
Akron	9	9	0	3	3	0	6	6	0
Bridgeport	19	8	11	16	6	10	3	2	1
Cincinnati	9	8	1	1	1	0	8	7	1
Cleveland[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5	3	2	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Columbus	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Dayton	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
Denver[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5	5	0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Des Moines[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1	1	0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	5	5	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
Harrisburg	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
Kansas City[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8	7	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Lancaster	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisville	6	6	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
Minneapolis	26	21	5	15	12	3	11	9	2
Newark[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4	3	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Omaha	19	13	6	17	11	6	2	2	0
The Oranges	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Richmond	5	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Sharon	(e)	(e)	0	(e)	(e)	0	0	0	0
Sioux City	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Springfield, Ill.[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1	1	0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul[b]	11	9	2	7	5	2	4	4	0
Wichita	10	5	5	10	5	5	0	0	0
Chicago[c]	74	31	43	11	6	5	63	25	38
Detroit[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4	3	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Not included in total.
b. Average based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
c. Figures include four of the eight private bureaus expected to report and two of the five public bureaus expected to report.
d. Figures include one of the two private bureaus expected to report.
e. Less than one.

were engaged, not in making placements, but in handling the detail or the Unemployment Insurance. Yet from another point of view it may be said that all these workers both in England and America represent the efforts of community or State to combat the evils of unemployment.

Table 12p-29 provides a comparison of the yearly placements per staff member both with regard to regular employment and to day work. In most cities the number of placements in day work are larger per staff member among the private bureaus than in the public agencies. Columbus reported 5,418 placements in day work during the year per private agency staff member. Columbus was also highest in placements in so-called permanent employment by the public agencies - 5,714 per staff member. The public agencies, in general, reported more placements in employment per staff member than the private agencies. The placements per worker shown in this table are much higher than those in Great Britain[1] where they varied between 1911 and 1923 from 647 to less than 100 per worker. The comparison is interesting rather than valid, however, since in Britain the placement officers performed in addition all the duties in connection with the insurance scheme.

In 1928 agencies that place handicapped persons used the same report blank as other employment bureaus. During the year it became clear that the methods of operation of the bureaus for the handicapped differed materially from those of the other bureaus. The agencies for the handicapped tend to treat their clients as continuing cases rather than as

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1. Felix Morley: Unemployment Relief in Great Britain - p. 120

Table 12p-29. Yearly placements per staff member in employment and in day work by public and private free employment bureaus: 1929

Metropolitan area	Yearly placements per staff member by free employment bureaus		Yearly placements in day work per staff member by free employment bureaus	
	Private (1)	Public (2)	Private (3)	Public (4)
Total for twelve cities	405	2,076	657	1,355
Akron	598	3,739	324	2,850
Bridgeport	20	2,472	300	622
Cincinnati	63	676	283	1,322
Cleveland[a]	1,573	n.r.	237	n.r.
Columbus	0	5,714	0	5,418
Dayton	0	2,084	0	1,074
Harrisburg	0	587	0	430
Lancaster	0	913	0	166
Louisville[a]	n.r.	2,121	n.r.	6
Minneapolis	822	1,994	2,070	682
New Orleans	663	0	183	0
Omaha	184	2,323	45	180
The Oranges[a]	207	0	n.r.	0
Richmond	311	1,595	118	920
Sioux City[a]	140	2,766	n.r.	5,400
Springfield, Ill.[a]	526	n.r.	240	n.r.
St. Paul[a]	n.r.	1,299	n.r.	n.r.
Wichita	655	0	526	0
Chicago	476[b]	1,044	64[c]	n.r.

a. Not included in total.
b. This figure includes four of the eight bureaus expected to report.
c. This figure includes two of the five bureaus expected to report.

applicants to be placed and forgotten until heard from again. Accordingly in 1929 a special blank was developed for the use of these bureaus for the handicapped. Reports were received during 1929 from a total of 11 such bureaus located in seven cities. Apparently very few cities in this area with less than a quarter of a million population have special agencies for placing the handicapped.

A summary of the volume of service rendered by these bureaus is presented in Table 10a-29. It was possible to compute the number of different individuals served during the year for each of the cities from which reports were received. This fact in itself illustrates one of the important differences between the bureaus for the handicapped and the generalized employment agencies. In very few cities would it be possible at present to determine the number of different applicants served during the year by the large general agencies. The bureaus for the handicapped, with very much smaller numbers to handle, can preserve closer relations with their clients. In the six cities included in the totals of Table 10a-29 more than 2,100 handicapped persons were served in 1929. Table 10f-29 shows the number of different handicapped individuals per ten thousand population served during the year in these cities.

Table 10b-29 attempts to provide comparisons of the rapidity of turn-over in the load of handicapped applicants. Large numbers on the first of the month with small average intake means that cases "pend" for a considerable time. A relatively low rate of turn-over, as in Cincinnati, does not necessarily mean, however, that exceptional difficulty is experienced in

Table 10a-29. Summary of work of bureaus for the placement of the handicapped during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Placement of the handicapped: 1929							
	Number of individuals under care on January 1 (1)	Number of individuals accepted during year				Number of different individuals under care during year (6)	Number of individuals who passed from care of agency during year (7)	Number of individuals under care December 31 (8)
		Total (2)	Never known to agency before (3)	Served by agency in a previous calendar year (4)	Served by agency during this calendar year (5)			
Total for six cities	852	1,513	1,159	163	191	2,174	1,674	691
Canton	12	31	31	0	0	43	33	10
Cincinnati	199	286	254	30	2	483	233	252
Cleveland	38	19	19	0	0	57	15	42
Detroit	392	574	393	59	122	844	794	172
Grand Rapids	98	97	88	9	0	195	121	74
St. Louis	113	506	374	65	67	552	478	141
Chicago[a]	76	1,381	983	201	197	1,260	820	n.r.

a. Figures incomplete; includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report, one agency reported for only eleven months. Not included in total.

Table 10f-29. Number of different individuals under the care of bureaus for the placement of the handicapped during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Placement of the handicapped: 1929	
	Number of different individuals under care during year (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for six cities	2,174	4.6
Canton	43	3.5
Cincinnati	483	9.2
Cleveland	57	0.5
Detroit	844	5.0
Grand Rapids	195	10.7
St. Louis	552	5.7
Chicago[a]	1,260	4.0

a. Figures incomplete; three agencies included; two agencies did not report, one agency reported for eleven months only. Not included in total.

Table 10b-29. Average number accepted for care during the month by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped compared with average number under care on first of month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Placement of the handicapped: 1929		
	Average number of individuals under care on first of month (1)	Average number of individuals accepted for care during month (2)	Individuals accepted for care as a percentage of individuals under care on first of month (3)
Total for six cities	704	126	17.9
Canton	9	3	(a)
Cincinnati	256	24	9.4
Cleveland	39	1	(a)
Detroit	207	48	23.2
Grand Rapids	80	8	(a)
St. Louis	113	42	37.2
Chicago[b]	203	115	56.7

a. Percentage not computed, as figure for average number under care is less than one hundred.

b. Figures incomplete: include figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report, one agency reported for eleven months only. Not included in total.

placing handicapped persons. It may merely reflect a policy of retaining placed applicants in carry-over until the agency is convinced that a successful adjustment in the new job has been made.

Although the agencies in this field seek ultimately to place the handicapped in permanent employment they sometimes find either that it is wise to test certain clients first in try-out jobs or that permanent jobs are not available and that they must therefore be content with temporary placements. The proportion of temporary placements in total placements is therefore a matter of interest in this field. For statistical purposes temporary placements were defined as those "which the agency believes are either for a few hours or a few days and are likely to terminate within one month at best." The instructions stated that all other placements should be classified as permanent even though they subsequently proved to be temporary. The proportions of temporary placements in total placements could be given for only three cities in Table 10d-29. In Cincinnati more than half of the placements were reported as temporary, while in St. Louis more than two-thirds and in Detroit more than three-fourths were reported as permanent.

Likewise the ratio of average placements per month to average number under care could be shown in Table 10c-29 for only three cities. Nevertheless these ratios are interesting since they reveal considerable variation either in the willingness of local industries to absorb the handicapped or in the methods used in connecting clients with jobs. The ratio of placements to individuals under care is twice as high in Cincinnati as in Detroit and twice as high in St. Louis as in Cincinnati.

Table 10d-29. Number of placements of handicapped individuals during 1929; per cent distribution in temporary and permanent employment.

Metropolitan area	Placements of handicapped individuals during 1929		
	Number	Per cent distribution	
		In temporary employment	In permanent employment
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total for six cities	1,047	38.2	61.8
Canton	32	(a)	(a)
Cincinnati	351	56.4	43.6
Cleveland	20	(a)	(a)
Detroit	180	21.7	78.3
Grand Rapids	80	(a)	(a)
St. Louis	384	31.3	68.7
Chicago[b]	435	10.3	89.7

a. Less than one hundred placements during year.
b. Figures incomplete; figures for three agencies included; two agencies did not report; one agency reported for eleven months only; not included in total.

Table 10c-29. Average number of placements by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped compared with average number of individuals under care during the month: 1929

Metropolitan area	Placement of the handicapped: 1929		
	Average number of individuals under care during month (1)	Average number of placements per month (2)	Number of placements as a percentage of individuals under care (3)
Total for six cities	830	87	10.5
Canton	12	3	(a)
Cincinnati	280	29	10.4
Cleveland	40	2	(a)
Detroit	254	15	5.9
Grand Rapids	88	6	(a)
St. Louis	155	32	20.6
Chicago [b]	318	36	11.3

a. Percentage not computed, as the figure for average number under care during month was less than one hundred.

b. Figures incomplete; includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; one agency reported for eleven months only. Not included in total.

Table 10e-29. Number on staff of bureaus for placement of the handicapped, average number of individuals under care on the first of the month and average number under care per staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Placement of the handicapped: 1929		
	Number on staff engaged in placement (1)	Average number under care on first of month (2)	Average number under care on first of month per staff member engaged in placement (3)
Total	15	704	48
Canton	1	9	9
Cincinnati	5	256	55
Cleveland	1	39	39
Detroit	5	207	41
Grand Rapids	1	80	80
St. Louis	2	113	54

In the six cities from which complete reports were received only 15 workers were engaged in placing handicapped persons. The estimated total population of these six cities is 4,704,000. The number of cases per worker is of course much lower than in the generalized bureaus. This is logical in view of the differences in the two problems and in the methods of attacking them. As a matter of fact case loads per worker in these bureaus apparently do not differ materially from those in the field of family welfare[1].

After collecting statistics from employment agencies for two years, the Registration of Social Statistics withdrew from this field in 1930. It seemed clear that the vexing problems of the statistics of employment bureaus could be attacked with hope of success only by a very different type of organization - probably one operating under federal auspices. Since the data collected by governmental agencies usually include, however, only the large federal and state bureaus, there is room for a significant service in this field so far as the smaller private agencies not for profit are concerned. The New York Welfare Council has recognized these possibilities and is at present collecting regularly the data relating to the activities of private bureaus.[2] It is to be hoped that councils of social agencies in other cities will be able to provide a like service by collecting and publishing the statistics of local free employment offices, including the private bureaus that are not reached in governmental compilations.

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1. See Table lax-29 - Chapter I.
2. The New York Welfare Council also collects statistics from the local exchanges of the New York State Department of Labor.

Chapter IX.

Salvage Industries and Sheltered Employment.

Reports were received during 1929 from 34 organizations engaged in creating work for the necessitous. Some of these organizations recondition used materials or articles and others supply tools and stock with which to make new goods, such as brooms or rugs.

In the 16 cities from which complete reports were received the amount paid out during the year to persons employed in sheltered industries was well over a half million dollars, as is indicated in Table 13b-29. The increased amounts in the closing months of the year undoubtedly reflect the efforts of these organizations to assist in meeting the exceptional demand for relief that appears so clearly in the family welfare figures.[1] There are 9 cities for which the monthly payments to beneficiaries are available both for 1928[2] and 1929. In all but three of these cities--Detroit, Richmond and Sioux City--the total amount expended in wages to sheltered workers was larger in 1929 than in 1928. The decrease in Detroit is not large, but it is surprising in view of the increased demand for relief in that city in 1929. The largest increase was reported by St. Louis, which reported $19,719.00 expended in wages of sheltered workers in 1928 as compared with $61,179.00 in 1929.

As indicated in Table 13c-29, approximately 2,200 individuals were employed each month in sheltered industries in an area of 16 cities

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1. See Chapter I, p. 12.
2. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 475.

Table 13b-29. Amount paid for work in salvage industries or sheltered employment during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Amount paid for work in salvage industries or sheltered employment: 1929												
	Amount paid during each month of the year												Total amount during year (13)
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)	
Total for sixteen cities	$40,629	$39,396	$47,969	$47,061	$52,215	$49,677	$46,228	$47,157	$44,430	$51,772	$56,262	$50,681	$573,477
Akron	1,488	1,316	1,454	1,023	1,480	1,661	1,281	1,388	1,312	1,880	1,858	1,913	18,054
Bridgeport	52	18	0	0	0	21	30	36	33	36	41	39	306
Cleveland	9,461	9,673	10,835	10,941	11,675	11,762	10,633	10,172	10,285	11,848	13,150	11,746	132,181
Denver	820	648	721	758	1,019	1,099	1,011	1,187	1,041	1,261	1,259	1,048	11,872
Detroit	5,901	5,922	7,724	6,999	6,794	6,423	6,400	6,831	5,855	7,420	8,603	6,890	81,762
Harrisburg	286	406	515	481	210	686	476	601	522	629	859	638	6,309
Kansas City	3,204	3,230	3,915	4,234	4,303	3,632	3,914	3,883	4,047	3,898	4,464	4,227	46,951
Louisville	2,281	2,457	4,100	3,603	4,634	3,897	3,814	2,317	2,297	3,463	5,337	5,338	43,538
Minneapolis	2,254	1,912	3,082	2,816	3,637	3,044	2,729	3,398	2,657	3,604	3,039	2,487	34,659
New Orleans	3,655	2,984	3,143	3,280	3,399	3,037	3,508	3,623	3,503	3,689	3,206	3,378	40,405
Richmond	860	1,289	1,638	1,439	1,592	1,297	1,226	1,499	1,533	1,376	1,300	1,205	16,254
Sioux City	510	637	807	813	911	942	488	681	573	734	650	726	8,472
St. Louis	4,435	4,058	4,091	4,676	5,783	4,871	5,214	5,539	5,009	5,610	6,273	5,620	61,179
St. Paul	3,810	3,177	3,831	4,338	4,674	5,226	4,191	4,586	4,681	4,967	4,492	3,762	51,735
Wichita	294	332	303	194	160	94	104	20	18	27	105	138	1,789
Wilkes-Barre	1,318	1,337	1,810	1,466	1,944	1,985	1,209	1,396	1,064	1,330	1,626	1,526	18,011
Chicago[a]	4,275	3,316	4,373	4,786	5,302	5,160	4,402	4,232	4,405	5,332	5,502	n.r.	51,085
Cincinnati[b]	2,459	2,215	3,286	2,546	2,909	2,432	2,218	2,678	2,269	3,323	2,862	2,787	31,984
Columbus[c]	487	400	415	400	400	400	333	301	310	446	504	506	4,902

a. Figures based on reports from three of the five agencies expected to report.
b. Figures based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report.
c. Figures based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report.

Table 13c-29. Salvage industries and sheltered employment: average number of persons given employment per month, average amount paid for labor per month, and average amount per month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Salvage industries and sheltered employment: 1929.				
	Average number of persons given employment per month		Average amount paid for labor per month		Average amount paid per person per month
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)	Amount (3)	Amount per ten thousand population (4)	(5)
Total for sixteen cities	2,214	3	$38,256	$ 53.06	$ 17.27
Akron	75	3	1,505	54.51	20.06
Bridgeport	25	1	25	1.15	1.01
Cleveland	717	6	11,015	91.41	15.36
Denver	33	1	989	33.09	29.98
Detroit	225	1	6,814	40.29	30.28
Harrisburg	14	1	526	51.04	37.54
Kansas City	109	3	3,913	98.06	35.89
Louisville	114	5	3,628	147.48	31.82
Minneapolis	94	2	2,888	61.85	30.72
New Orleans	107	2	3,367	77.58	31.46
Richmond	131	5	1,354	54.40	10.33
Sioux City	44	5	706	86.10	16.04
St. Louis	336	3	5,098	52.29	15.17
St. Paul	141	5	4,311	162.68	30.57
Wichita	27	3	149	16.19	5.51
Wilkes-Barre	25	1	1,501	72.51	60.03
Chicago[a]	172	-	4,257	13.39	24.75
Cincinnati[b]	86	-	2,665	50.67	30.99
Columbus[c]	71	-	408	11.84	5.75

a. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report completely; not included in total.

with a total estimated population of 7,210,000. The average amount paid per month in this area in wages to sheltered workers was $53.06 per ten thousand population. The largest amount paid per month per ten thousand population was, both in 1928[1] and in 1929, in St. Paul. The average amount paid per person per month varied from $1.01 in Bridgeport to $60.03 in Wilkes-Barre. Standard budgets for persons living adrift, which would probably be the fairest measure to apply to sheltered workers, vary from one locality to another, but it would seem doubtful whether the average amounts per worker indicated here could be equal to a standard budget in more than two or three of these communities. The average, however, may obscure a rather wide range of payment in individual cases and it is not impossible that in cities with low averages an attempt is nevertheless made to adjust wages of sheltered workers to at least their minimum needs in the light of other resources available to them.

Comparisons of the volume of service rendered in the various cities are shown graphically in Charts 13a-29 and 13b-29. The average number of persons served per month in Wilkes-Barre is small, but the average amount paid for sheltered labor is well above the average for the 16 cities included in the total. This explains Wilkes-Barre's high average in Column 5 of Table 13c-29. The policy in that city evidently is to employ fewer workers but to provide greater regularity of employment.

In considering the large number of so-called unemployables in society and the proportion of these persons who, though unable to succeed in competitive industry, could adjust to employment in a sheltered environ-

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1. See "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 479.

CHART 13a-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS GIVEN EMPLOYMENT IN SALVAGE INDUSTRIES OR SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT PER MONTH PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION: 1929

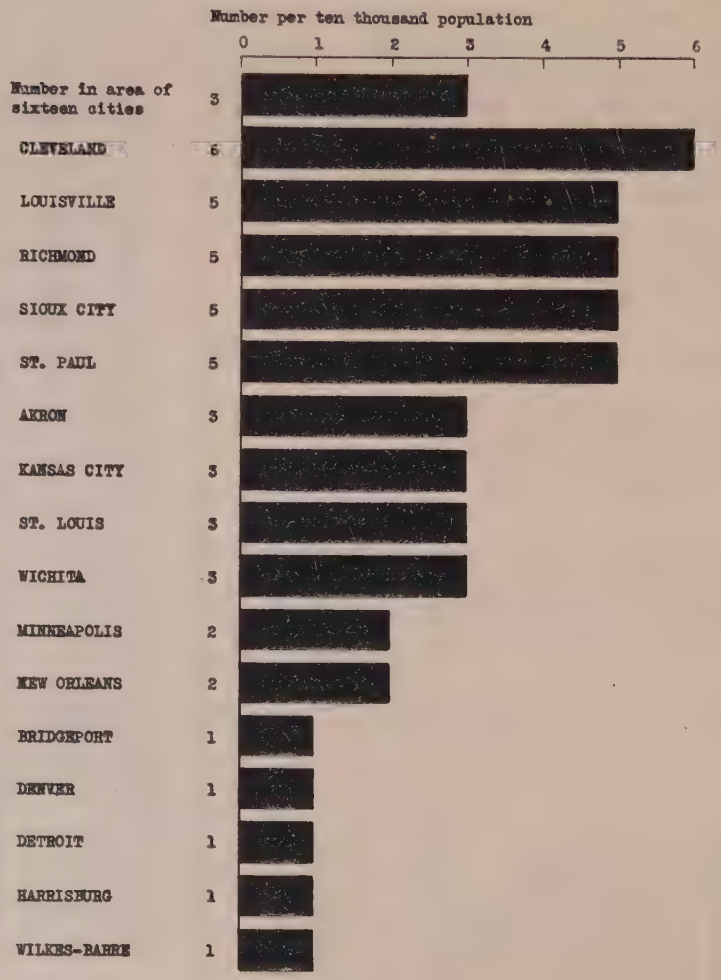

CHART 13b-29. AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR LABOR IN SALVAGE INDUSTRIES OR SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT PER MONTH PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION: 1929

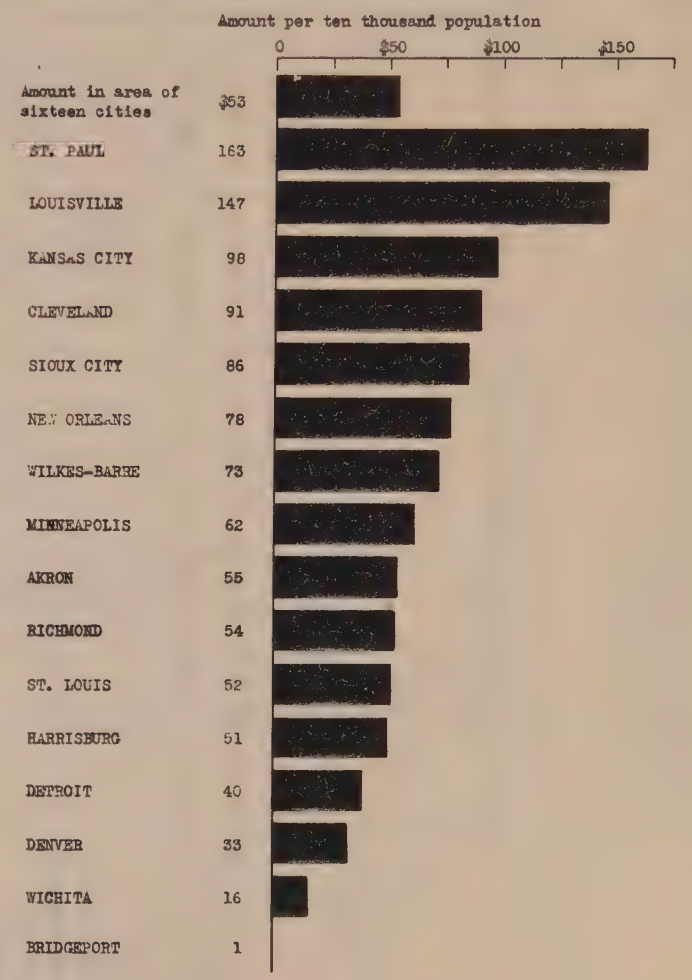

Table 13d-29. Amount paid for labor in salvage industries and sheltered employment during 1929, amount to time workers and piece workers, amount per hour and number of hours of labor given to time workers.

Metropolitan area	Salvage industries and sheltered employment: 1929				
	Amount paid for labor				Number of hours of labor given to time workers
			To time workers		
	Total	To piece workers	Amount	Amount per hour	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total for fourteen cities	$425,039	$114,397	$310,642	$0.25	1,212,063
Akron	18,055	0	18,055	0.27	65,869
Bridgeport	306	0	306	0.14	2,095
Cleveland[a]	132,182	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	493,917
Denver	11,873	2,201	9,672	0.14	65,151
Detroit	81,762	36,783	44,979	0.34	131,691
Harrisburg	6,308	78	6,230	0.31	19,877
Kansas City	46,952	12,442	34,510	0.22	152,708
Louisville	43,536	1,290	42,246	0.23	182,285
Minneapolis	34,660	14,939	19,720	0.31	63,606
New Orleans	40,405	13,234	27,171	0.18	46,140
Richmond[a]	16,254	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	8,472	100	8,372	0.30	27,621
St. Louis	61,179	7,297	53,882	0.29	180,788
St. Paul	51,734	11,047	40,686	0.25	161,911
Wichita	1,787	0	1,787	0.26	6,651
Wilkes-Barre	18,011	14,986	3,025	0.53	5,670
Chicago[b]	51,084	9,097	41,987	0.32	130,154
Cincinnati[c]	31,985	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	99,583
Columbus[d]	4,901	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	91,275

a. Not included in total.
b. Includes figures for three agencies; two agencies did not report; not included in total.
c. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report; not included in total.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report completely; not included in total.

Table 13e-29. Average number on staff of agencies conducting salvage industries or providing sheltered employment and average number of persons given employment per staff member per month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Salvage industries and sheltered employment: 1929	
	Average number on staff (1)	Average number of persons given employment per month per staff member (2)
Total	238	9
Akron	4	20
Bridgeport	2	10
Cleveland	106	7
Denver	23	1
Detroit	9	26
Harrisburg	3	5
Kansas City	8	13
Louisville	10	11
Minneapolis	10	9
New Orleans	14	8
Richmond	8	16
Sioux City	6	7
St. Louis	11	31
St. Paul	15	9
Wichita	2	15
Wilkes-Barre	7	3
Chicago[a]	26	7
Cincinnati[b]	5	16
Columbus[b]	5	13

a. Includes figures for three of the five agencies expected to report; not included in total.
b. Includes figures for one of the two agencies expected to report; not included in total.

ment, the provision made for this type of social work seems very small. Even in Cleveland where the development is larger than elsewhere in this area, the average number of persons given sheltered employment per month is only six in each ten thousand of the population.

Difficulty was experienced in 1928 in relating hours of labor to amounts paid in wages owing to the fact that the schedule called for only one total although some of the reporting agencies paid on an hourly basis and others paid on a piece-work basis. The monthly report blank for 1929 called for a separation of the two types of payment. The bulk of the work done in the 14 cities that reported these data completely is paid for, however, on a time basis, as is indicated by Table 13d-29. Wilkes-Barre is the only city that reported larger amounts paid to piece workers than to time workers. The amounts paid per hour to time workers vary from $0.14 to $0.53. The median is $0.26½ and the average $0.25 per hour. Since the margin between the two figures is so small, it is probable that a characteristic scale of payment in the area is around $0.25 per hour.

An average of 238 workers were engaged during 1929 in supervising and directing the efforts of sheltered workers as is shown in Table 13e-29. The average number of persons supervised by these staff workers varied from 31 in St. Louis to one in Denver. Whether all of the figures in Column 2 of this table are trustworthy is subject to doubt. Considerable difficulty arises in reporting number of staff members in agencies that provide sheltered employment. Very often workers who begin as beneficiaries stay on for many months and gradually take on added responsibilities of a supervisory nature. If this occurs, the agency may be able to direct much of its activity through individuals whom it continues to report as beneficiaries.

Chapter X

Temporary Shelter for Homeless or Transient Persons

In 1929 reports were received from 88 lodging houses for transients in 30 cities as compared with 85 that reported in 1928.

The average number cared for per month by these institutions, and the number cared for during the peak month of the year are shown in Table 14b-29 together with their ratios to population. A considerable margin between the figures for any city in Columns 1 and 3 respectively indicates wide variation in the amount of service rendered at different seasons of the year. Thus, in St. Louis where the Municipal Lodging House closes during the summer, the average number cared for per month was only 526 while the number cared for in the peak month was 2,083. In other words the average figure may give a very inadequate picture of the amount of service a city may render in periods of special need and should therefore be considered in relation to the service rendered in the peak month. In the 16 cities for which data are available for 2 years,[1] ten reported larger numbers served in the peak month of 1929 than in the peak month of 1928. In Buffalo, Detroit, Richmond and Springfield, Illinois the numbers served in the peak month of 1929 were about twice as high as the numbers served in the peak month of 1928. In Sioux City the increase was fourfold.

The number of different persons cared for by lodging houses in each month of 1929 is shown in Table 14a-29. In some cities, notably Canton,

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1. For the 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 502.

Table 14b-29. Number of different persons cared for during the month in institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons during 1929, number cared for in the peak month of the year, and numbers per thousand population

Metropolitan area	Number of different persons cared for during the month: 1929			
	Average per month		Number during peak month	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)
Total for twenty cities	18,545	2.3	34,857	4.3
Akron	232	0.8	412	1.5
Buffalo	5,514	7.5	12,603	17.1
Canton	2,094	16.9	2,108	17.0
Cincinnati	746	1.4	1,180	2.2
Cleveland	1,404	1.2	2,116	1.8
Dayton	631	2.8	865	3.9
Des Moines	116	0.7	170	1.0
Detroit	1,974	1.2	2,776	1.6
Grand Rapids	46	0.3	112	0.6
Kansas City	1,060	2.7	1,209	3.0
Louisville	403	1.6	706	2.9
Newark	840	1.8	1,593	3.3
Richmond	553	2.2	1,390	5.6
Sharon	36	0.6	87	1.6
Sioux City	160	2.0	411	5.0
Springfield, Ill.	921	13.7	2,535	37.8
Springfield, Ohio	164	2.2	293	4.0
St. Louis	526	0.5	2,083	2.1
St. Paul	472	1.8	784	3.0
Wichita	653	7.1	1,424	15.5
Columbus[a]	913	n.r.	1,481	n.r.
Lancaster[b]	99	n.r.	310	n.r.

a. These figures based on reports from two of the five institutions expected to report.
b. These figures based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.

Table 14a-29. Number of different persons cared for in institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons during each month of the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of different persons cared for in institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons during each month of the year: 1929											
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)
Total for nineteen cities	19,379	24,945	26,061	17,950	14,822	12,815	11,609	11,971	12,346	17,521	22,513	19,572
Akron	223	190	302	285	202	139	129	163	220	190	330	412
Buffalo	5,090	11,101	12,603	5,883	3,590	3,322	2,828	3,050	3,003	5,674	6,307	3,720
Canton	2,089	2,092	2,105	2,094	2,094	2,088	2,090	2,085	2,086	2,093	2,099	2,108
Cincinnati	956	927	970	688	562	410	439	462	521	729	1,103	1,180
Cleveland	1,873	1,577	1,709	1,341	1,020	880	1,017	905	968	1,328	2,116	2,113
Dayton	808	727	796	555	681	399	368	394	437	691	856	865
Des Moines	150	127	125	117	106	77	67	95	120	105	136	170
Detroit	1,330	1,232	1,324	2,776	2,676	2,269	1,810	1,775	2,041	2,100	2,033	2,319
Grand Rapids	112	55	50	88	53	19	10	30	11	31	53	44
Indianapolis[a]	n.r.	758	687	551	n.r.	584	552	663	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	1,054	1,044	1,068	988	999	1,034	1,027	1,039	1,037	1,068	1,156	1,209
Louisville	491	642	477	296	304	190	185	260	271	411	600	706
Newark	699	1,252	1,593	876	728	666	599	767	595	821	733	755
Omaha[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	138	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	418	401	348	374	300	268	165	222	322	1,057	1,376	1,390
Sharon	41	39	41	37	32	15	22	19	13	32	59	87
Sioux City	91	129	100	127	195	133	82	54	98	210	411	293
Springfield, Ill.[a]	1,616	1,692	2,535	857	444	238	392	302	440	n.r.	700	913
Springfield, Ohio	260	243	198	175	153	125	98	89	96	102	137	293
St. Louis	1,486	1,096	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,083	764
St. Paul	784	647	597	488	396	376	307	293	284	333	520	640
Wichita	1,424	1,424	775	762	731	405	366	269	223	546	405	504
Chicago[b]	4,965	3,631	4,469	3,327	3,078	n.r.	n.r.	2,469	2,767	3,199	n.r.	5,641
Columbus[c]	1,310	1,342	1,481	624	589	595	659	694	718	837	828	1,281
Lancaster[d]	310	142	173	282	53	4	34	67	53	35	25	12

a. Not included in total.

b. These figures are based on reports from six of the ten institutions expected to report.

c. These figures are based on reports from two of the five institutions expected to report.

d. These figures are based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.

Detroit, and Kansas City, the summer months show little or no decrease in numbers of persons served. In other cities, such as Buffalo, St. Louis, and Springfield, Illinois the seasonal fluctuations are very marked. In February and March, 1929 the number of persons served in Buffalo mounted to about twice the size attained in any other month of a two years' period.[1] The same is true in Richmond for the last three months of 1929.

It is apparently inevitable that there should be some inaccuracy in lodging house data so far as numbers of <u>different</u> persons served is concerned - particularly in the figures of large institutions where the pressure of demand makes it difficult to distinguish between new applicants and applicants who have already been served earlier in the month. Moreover policies differ with regard to the number of consecutive nights applicants will be accepted. Hence number of lodgings provided, as set forth in Table 14c-29 is for some purposes a much better measure than number of <u>different</u> individuals served.

In December, 1929 in 26 cities with an estimated population of 9,956,000 a total of more than 125,000 nights' lodgings were provided. More than 60 per cent of this total was reported by the four cities, Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, and St. Louis. Among the 19 cities for which the total nights' lodging provided during the year is available both for 1928[2] and 1929, ten show larger totals for 1929 than for 1928.

A curve showing total nights' lodgings per month for a period of two years is presented in Chart 14-29. This curve is based upon data submitted

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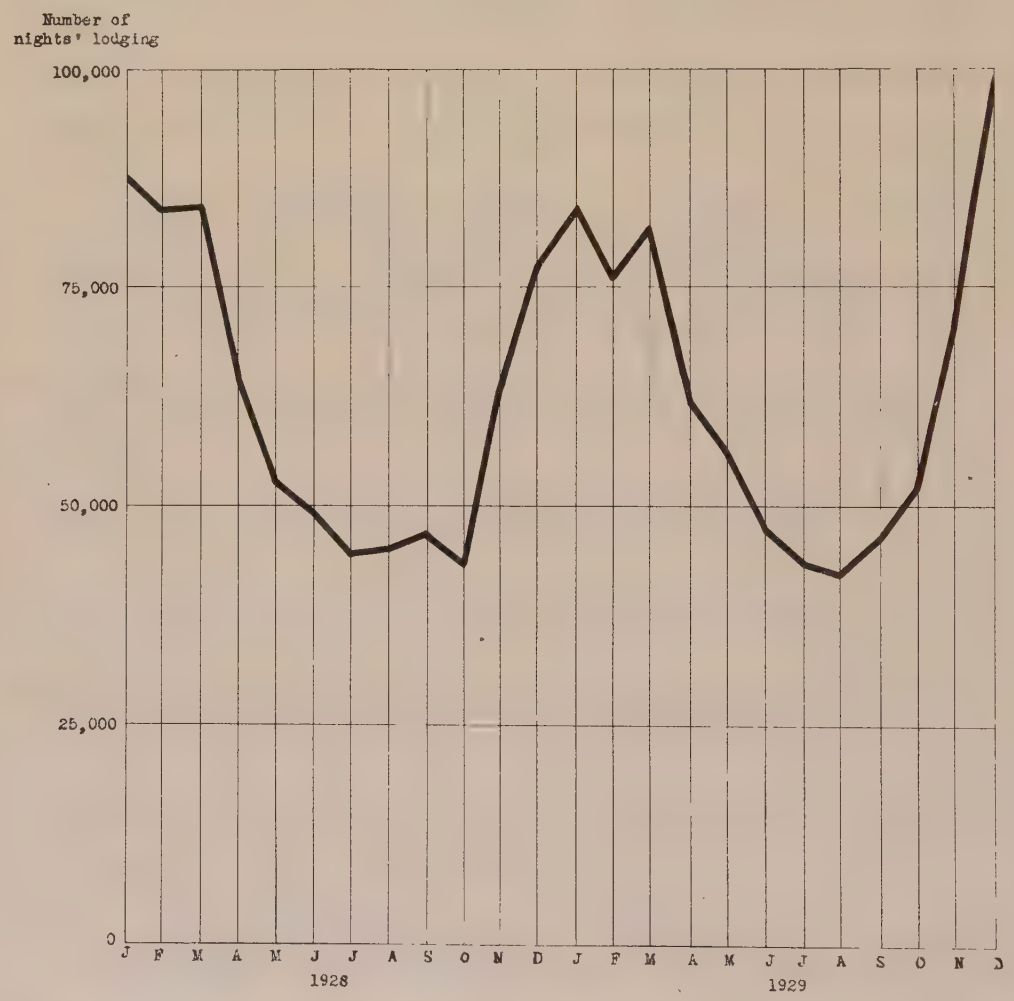
1. For 1928 figures see "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 499.
2. For the 1928 figures see "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 505.

Table 14c-29. Number of nights' lodging provided during each month of the year 1929 by institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons.

Metropolitan area	Nights' lodging provided in institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons: 1929												
	Number during each month of the year												Total
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)	April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)	(13)
Total for twenty-six cities	110,458	99,652	107,408	83,442	75,793	65,004	60,954	60,045	63,114	71,528	71,444	125,385	848,046
Akron	455	240	317	276	228	119	93	145	232	181	406	774	3,466
Bridgeport	2,134	2,097	2,595	2,335	1,897	1,976	1,718	1,761	1,698	1,707	2,088	2,614	24,620
Buffalo	18,674	19,054	21,386	17,559	16,800	15,331	14,140	14,129	14,903	16,501	15,864	19,608	203,949
Canton	1,832	1,878	1,942	1,816	1,777	1,750	1,767	1,749	1,753	1,839	1,849	1,831	21,783
Cincinnati	1,495	1,374	1,298	987	788	560	648	644	743	950	1,262	1,258	12,007
Cleveland	3,683	1,936	2,626	2,423	1,674	1,316	1,393	1,698	1,434	1,524	1,901	2,796	24,404
Dayton	854	752	831	743	716	477	479	515	566	807	949	964	8.653
Des Moines	673	531	519	468	381	352	371	311	326	349	297	345	4,923
Detroit	9,839	9,021	9,692	19,969	19,305	16,403	13,279	12,991	14,808	15,174	16,425	18,967	166,181
Grand Rapids	94	56	44	93	56	7	12	14	15	18	46	36	491
Harrisburg	3,279	2,762	2,862	2,519	2,529	2,272	1,984	2,131	2,070	2,783	2,783	3,153	31,127
Indianapolis	982	992	805	666	725	797	672	653	824	1,123	1,429	1,771	11,439
Kansas City	3,917	3,896	3,811	3,805	3,826	3,937	3,707	3,725	3,662	3,918	4,039	4,124	46,367
Louisville	1,146	1,427	918	729	463	393	381	449	429	606	1,021	2,481	10,443
Minneapolis	16,758	13,819	15,672	12,489	11,435	9,499	9,777	9,736	9,056	10,907	11,141	14,959	145,248
Newark	6,136	5,643	7,775	5,795	5,193	4,331	5,572	4,778	5,051	5,305	5,626	6,250	67,455
New Orleans	3,809	3,606	3,500	2,597	2,441	2,490	2,399	2,357	2,402	3,103	3,877	4,753	37,334
Omaha	3,585	3,485	3,187	2,336	1,476	963	788	826	1,074	1,096	1,930	3,865	24,611
Richmond	635	616	522	402	351	257	144	218	265	1,057	1,376	1,390	7,233
Sharon	22	22	16	12	12	4	31	30	21	6	14	14	204
Sioux City	113	150	121	105	74	88	49	38	78	154	262	513	1,745
Springfield, Ill.	1,360	1,499	1,645	830	599	389	366	379	500	548	854	1,353	10,322
Springfield, Ohio	208	193	168	149	130	110	46	42	67	96	129	392	1,730
St. Louis	22,211	18,228	20,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,776	25,770	99,206
St. Paul	3,780	3,592	3,786	1,986	584	615	528	350	410	631	1,839	3,595	21,696
Wichita	2,784	2,783	1,149	2,353	2,333	568	610	376	727	1,145	1,261	1,809	17,898
Chicago[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5,562	7,423	7,832	n.r.	9,612	n.r.
Columbus[b]	1,866	1,498	1,897	1,719	1,645	2,927	2,339	3,333	2,929	2,328	2,607	1,832	26,920
Lancaster[c]	14	38	28	62	6	8	0	24	34	0	0	0	214

a. This figure includes six of the ten institutions expected to report.
b. This figure includes two of the five institutions expected to report.
c. This figure includes one of the two institutions expected to report.

CHART 14-29. NUMBER OF NIGHTS' LODGING PROVIDED BY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TEMPORARY SHELTER OF HOMELESS OR TRANSIENT PERSONS IN NINETEEN CITIES[a] IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929



a. The cities included are Akron, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Newark, New Orleans, Omaha, Richmond, Sioux City, Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Wichita.

by 19 cities with a total estimated population of 8,399,000. The upward swing of the curve at the close of 1929 conforms with the exceptional rise in relief figures reported by family welfare agencies during the same months.[1] At the periods of least need during these two years the number of nights' lodging provided in these 19 cities was nevertheless about 40,000 per month.

Some lodging houses not only provide shelter, but also serve meals. The total number of meals served during the year in the 26 cities included in the totals of Table 14f-29 was in excess of one and two-thirds millions. Relatively to population this type of service is more extensively developed in Minneapolis and St. Paul than elsewhere in the area. In the case of cities such as Grand Rapids, Des Moines and Sharon where there is very little of this type of service, it does not necessarily follow that homeless indigent transients are not fed. The figures do indicate that the transients are not fed by the lodging houses, but it is possible that local social planning groups may have provided for this responsibility to be entrusted to some other agency in the community, such as the family welfare society.

Table 14i-29 shows the number of hours of work performed by homeless persons during the year in return for food or shelter, and the number of hours per individual cared for. Except in Kansas City, Newark, St. Louis and St. Paul there is apparently very little work performed by the average individual in return for the service received from the agency. Even in St.Louis which stands highest in number of hours of work performed per

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1. See Chapter I, p.9.

Table 14f-29. Number of meals served during the year 1929 by institutions for the temporary shelter of homeless or transient persons and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Meals served during the year by institutions for the shelter of transient or homeless persons: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for twenty-six cities	1,668,681	168
Akron	4,873	18
Bridgeport	49,606	225
Buffalo	183,907	249
Canton	30,546	246
Cincinnati	18,791	36
Cleveland	67,184	56
Dayton	18,453	82
Des Moines	1,211	7
Detroit	151,215	89
Grand Rapids	273	1
Harrisburg	7,227	70
Indianapolis	16,651	42
Kansas City	104,988	263
Louisville	22,263	91
Minneapolis	391,616	839
Newark	146,438	305
New Orleans	49,446	114
Omaha	33,853	153
Richmond	11,131	45
Sharon	383	7
Sioux City	2,266	28
Springfield, Ill.	10,497	157
Springfield, Ohio	2,266	31
St. Louis	213,106	219
St. Paul	120,717	456
Wichita	9,774	106
Columbus[a]	51,424	n.r.
Lancaster[b]	1,360	n.r.

a. This figure based on reports from two of the five institutions expected to report.
b. This figure based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.

Table 141-29. Number of hours of work performed by homeless or transient individuals in exchange for food, clothing, or shelter during 1929, average number of individuals cared for per month and average number of hours of labor per individual per month.

Metropolitan area	Temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons: 1929		
	Number of hours of work by homeless or transient individuals during year (1)	Average number of individuals cared for during month (2)	Average number of hours per individual during month (3)
Total for sixteen cities	310,302	15,186	1.7
Akron	104	232	(g)
Bridgeport[a]	2,000	n.r.	n.r.
Buffalo	7,093	5,514	0.1
Canton	4,547	2,094	0.2
Cincinnati	6,687	746	0.7
Cleveland[a]	n.r.	1,404	n.r.
Des Moines	1,631	116	1.1
Detroit	31,620	1,974	1.3
Grand Rapids	39	46	0.1
Indianapolis[a]	258	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	83,605	1,060	6.6
Newark	66,383	840	6.6
New Orleans[a]	22,929	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	7,648	553	1.1
Sharon	12	36	(g)
Sioux City	1,901	160	0.9
Springfield, Ohio	76	164	(g)
St. Louis	72,168	526	11.4
St. Paul	22,234	472	3.9
Wichita	4,554	653	0.6
Columbus[e]	10,085	913	0.9
Dayton[b]	2,712	631	0.4
Lancaster[f]	104	99	0.1
Louisville[c]	1,842	403	0.5
Springfield, Ill.[d]	1,232	921	0.1

a. Not included in total.
b. These figures are based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
c. These figures are based on reports for nine months only; not included in total.
d. These figures are based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
e. These figures are based on reports from two of the five institutions expected to report, one of which reported for eleven months only; not included in total.
f. These figures are based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report; not included in total.
g. Less than one-tenth of one hour.

Table 14g-29. Capacity of institutions for the temporary shelter of transient or homeless persons on January 31, 1928, December 31, 1928, and December 31, 1929, and capacity per ten thousand population on December 31, 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of institutions for the temporary shelter of transient or homeless persons			
	Number of beds on January 31, 1928 (1)	Number of beds on December 31, 1928 (2)	Number of beds on December 31, 1929	
			Number (3)	Number per ten thousand population (4)
Total for twenty cities	4,335	4,434	4,395	5.7
Akron	0	0	0	0
Bridgeport[a]	-	-	82	3.7
Buffalo	1,311	1,312	1,214	16.4
Canton[b]	61	n.r.	91	7.3
Cincinnati	96	94	97	1.8
Cleveland	255	255	287	2.4
Dayton	27	26	65	2.9
Des Moines[b]	n.r.	n.r.	52	3.1
Detroit	675	682	684	4.0
Grand Rapids[b]	n.r.	n.r.	4	0.2
Harrisburg	111	119	111	10.8
Indianapolis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	35	0.9
Kansas City[a]	-	-	567	14.2
Louisville[a]	-	-	87	3.5
Minneapolis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	917	19.6
Newark	209	206	206	4.3
New Orleans	252	288	256	5.9
Omaha	129	126	45	2.0
Richmond	38	42	49	2.0
Sharon	0	0	0	0
Sioux City	4	4	19	2.3
Springfield, Ill.	41	56	72	10.7
Springfield, Ohio	45	45	45	6.1
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	1,000	10.3
St. Paul	86	101	130	4.9
Wichita	56	78	115	12.5
Chicago[c]	n.r.	n.r.	430	n.r.
Columbus[d]	n.r.	n.r.	75	n.r.
Lancaster[e]	3	3	3	n.r.

a. Did not participate in 1928; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.
c. This figure based on reports from six of the ten institutions expected to report.
d. This figure based on reports from two of the five institutions expected to report.
e. These figures based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.

Table 14h-29. Number on staff of institutions giving temporary shelter to homeless or transient persons, average number of persons lodged per night, and average number of persons lodged per staff member per night in peak month of 1929.

Metropolitan area	Temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons: 1929		
	Number on staff in peak month (1)	Average number of persons lodged per night in peak month (2)	Average number of persons lodged per staff member per night in peak month (3)
Total for twenty-five cities	350	4,346	12
Akron	4	25	6
Bridgeport	15	84	6
Buffalo	44	690	16
Canton	14	63	5
Cincinnati	12	48	4
Cleveland	11	119	11
Dayton	4	31	8
Des Moines	14	22	2
Detroit	46	666	14
Grand Rapids	10	3	(a)
Harrisburg	5	106	21
Indianapolis	11	57	5
Kansas City	34	133	4
Louisville	12	80	7
Minneapolis	17	541	32
Newark	24	251	10
New Orleans	18	153	9
Omaha	14	125	9
Richmond	6	45	8
Sharon	0	1	-
Sioux City	2	17	8
Springfield, Ill.	9	53	6
Springfield, Ohio	2	13	7
St. Louis	11	825	75
St. Paul	4	122	31
Wichita	7	90	13

a. Less than one.

individual served, less than 73,000 hours of work were done in return for nearly 100,000 nights' lodging and over 213,000 meals. The providing of work for homeless transients is, of course, generally recognized as a problem of exceptional difficulty. These figures seem to indicate, however, that a few cities have discovered means of making a little headway against it at least so far as concerns labor in return for service received. The extent to which lodging houses put men in touch with paid employment is not revealed by these data.

The capacity of the lodging houses for the homeless is given as of January 31, 1923, December 31, 1928, and December 31, 1929, in Table 14g-29. Buffalo and Omaha are the only cities in the list in which any considerable reduction in number of beds occurred during the period. In absolute numbers Buffalo has more beds for transients than any other city, but the capacity in terms of population is larger in Minneapolis.

In the 25 cities included in the totals of Table 14h-29, 350 persons were engaged in operating lodging houses for transients in the period when this service reached its height during the year 1929. There is considerable interest in comparing number of workers with volume of service rendered. For this purpose the number of persons lodged per night during the peak month seemed the most suitable measure. It should be remembered, however, that some lodging houses provide meals and some do not. If meals are provided, a larger staff is needed. Hence the institutions that provide both meals and lodgings would doubtless appear to care for a smaller number of transients per staff member than institutions which provide lodgings only. The average of 12 persons lodged per staff member should not be regarded as a representative figure since it obscures very wide variations--from 75 persons lodged per staff member in St. Louis to 2 in Des Moines.

Chapter XI

Institutional Care of Adults

The Registration of Social Statistics includes two types of domiciliary institutions for adults--maternity homes and homes for the aged, indigent or chronically ill.

Reports were received during 1929 from 60 maternity homes located in 25 cities as compared with 57 that reported in 1928. The volume of service rendered to women by these institutions is summarized in Table 16a-29 and the volume of service to babies is shown in Table 16b-29. In 22 cities from which complete reports were received a total of 5,320 women were given care in maternity homes during the year. The number of women under care the last day of the year was in 10 cities larger and in 10 cities smaller than the number under care January 1. In Minneapolis and New Orleans the numbers under care were the same on the first and last days of the year. Only 10 institutional deaths of women were reported during the 12 months' period as compared with 20 deaths reported in 1928[1] in a slightly smaller area.

The number of infant deaths was 118 in 1929. In seven cities the number of infant deaths reported was slightly larger in 1929 than in 1928.[2] The number of infants under care December 31, was in 12 cities larger and in nine cities smaller than the number under care January 1.

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928", p.528.
2. Ibid, p. 530

Table 16a-29. Summary of women cared for in maternity homes during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Women in maternity homes: 1929						
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Number received for care during year (2)	Number under care during year (3)	Separations during year			Number under care on December 31 (7)
				Total (4)	Discharges (5)	Deaths (6)	
Total for twenty-two cities	1,151	4,169	5,320	4,131	4,121	10	1,189
Akron	9	35	44	32	32	0	12
Buffalo	78	209	287	224	224	0	63
Canton	7	19	26	20	20	0	6
Cincinnati	108	309	417	321	318	3	96
Cleveland	143	502	645	459	458	1	186
Columbus	42	122	164	120	120	0	44
Dayton	5	45	50	37	37	0	13
Denver	54	223	277	205	205	0	72
Des Moines	59	110	169	118	118	0	51
Detroit	205	1,106	1,311	1,107	1,105	2	204
Grand Rapids	19	100	119	86	86	0	33
Indianapolis	27	85	112	92	92	0	20
Kansas City	54	143	197	142	142	0	55
Louisville	34	104	138	98	98	0	40
Minneapolis	44	163	207	163	163	0	44
Newark	13	25	38	27	27	0	11
New Orleans	42	135	177	135	134	1	42
Omaha	49	147	196	157	156	1	39
Richmond	27	75	102	69	69	0	33
Sioux City	36	77	113	79	78	1	34
St. Louis	46	190	236	193	193	0	43
St. Paul[a]	14	85	99	70	n.r.	n.r.	29
Wichita	50	245	295	247	246	1	48
Wilkes-Barre[a]	19	47	66	48	n.r.	n.r.	18
Chicago[b]	36	205	241	199	199	0	42

a. Not included in total.

b. These figures based on reports from three of the eight institutions expected to report; four institutions did not report; one reported incompletely. Not included in total.

Table 16b-29. Summary of babies in maternity homes during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Babies in maternity homes: 1929						
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Number received for care during year (2)	Total number under care during year (3)	Separations during year			Number under care on December 31 (7)
				Total (4)	Discharges (5)	Deaths (6)	
Total	783	3,257	4,040	3,237	3,119	118	803
Akron	2	29	31	25	25	0	6
Buffalo	47	183	230	197	193	4	33
Canton	2	18	20	16	16	0	4
Cincinnati	104	273	377	276	262	14	101
Cleveland	103	360	463	340	329	11	123
Columbus	27	98	125	103	97	6	22
Dayton	2	31	33	26	26	0	7
Denver	45	162	207	162	152	10	45
Des Moines	27	91	118	97	91	6	21
Detroit	139	948	1,087	929	900	29	158
Grand Rapids	12	69	81	64	61	3	17
Indianapolis	30	80	110	80	76	4	30
Kansas City	24	96	120	105	99	6	15
Louisville	20	85	105	78	77	1	27
Minneapolis	33	147	180	146	144	2	34
Newark	35	21	56	28	25	3	28
New Orleans	25	110	135	102	99	3	33
Richmond	22	60	82	65	64	1	17
Sioux City	20	66	86	73	69	4	13
St. Louis	40	162	202	159	152	7	43
St. Paul[b]	11	74	85	65	n.r.	n.r.	20
Wichita	24	168	192	166	162	4	26
Wilkes Barre[b]	21	33	54	36	n.r.	n.r.	18
Chicago[a]	59	235	294	230	230	0	64

a. Figures include reports from three of the eight institutions expected to report; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.

In Denver and Indianapolis the same numbers of infants were reported under care on both dates.

Table 16f-29 shows the average number of women and babies under care in maternity homes on the first of the month and the number per ten thousand population. A comparison of these figures with similar data for 1928[1] indicates that the changes in numbers per ten thousand population were in all cities very small. The number of days' care given to these beneficiaries in 1929 is shown in Table 16e-29.

Chart 16-29 provides a comparison of the number of days' care per thousand population given per month to women in maternity homes during 1928 and 1929. Each city can compare here the volume of service it provided in either year with the amount provided in other communities and can also determine whether the local service increased or decreased between the two years. Wichita led in both years in volume of service reported, though the 1929 figure represents a decrease from 1928 larger than was reported by any other city. Decreases were in fact reported by 12 cities but in a majority of cases the difference was so small that it probably is due merely to the increase in the city's population without any corresponding enlargement of the bed capacity of the maternity homes.

As a matter of fact bed capacity decreased during the two year period in the 18 cities from which figures were obtained for both years.

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1. Ibid, p. 541

Table 16f-29. Average number of women and babies under care in maternity homes on the first of the month and number per ten thousand population: 1929

Metropolitan area	Average number under care in maternity homes on the first of the month: 1929			
	Women		Babies	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per ten thousand population (4)
Total for twenty-three cities	1,150	1.1	880	0.9
Akron	11	0.4	7	0.2
Buffalo	72	1.0	35	0.5
Canton	7	0.6	5	0.4
Cincinnati	104	2.0	109	2.1
Cleveland	159	1.3	110	0.9
Columbus	42	1.2	23	0.7
Dayton	7	0.3	4	0.2
Denver	64	2.1	48	1.6
Des Moines	64	3.9	32	1.9
Detroit	193	1.1	158	0.9
Grand Rapids	21	1.1	14	0.8
Indianapolis	26	0.7	39	1.0
Kansas City	52	1.3	26	0.6
Louisville	32	1.3	22	0.9
Minneapolis	80	1.7	31	0.7
Newark	13	0.3	31	0.6
New Orleans	42	1.0	35	0.8
Omaha[a]	47	2.1	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	30	1.2	21	0.8
Sioux City	32	3.9	18	2.2
St. Louis	52	0.5	51	0.5
St. Paul	22	0.8	17	0.6
Wichita	44	4.8	28	3.0
Wilkes-Barre	18	0.9	18	0.9
Chicago[b]	39	0.1	62	0.2

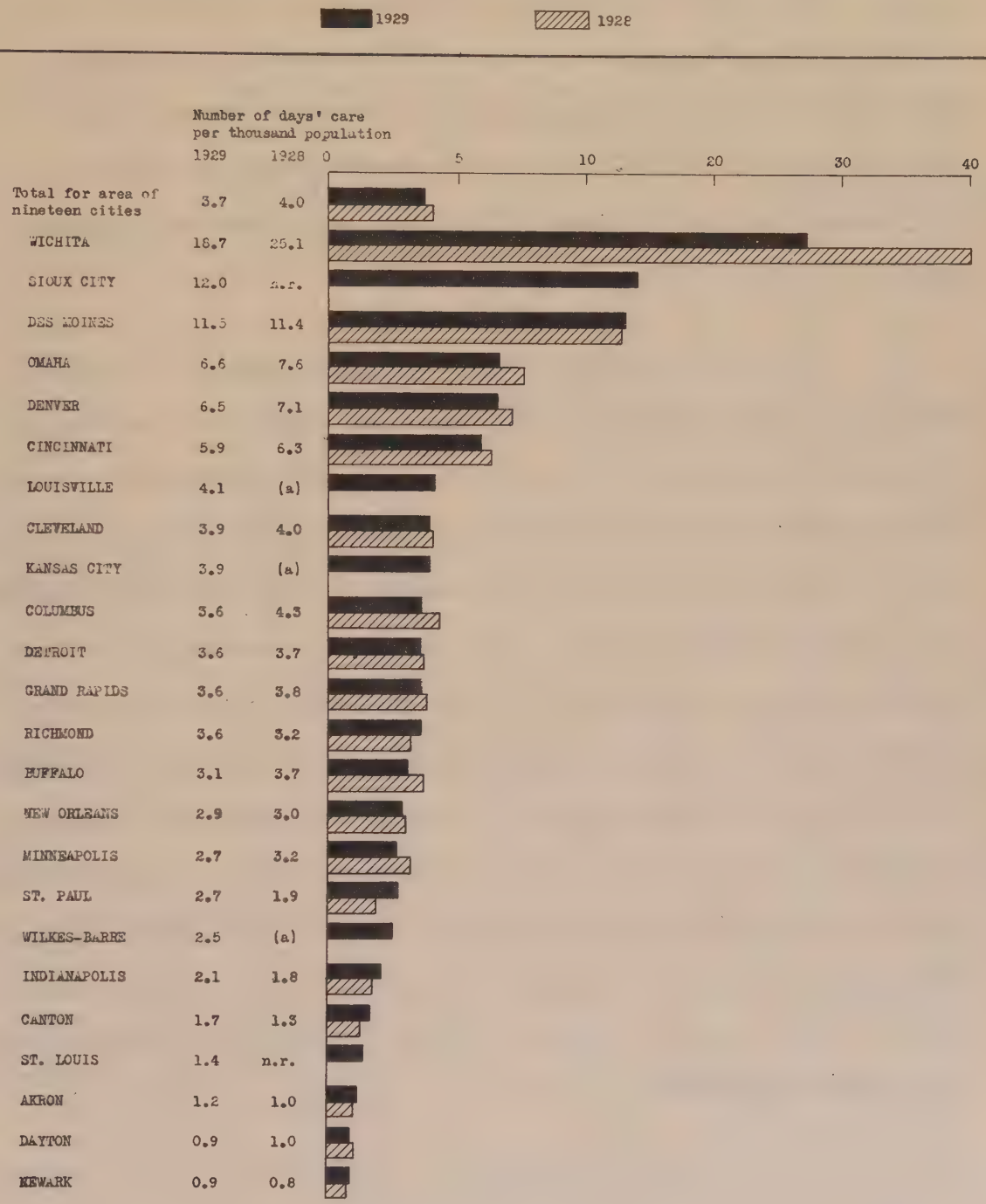
a. Not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from three of the eight agencies expected to report; not included in total.

Table 16e-29. Number of days' care given to mothers and babies in maternity homes in 1929, average number per month and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Days' care given in maternity homes: 1929					
	Women			Babies		
	Total number during year (1)	Average number per month		Total number during year (4)	Average number per month	
		Number (2)	Number per thousand population (3)		Number (5)	Number per thousand population (6)
Total for twenty-three cities	422,650	35,221	3.5	323,907	26,992	2.7
Akron	4,019	335	1.2	2,699	225	0.8
Buffalo	27,612	2,301	3.1	14,022	1,169	1.6
Canton	2,457	205	1.7	1,955	163	1.3
Cincinnati	37,410	3,118	5.9	39,702	3,309	6.3
Cleveland	55,689	4,641	3.9	38,835	3,236	2.7
Columbus	14,837	1,236	3.6	7,783	649	1.9
Dayton	2,485	207	0.9	1,279	107	0.5
Denver	23,447	1,954	6.5	17,325	1,444	4.8
Des Moines	22,827	1,902	11.5	11,327	944	5.7
Detroit	72,888	6,074	3.6	59,992	4,999	3.0
Grand Rapids	7,956	663	3.6	5,086	424	2.3
Indianapolis	9,840	820	2.1	14,326	1,194	3.0
Kansas City	18,490	1,541	3.9	9,371	781	2.0
Louisville	12,155	1,013	4.1	8,374	698	2.8
Minneapolis	15,216	1,268	2.7	10,729	894	1.9
Newark	5,361	447	0.9	11,359	947	2.0
New Orleans	14,990	1,249	2.9	13,052	1,088	2.5
Omaha[a]	17,445	1,454	6.6	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	10,874	906	3.6	7,066	589	2.4
Sioux City	11,801	983	12.0	6,438	537	6.5
St. Louis	16,948	1,412	1.4	16,879	1,407	1.4
St. Paul	8,513	709	2.7	6,531	544	2.1
Wichita	20,629	1,719	18.7	13,299	1,108	12.0
Wilkes-Barre	6,206	517	2.5	6,478	540	2.6
Chicago[b]	14,082	1,174	0.4	22,792	1,899	0.6

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from three of the eight agencies expected to report; not included in total.

CHART 16-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE PER THOUSAND POPULATION GIVEN PER MONTH TO WOMEN IN MATERNITY HOMES DURING 1928 AND 1929



	1929	1928
Total for area of nineteen cities	3.7	4.0
WICHITA	18.7	25.1
SIOUX CITY	12.0	n.r.
DES MOINES	11.5	11.4
OMAHA	6.6	7.6
DENVER	6.5	7.1
CINCINNATI	5.9	6.3
LOUISVILLE	4.1	(a)
CLEVELAND	3.9	4.0
KANSAS CITY	3.9	(a)
COLUMBUS	3.6	4.3
DETROIT	3.6	3.7
GRAND RAPIDS	3.6	3.8
RICHMOND	3.6	3.2
BUFFALO	3.1	3.7
NEW ORLEANS	2.9	3.0
MINNEAPOLIS	2.7	3.2
ST. PAUL	2.7	1.9
WILKES-BARRE	2.5	(a)
INDIANAPOLIS	2.1	1.8
CANTON	1.7	1.3
ST. LOUIS	1.4	n.r.
AKRON	1.2	1.0
DAYTON	0.9	1.0
NEWARK	0.9	0.8

(a) Not included in registration in 1928. n.r. Not reported.

In 7 cities the number of beds for women remained unchanged from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929 and in 5 cities the number of bassinets was the same throughout the period, as indicated in Table 16g-29. The largest decrease in number of bassinets--59--was reported in Sioux City and the largest increase--16--in Cincinnati. Cincinnati also reported an increase of 10 beds in capacity for women. This small increase was the largest reported in the area. The largest decrease in capacity for women was reported by Minneapolis.

Policies of maternity homes vary with regard to confinement care. Some institutions have their own obstetrical service and others send beneficiaries to local hospitals for confinement. In the 20 cities from which complete data were received in 1929, less than 10 per cent of the cases were sent outside the institution for delivery, as is shown in Table 16hi-29. Akron and Dayton are the only cities which reported in both years[1] that all cases were sent to hospitals outside the institution for confinement. Canton, Denver, Indianapolis, and Wichita are the only cities in which in both years all deliveries were within the institution. Only 49 still births were reported during the year, or approximately 2.4 per cent of the total births. Cincinnati reported 10 still births which was the largest number in any city in 1929. In 1928[2] Detroit reported 28 still births. The Detroit figure is incomplete for 1929.

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1. Ibid, p. 547.
2. Ibid, p. 545.

Table 16g-29. Capacity of maternity homes on January 31, 1928, December 31, 1928, and December 31, 1929, and net change in capacity in two years.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of maternity homes: 1929							
	Women				Babies			
	Number of beds on January 31,1928 (1)	Number of beds on December 31, 1928 (2)	Number of beds on December 31, 1929 (3)	Net change in two years (4)	Number of bassinets on January 31, 1928 (5)	Number of bassinets on December 31,1928 (6)	Number of bassinets on December 31,1929 (7)	Net change in two years (8)
Total for eighteen cities	1,409	1,369	1,352	-57	1,081	1,058	957	-124
Akron	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	0
Buffalo	120	107	107	-13	90	72	59	-31
Canton	14	14	14	0	9	9	9	0
Cincinnati	143	143	153	+10	132	135	148	+16
Cleveland	193	193	193	0	137	137	138	+1
Columbus	62	63	58	-4	42	41	41	-1
Dayton	12	12	14	+2	5	5	7	+2
Denver	78	78	78	0	43	43	43	0
Des Moines	85	85	85	0	45	50	50	+5
Detroit	252	228	259	+7	192	175	187	-5
Grand Rapids	40	40	40	0	25	25	25	0
Indianapolis	45	45	45	0	56	56	56	0
Kansas City[b]	(a)	(a)	63	-	(a)	(a)	40	-
Louisville[b]	(a)	(a)	36	-	(a)	(a)	28	-
Minneapolis	119	116	63	-56	98	95	55	-43
Newark	51	52	49	-2	8	12	12	+4
New Orleans[b]	45	51	51	+6	n.r.	n.r.	43	n.r.
Omaha[b]	61	61	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	36	32	38	+2	29	29	35	+6
Sioux City	63	65	59	-4	88	92	29	-59
St. Louis[b]	n.r.	n.r.	75	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	63	n.r.
St. Paul	24	24	30	+6	25	25	24	-1
Wichita	60	60	55	-5	45	45	27	-18
Wilkes-Barre[b]	(a)	(a)	20	-	(a)	(a)	22½	-
Chicago[c]	n.r.	n.r.	67	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	81	n.r.

a. Not included in registration in 1928.
b. Not included in total.
c. Figures include reports from three of the eight institutions expected to report; not included in total.

Table 16 hi-29. Number of deliveries of women in maternity homes and in other hospitals and numbers of live births and still births during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Maternity homes: 1929				
	Number of deliveries			Number of births	
	Total (1)	In the maternity homes (2)	In other hospitals (3)	Live births (4)	Still births (5)
Total for twenty cities	1,967	1,784	183	1,920	49[c]
Akron.	23	0	23	22	1
Buffalo	185	182	3	182	3
Canton	17	17	0	17	0
Cincinnati	242	238	4	232	10
Cleveland	277	265	12	272	5
Columbus	96	81	15	94	2
Dayton	29	0	29	29	0
Denver	135	135	0	128	7
Des Moines	92	92	0	91	2
Detroit[a]	861	795	66	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	66	63	3	64	2
Indianapolis	70	70	0	69	1
Kansas City	97	54	43	94	3
Louisville	74	71	3	73	1
Minneapolis[a]	106	64	42	n.r.	n.r.
Newark	19	5	14	19	0
New Orleans[a]	107	85	22	n.r.	n.r.
Omaha	130	118	12	126	4
Richmond	53	52	1	51	2
Sioux City	57	57	0	55	2
St. Louis	128	127	1	126	3
St. Paul	55	35	20	54	1
Wichita	122	122	0	122	0
Chicago[b]	76	27	49	74	2

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from three of the eight institutions expected to report; not included in total.
c. Including two pairs of twins.

In Table 16j-29 the average population of maternity homes, including both mothers and babies, is related to number of professional staff members. "Professional staff member" was defined to include not only medical personnel, but also social workers and persons in authority in the institution. Since much of the general housework is done by girls who are beneficiaries of the institution, the "professional staff" usually includes most of the salaried workers. Since average population on the first of the month is presumably a characteristic population figure for any day of the year, it would seem that, considering the area as a unit, each professional worker had an average of eight charges under his or her care each day. The range is from 2.2 individuals under care per worker in Kansas City to 16.0 in Denver.

The second group of domiciliary institutions for adults included in the Registration of Social Statistics consists chiefly of homes for aged persons, though a few institutions are included that seek primarily to serve chronic invalids. Even in these latter institutions, however, the average age tends to be high. In other words the distinction between homes for the aged and homes for chronic invalids is often more apparent than real. In 1928 reports were received from 164 homes for the aged in 27 cities. In 1929 reports were received from 166 institutions in 24 cities. Thus the field of institutional care of the aged is one in which little or no improvement was made in the cooperation obtained in 1929 as compared with 1928. There are a number of highly endowed homes for the aged within the area that are

Table 16j-29. Average number of mothers and babies under care in maternity homes on the first of the month and number per professional staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average number of mothers and babies under care on first of month in maternity homes: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per professional staff member (2)
Total	1,354	8.3
Akron	18	15.4
Buffalo	107	8.7
Canton	13	4.2
Cincinnati[a]	213	n.r.
Cleveland	269	10.8
Columbus	65	9.3
Dayton	11	10.7
Denver	112	16.0
Des Moines	95	11.5
Detroit[a]	351	n.r.
Grand Rapids	35	4.4
Indianapolis	65	6.5
Kansas City	78	2.2
Louisville	54	13.1
Minneapolis[a]	74	n.r.
Newark	44	15.8
New Orleans	78	14.8
Richmond	51	10.6
Sioux City	50	13.1
St. Louis	103	6.2
St. Paul[a]	40	n.r.
Wichita	71	13.3
Wilkes-Barre	36	11.9
Chicago[b]	101	12.4

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from three of the eight institutions expected to report; not included in total.

in no way dependent upon current contributions for support. Some of these institutions accordingly feel very little responsibility for participating in fact-finding projects initiated by community-wide organizations. In addition it continues to be difficult to obtain data from some of the large public almshouses. This situation is often due, not to unwillingness to cooperate, but to the fact that the existing record system will not yield the desired data.

A summary of the service rendered by homes for the aged during 1929 is presented in Table 15a-29. In the ten cities from which complete reports were obtained a total of 12,081 different individuals received this type of care during the year. In all of these cities except St. Paul and Wichita the number under care at the close of the year was larger than the number on January 1. The total increase between the two dates in institutional population in the ten cities was 330. Death was the cause of about a third of all separations from care reported during the year. Approximately three quarters of all admissions were persons never previously cared for in the reporting institution. Thus the number of "ins-and-outs" was small both in 1928[1] and 1929. The numbers in Column 5 of the table would perhaps have been larger if reports had been received from a larger proportion of the public almshouses.

Table 15c-29 shows the average number of individuals receiving institutional care the first of the month, the number per

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1. Ibid, p. 553

Table 15a-29. Summary of institutional care of the aged, indigent or chronically ill during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Individuals in institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill: 1929										
	Number under care on January 1	Number admitted during year				Number of different individuals under care during year	Separations during year				Number under care on December 31
		Total	New	Last discharged prior to this calendar year	Last discharged during this calendar year		Total	Discharges	Deaths	Other	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total for ten cities	7,742	4,910	3,759	580	571	12,081	4,579	2,702	1,427	450	8,072
Bridgeport[a]	360	1,456	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,462	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	354
Buffalo	1,443	740	546	71	123	2,060	722	466	221	35	1,461
Cincinnati	2,116	1,048	903	56	89	3,075	927	519	353	55	2,237
Cleveland[a]	911	814	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	758	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	967
Columbus	311	399	261	92	46	664	357	226	131	0	353
Dayton[a]	380	211	136	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	213	120	92	1	378
Detroit[a]	3,111	6,210	2,951	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	5,817	5,231	572	14	3,504
Harrisburg[b]	279	163	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	174	139	28	7	n.r.
Kansas City	1,103	507	282	50	175	1,435	464	95	139	230	1,146
Minneapolis	574	201	192	1	8	767	152	64	71	17	623
Newark[a]	554	397	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	342	237	104	1	609
New Orleans	976	320	299	14	7	1,289	280	57	202	21	1,016
Omaha	532	1,399	1,032	273	94	1,837	1,379	1,123	228	28	552
Richmond[a]	437	394	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	377	193	182	2	454
Springfield, Ill.[a]	248	177	97	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	161	131	16	14	264
Springfield, Ohio	119	61	49	6	6	174	43	25	13	5	137
St. Paul	440	160	137	12	11	589	169	99	49	21	430
Wichita	128	75	58	5	12	191	86	28	20	38	117
Canton[c]	159	87	66	21	0	109	78	36	22	20	168
Chicago[d]	4,942	3,160	3,056	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3,226	2,011	1,189	26	4,876
Denver[e]	267	159	94	43	22	404	132	58	34	40	294
Des Moines[c]	7	5	4	1	0	12	4	3	0	1	8
Lancaster[f]	99	127	59	39	29	197	102	57	8	37	124
Sioux City[g]	109	94	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	98	72	23	3	105

a. Not included in total.
b. These figures include reports for nine months only; not included in total.
c. Complete for Canton; received too late to include in total.
d. These figures include reports from eighteen of the thirty-seven institutions expected to report; not included in total.
e. These figures include reports from four of the five institutions expected to report; not included in total.
f. These figures include reports from two of the four institutions expected to report; not included in total.
g. Total figure for the institution; metropolitan area not reported separately; not included in the total of this table.

Table 15c-29. Average number of individuals in institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill on the first of the month during 1929 and number per thousand population sixty-five years of age and over.

Metropolitan area	Average number of individuals in institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill on the first of the month: 1929		
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)	Number per thousand population sixty-five years of age and over (3)
Total for seventeen cities	13,491	2.0	53
Bridgeport	316	1.4	45
Buffalo	1,428	1.9	51
Cincinnati	2,105	4.0	75
Cleveland	922	0.8	26
Columbus	307	0.9	18
Dayton	355	1.6	35
Detroit	2,721	3.9	65
Harrisburg[a]	269	2.6	54
Kansas City	1,100	2.8	65
Minneapolis	589	1.3	31
Newark	578	1.2	38
New Orleans	992	2.3	62
Omaha	536	2.4	67
Richmond	447	1.8	56
Springfield, Ill.	239	3.6	80
Springfield, Ohio	127	1.7	32
St. Paul	426	1.6	39
Wichita	102	1.1	20
Canton[b]	21	0.2	4
Chicago[c]	4,718	1.5	46
Denver[d]	285	1.0	19
Des Moines[b]	7	(g)	(g)
Lancaster[e]	95	1.5	24
Sioux City[f]	100	1.2	33

a. Average based on reports for nine months only.
b. Average based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.
c. Average based on reports from eighteen of the thirty-seven institutions expected to report.
d. Average based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report.
e. Average based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report.
f. Total for institution; metropolitan area not separately reported; not included in total.
g. Less than one.

thousand population and the number per thousand of the aged population. A comparison of these figures with similar data for 1928[1] indicates that comparatively little change occurred in the numbers reported in the two years. The figures in Column 3 are perhaps the most satisfactory for comparing volume of service rendered in the various cities since they take into consideration not only the institutional population but also the relative proportions of aged persons in the various cities. These data both for 1928 and 1929 are shown graphically in Chart 15-29. Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Wichita are the only three cities which, upon this basis, served a smaller group of individuals in 1929 than in 1928.

In an area of 15 cities, as set forth in Table 15e-29, a total of more than three and three-quarters million days' care were provided to aged persons in institutions. The total estimated population of the area in which this care was given is 5,822,000. Cincinnati far exceeded all other cities in days' care provided per thousand population. The median is 54.3 and since this is very close to the average it may perhaps be assumed that from 50 to 55 days' care per month per thousand population is a rather characteristic figure. The smallest volume of institutional service in the area was reported by Cleveland both in 1928 and 1929--23.6 days' per month per thousand population in 1929 and 24.6 days in 1928.[2]

Table 15f-29 summarizes the changes in institutional capacity

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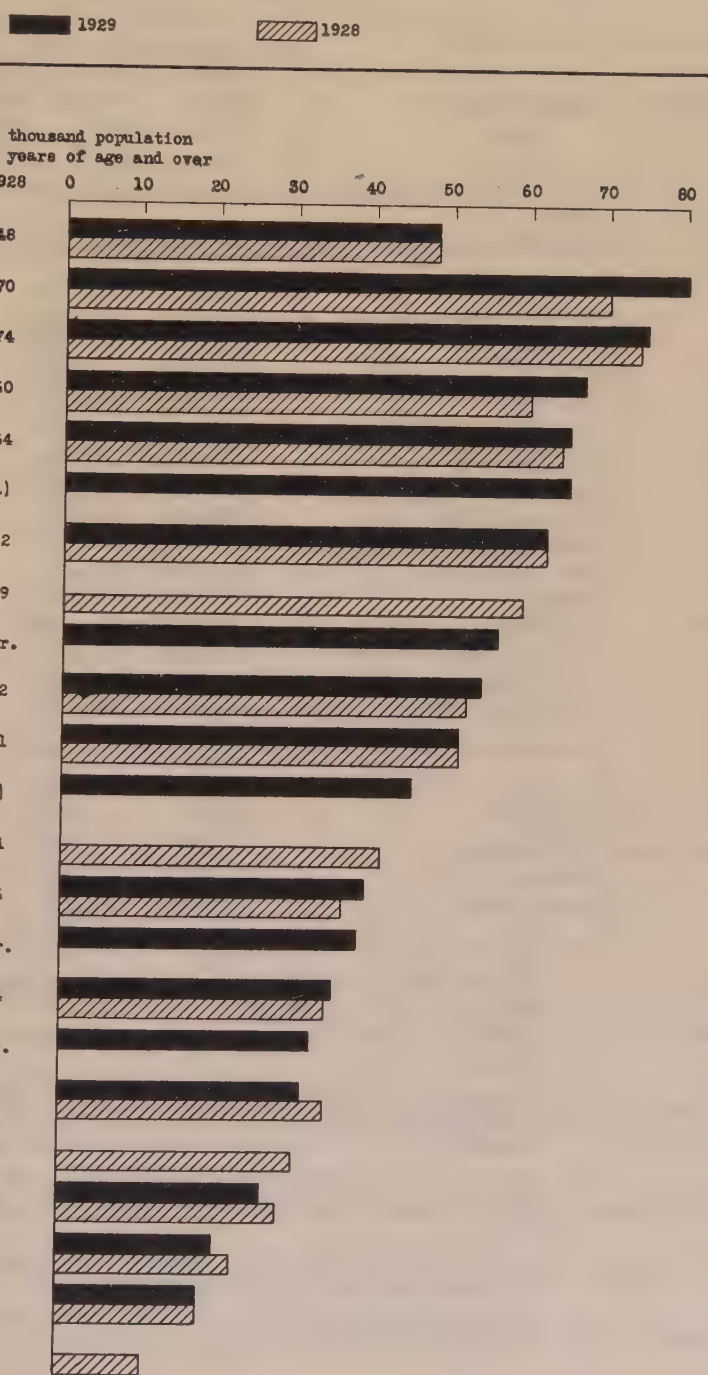
1. Ibid, p. 558
2. Ibid, p. 565

CHART 15-29. AVERAGE NUMBER IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE AGED, INDIGENT, OR CHRONICALLY ILL ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PER THOUSAND POPULATION SIXTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN 1928 AND 1929



	1929	1928
Total for area of thirteen cities	48	48
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	80	70
CINCINNATI	75	74
OMAHA	67	60
DETROIT	65	64
KANSAS CITY	65	(a)
NEW ORLEANS	62	62
LANCASTER	n.r.	59
RICHMOND	56	n.r.
HARRISBURG	54	52
BUFFALO	51	51
BRIDGEPORT	45	(a)
READING	(b)	41
ST. PAUL	39	36
NEWARK	38	n.r.
DAYTON	35	34
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	32	n.r.
MINNEAPOLIS	31	34
DENVER	n.r.	30
CLEVELAND	26	28
WICHITA	20	22
COLUMBUS	18	18
SHARON	n.r.	11

(a) Not included in registration in 1928. (b) Not included in registration in 1929. n.r. Not reported.

Table 15e-29. Number of days' care given in institutions for the aged, indigent, or chronically ill during the year 1929, average number per month and average number per month per thousand population

Metropolitan area	Days' care given in institutions for the care of the aged, indigent or chronically ill: 1929		
	Total number during year (1)	Average number per month (2)	Average number per month per thousand population (3)
Total for fifteen cities	3,766,135	313,845	53.9
Buffalo	523,537	43,628	59.1
Cincinnati	769,146	64,096	121.9
Cleveland	340,707	28,392	23.6
Columbus	111,610	9,301	27.0
Dayton	128,994	10,750	48.0
Detroit	n.r.	77,414[a]	45.8[a]
Harrisburg	72,963	6,080	59.0
Kansas City	405,735	33,811	84.7
Minneapolis	217,001	18,083	38.7
Newark	206,925	17,244	35.9
New Orleans	361,195	30,100	69.4
Omaha	219,822	18,319	82.9
Richmond	167,333	13,944	56.0
Springfield, Ohio	46,815	3,901	52.7
St. Paul	158,652	13,221	49.9
Wichita	35,700	2,975	32.3
Canton[b]	59,690	4,974	40.1
Denver[c]	105,046	8,754	n.r.
Des Moines[f]	2,367	197	n.r.
Lancaster[d]	35,865	2,989	n.r.
Sioux City[e]	36,311	3,026	n.r.

a. These figures based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
b. Complete for Canton; received too late to include in total.
c. These figures based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report; not included in total.
d. These figures based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report; not included in total.
e. Total for institution; metropolitan area not separately reported; not included in total.
f. These figures based on reports from one of two institutions expected to report.

Table 15f-29. Capacity of institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill in 1928 and 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill: 1929				
	Number of beds on January 31, 1928 (1)	Number of beds on December 31, 1928 (2)	Number of beds on December 31, 1929		Net change in capacity: January 31, 1928 to December 31, 1929 (5)
			Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)	
Total for twelve cities	12,116	11,715	12,443	1.9	+327
Bridgeport[a]	-	-	421	1.9	-
Buffalo	1,601	1,617	1,683	2.3	+ 82
Cincinnati	2,280	2,292	2,405	4.6	+125
Cleveland	1,005	1,006	1,003	0.8	- 2
Columbus	313	355	355	1.0	+ 42
Dayton	360	398	398	1.8	+ 38
Detroit	3,280	2,573	3,419	2.0	+139
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	290	297[a]	2.9	-
Kansas City[a]	-	-	1,178	3.0	-
Minneapolis	739	813	650	1.4	- 89
Newark[c]	n.r.	n.r.	488	1.0	n.r.
New Orleans	1,088	1,091	1,084	2.5	- 4
Omaha	582	593	593	2.7	+ 11
Springfield, Ill.	260	297	235	3.5	- 25
Springfield, Ohio[c]	123	n.r.	140	1.9	+ 17
St. Paul	504	550	498	1.9	- 6
Wichita	104	130	120	1.3	+ 16
Canton[c]	n.r.	n.r.	171[d]	1.4	n.r.
Denver[d]	478[g]	450[g]	313[d]	1.0	n.r.
Lancaster[e]	568[g]	604[g]	113[e]	1.8	n.r.
Sioux City[f]	n.r.	115	115[f]	1.4	n.r.

a. Did not participate in 1928; not included in total.
b. 1929 figures based on September report; one institution did not report for October, November and December; not included in total.
c. Not included in total.
d. Figures based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report.
f. Figures given in total for institution; metropolitan area not separately reported; not included in total.
g. Figure complete for 1928.

reported by the various cities during the two-year period ending December 31, 1929. In only 5 of the 12 cities for which the data are complete was there a decrease in capacity. The net change for this area was an increase of 327 beds.

Table 15g-29 attempts to provide a comparison of the rapidity of the institutional turn-over in the various cities. A high number in Column 3 of this table indicates rapid turn-over while a low number indicates that the average person admitted was retained under care for a considerable period. The average figure for this column is 9 and the median is 6. The range is from 38 in Bridgeport where turn-over is very rapid to 3 in Minneapolis, St. Paul and New Orleans. A comparison of these figures with similar data for 1928,[1] indicates that the rate of turnover was speeded up in Cleveland to a greater degree than in any other city. Nevertheless the number of admissions in Cleveland per hundred under care on the first of the month is still below the average for the area.

Table 15h-29 shows the per cent distribution of the total separations from institutional care during the year. The proportion of separations by death varied from less than ten per cent in Detroit and Springfield, Illinois, to more than 70 per cent in New Orleans. The large proportion of separations caused neither by death nor by discharge in Kansas City and Wichita is due in part to the policy of transferring beneficiaries to other institutions, chiefly hospitals, and in part to the practice of not recording as "discharged" persons who leave the institution without giving notice of their plans.

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1. Ibid, p. 568.

Table 15g-29. Average number of individuals admitted to institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill per month compared with average number under care on first of month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Institutional care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill: 1929		
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Average number admitted per month (2)	Number admitted per hundred under care on first of month (3)
Total for eighteen cities	13,558	1,232	9
Bridgeport	316	121	38
Buffalo	1,428	62	4
Cincinnati	2,105	87	4
Cleveland	922	68	7
Columbus	307	33	11
Dayton	355	18	5
Detroit	2,721	518	19
Harrisburg[a]	269	18	7
Kansas City	1,100	42	4
Minneapolis	589	17	3
Newark	578	33	6
New Orleans	992	27	3
Omaha	536	117	22
Richmond	447	33	7
Springfield, Ill.	239	15	6
Springfield, Ohio	127	5	4
St. Paul	426	13	3
Wichita	102	6	6
Canton[b]	21	(g)	(h)
Chicago[c]	4,718	263	6
Denver[d]	285	13	5
Des Moines[b]	7	(g)	(g)
Lancaster[e]	95	11	(h)
Sioux City[f]	100	8	8

a. Average based on reports for nine months only.
b. Average based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report.
c. Average based on reports from eighteen of the thirty-seven institutions expected to report.
d. Average based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report.
e. Average based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report.
f. Average based on total figure for institution; metropolitan area not separately reported.
g. Less than one.
h. Less than one hundred under care on first of month.

Table 15h-29. Per cent distribution of separations from institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, and chronically ill during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of separations from institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill: 1929		
	Discharges (1)	Deaths (2)	Other (3)
Total for sixteen cities	75.0	20.9	4.1
Buffalo	64.5	30.6	4.9
Cincinnati	56.0	38.1	5.9
Columbus	63.3	36.7	0
Dayton	56.3	43.2	0.5
Detroit	89.9	9.8	0.3
Harrisburg[a]	79.9	16.1	4.0
Kansas City	20.5	30.0	49.5
Minneapolis	42.1	46.7	11.2
Newark	69.3	30.4	0.3
New Orleans	20.4	72.1	7.5
Omaha	81.5	16.5	2.0
Richmond	51.2	48.3	0.5
Sioux City[f]	73.5	23.5	3.0
Springfield, Ill.	81.4	9.9	8.7
Springfield, Ohio	58.2	30.2	11.6
St. Paul	58.6	29.0	12.4
Wichita	32.6	23.3	44.1
Canton[b]	46.1	28.2	25.7
Chicago[c]	62.3	36.9	.8
Denver[d]	43.9	25.8	30.3
Des Moines[g]	75.0	0	25.0
Lancaster[e]	55.9	7.8	36.3

a. Per cent distribution based on reports for nine months only.
b. Complete for Canton; received too late to be included in total.
c. Per cent distribution based on reports from eighteen of the thirty-seven institutions expected to report; not included in total.
d. Per cent distribution based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report; not included in total.
e. Per cent distribution based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report; not included in total.
f. Per cent distribution based on total for institution; figures for metropolitan area not separately reported; not included in total.
g. Per cent distribution based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report, not included in total.

Table 151-29. Average number on staff of institutions for the care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill, average number under care on first of month per staff member and capacity of institution per staff member.

Metropolitan area	Institutional care of the aged, indigent, or chronically ill: 1929		
	Average number on staff (1)	Average number under care on first of month per staff member (2)	Capacity of institution per staff member (3)
Total for fifteen cities	1,619	8	8
Bridgeport	64	5	7
Buffalo	294	5	6
Cincinnati	348	6	7
Cleveland	117	8	8
Columbus	41	7	8
Dayton	40	9	10
Detroit	243	11	14
Harrisburg[a]	38	7	8
Kansas City	107	10	11
Minneapolis	88	7	7
Newark	69	8	7
Omaha	98	5	6
Sioux City[b]	7	14	16
Springfield, Ill.	27	9	9
Springfield, Ohio	16	8	9
St. Paul	62	7	8
Wichita	4	26	30
Canton[c]	25	n.r.	7
Chicago[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Denver[e]	46	6	7
Des Moines[g]	1⅓	5	6
Lancaster[f]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Average based on reports for nine months only; figures for staff and capacity based on September report; one institution did not report for October, November, December; not included in total.
b. Average based on total figure for institution; metropolitan area not separately reported; not included in total.
c. Not included in total.
d. Averages based on reports from eighteen of the thirty-seven institutions expected to report.
e. Averages based on reports from four of the five institutions expected to report.
f. Averages based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report.
g. Averages based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report; not included in total.

Table 15i-29 attempts to provide a comparison of the relations between size of staff and volume of service. The average number of workers is in Column 2 related to average number under care the first of the month and in Column 3 to institutional capacity. In most cities the margin between the two figures is very small, indicating that a majority of the institutions are ordinarily in use close to the limits of their capacity. Moreover the average and the median coincide in both columns, indicating that it is a rather characteristic situation for institutions to have one employee for each eight beds.

The statistics relating to volume of care rendered by institutions are perhaps the simplest to compile of any in the field of social work. It is therefore to be regretted that the foregoing data are not more complete. Most of the highly endowed homes have small capacities and therefore failure to obtain the reports of two or three such institutions does not necessarily destroy the possibility of obtaining reasonably accurate totals for a city. The public almshouses present a more serious problem. In most cities these institutions carry a very large proportion of the burden of institutional care for the aged and city-wide totals can therefore not be presented unless these institutions are able and willing to cooperate in the plan. The statistics of maternity homes are somewhat more difficult to compile, since it is necessary for these institutions to subdivide total figures into those relating to mothers and to babies respectively. Nevertheless the maternity homes have up to the present reported not only more completely but also more accurately than many of the institutions for the aged.

Chapter XII

Medical Care

The field of medical care is divided, for purposes of the Registration of Social Statistics, into three parts: hospital-in-patient service; clinic or dispensary out-patient service; city or county non-institutional medical care of the sick poor. The statistics collected in 1929 with regard to these three functions will be presented in the order mentioned.

Reports were received during 1929 from 225 in-patient departments in 28 cities, out of a total of 259 that were expected to report. This represents a slight improvement over 1928, since reports were in that year received from only 219 departments.

The movement of population of the hospitals in 20 cities from which complete data were received is shown in Table 17b-29. In this area, with a population of 7,655,000, nearly 650,000 patients were treated in hospitals during the year. A comparison of the figures in Column 3 of this table with similar data for 1928[1] indicates that in all but three of the cities which are complete for both years the number of patients treated was larger in 1929 than in 1928. The three exceptions are Lancaster, Sharon, and St. Paul and in these cities the decreases were very small.

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928", p. 583.

Table 17b-29. Movement of hospital population during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Patients in hospitals: 1929				
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Number admitted during year (2)	Total number under care during year (3)	Separations during year (4)	Number under care on December 31 (5)
Total for twenty cities	23,403	622,624	646,027	621,694	24,333
Akron	739	17,671	18,410	17,704	706
Bridgeport	440	14,919	15,359	14,929	430
Buffalo	2,678	55,659	58,337	55,519	2,818
Canton	144	6,934	7,078	6,894	184
Cincinnati	2,275	53,235	55,510	52,971	2,539
Cleveland	3,155	81,831	84,986	81,665	3,321
Dayton	812	17,032	17,844	16,940	904
Detroit	4,694	133,798	138,492	133,436	5,056
Grand Rapids	597	16,010	16,607	16,109	498
Harrisburg	241	8,525	8,766	8,577	189
Kansas City	788	14,735	15,523	14,776	747
Lancaster	217	4,896	5,113	4,928	185
Newark	1,466	46,025	47,491	45,967	1,524
New Orleans	1,430	46,727	48,157	46,741	1,416
Omaha	859	29,286	30,145	29,279	866
The Oranges	387	12,012	12,399	12,031	368
Richmond	539	11,028	11,567	10,956	611
Sharon	51	2,357	2,408	2,344	64
Springfield, Ill.	455	13,515	13,970	13,461	509
St. Paul	1,436	36,429	37,865	36,467	1,398
Chicago[e]	6,138	119,602	125,740	119,646	6,094
Columbus[c]	517	8,496	9,013	8,420	593
Des Moines[g]	110	4,065	4,175	3,918	257
Denver[d]	445	10,110	10,555	10,140	415
Sioux City[b]	160	8,562	8,722	8,496	226
Springfield, Ohio[a]	32	62	94	53	41
Wichita[f]	241	7,036	7,277	6,978	299

a. Figures based on the report of one of the two hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
b. Figures based on the reports of three of the five hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures based on the reports of three of the seven hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
d. Figures based on the reports of four of the fourteen hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures based on the reports of twenty-six of the forty-seven hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
f. Figures based on the reports of four of the five hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
g. Figures based on the reports of two of the six hospitals expected to report; not included in total.

The average number of patients in hospitals on the first of the month is a good measure of typical daily population. By this standard the hospitals in the 20 cities included in Table 17d had approximately 25,000 patients under care on any day of the year, or 3.7 patients per thousand population. In only two cities was the average number under care on the first of the month smaller in 1929 than in 1928[1]. In a few additional cities the number under care on the first of the month per thousand population was smaller in 1929 than 1928, which means that the increase in service was more than matched by the estimated increase in the city's population.

As indicated in Table 17f-29 a total of more than nine million days' care was provided in 1929 by the hospitals in 20 cities that reported these data completely. Expressed in terms of population, the service rendered in Springfield, Illinois was, both in 1928[2] and 1929, the most extensive reported in the area. St. Paul stood second in both years while Sharon reported the smallest number of days' care per thousand population both in 1928 and 1929. The median of Column 2 of this table is 1,141 days' care per thousand population.

Although most hospitals earn some of their income, all of the inpatient departments included in the Registration of Social Statistics provide at least a part of their service free of charge to those who are unable to pay. The proportions in which total days' care for 1929 was distributed among full-pay, part-pay, and free patients is indicated in Table 17g-29

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1. Ibid, p. 587.
2. Ibid, p. 614.

Table 17d. Average number of patients in hospitals on the first of the month during 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of patients in hospitals on the first of the month during 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for twenty cities	24,328	3.7
Akron	731	2.6
Bridgeport	484	2.2
Buffalo	2,821	3.8
Canton	174	1.4
Cincinnati	2,513	4.8
Cleveland	3,378	2.8
Dayton	777	3.5
Detroit	5,242	3.1
Grand Rapids	573	3.1
Harrisburg	247	2.4
Kansas City	65	0.2
Lancaster	213	3.4
Newark	1,623	3.4
New Orleans	1,556	3.6
Omaha	929	4.2
The Oranges	392	3.0
Richmond	621	2.5
Sharon	66	1.2
Springfield, Ill.	485	7.2
St. Paul	1,443	5.4
Chicago[a]	6,277	2.0
Columbus[b]	573	1.7
Des Moines[c]	172	1.0
Denver[d]	430	1.4
Sioux City[e]	214	2.6
Springfield, Ohio[f]	38	0.5
Wichita[g]	238	2.6

a. Figures include reports from twenty-six of the forty-eight hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from three of the seven hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures include reports from two of the six hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
d. Figures include reports from four of the fourteen hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures include reports from three of the five hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
f. Figures include reports from one of the two hospitals expected to report.
g. Figures include reports from four of the five hospitals expected to report.

Table 17f-29. Number of days' care given in hospitals during 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Days' care given in hospitals: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for twenty cities	9,122,918	1,192
Akron	279,691	1,013
Bridgeport	193,822	881
Buffalo	1,047,589	1,419
Canton	65,669	530
Cincinnati	882,942	1,679
Cleveland	1,180,739	980
Dayton	264,081	1,179
Detroit	1,934,264	1,144
Grand Rapids	214,537	1,172
Harrisburg	92,633	899
Kansas City	263,527	660
Lancaster	64,979	1,048
Newark	602,238	1,255
New Orleans	567,756	1,308
Omaha	354,572	1,604
The Oranges	146,520	1,110
Richmond	206,445	829
Sharon	24,516	438
Springfield, Ill.	193,228	2,884
St. Paul	543,170	2,050
Chicago[e]	2,081,574	655
Columbus[c]	176,798	512
Denver[d]	156,204	522
Sioux City[b]	76,253	930
Springfield, Ohio[a]	13,901	188
Wichita[f]	97,997	1,065

a. Figures include reports from one of the two hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
b. Figures include reports from two of the five hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures include reports from four of the seven hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
d. Figures include reports from ten of the fourteen hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures include reports from twenty-two of the forty-seven hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
f. Figures include reports from one of the five hospitals expected to report; not included in total.

TABLE 17g-29. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS' CARE GIVEN TO FULL-PAY, PART-PAY, AND FREE PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS DURING 1929

	Per cent distribution of days' care given in hospitals: 1929		
	Full-pay	Part-pay	Free
Total for area of fourteen cities	32.0	22.2	45.8
KANSAS CITY	6.5	7.0	86.5
RICHMOND	24.8	5.6	69.6
NEWARK	16.7	27.3	56.0
ST. PAUL	41.7	6.3	52.0
DAYTON	25.3	23.1	51.6
CINCINNATI	24.7	30.1	45.2
LANCASTER	48.2	12.8	39.0
BUFFALO	31.1	30.8	38.1
HARRISBURG	58.4	7.2	34.4
GRAND RAPIDS	65.5	5.7	28.8
AKRON	49.5	23.8	26.7
THE ORANGES	62.6	20.9	16.5
SHARON	83.6	0.1	16.3
CANTON	29.6	59.6	10.8

and is set forth graphically in Chart 17-29. In Kansas City more than 86 per cent of the care was free. In Canton the proportion of free care was the smallest in the area--10.8 per cent but the proportion of part-pay care was the largest in the area--nearly 60 per cent. Sharon reported the largest proportion of full-pay care--83.6 per cent--and Kansas City the smallest--6.5 per cent. Since proprietary hospitals that accept only full-pay patients are not included, the proportion of full-pay days' care involves in several cities some under-statement of the total proportion of this type of care in the community. But from the standpoint of community social planning groups, the exclusion of the proprietary hospitals is of minor consequence since the question of primary interest is the extent to which in various cities the hospitals that care for the poor also provide service for revenue-producing patients.

A comparison of the proportion of free days' care given in 1928[1] and 1929 respectively can be made for eleven cities. In eight of these cities the proportion of free days' care was larger in 1928 than in 1929. In Buffalo, Dayton and Lancaster the proportion of free days' care in 1929 represents an increase over the proportion in 1928. In none of the eleven cities, however, was the increase or decrease large. A comparison of days' care given to part-pay patients can be made for the two years for only 8 cities, four of which show increases and four decreases. The largest change in this category was in Canton where 50.6 per cent of the care in 1928 was given to part-pay patients as compared with 59.6 per cent in 1929.

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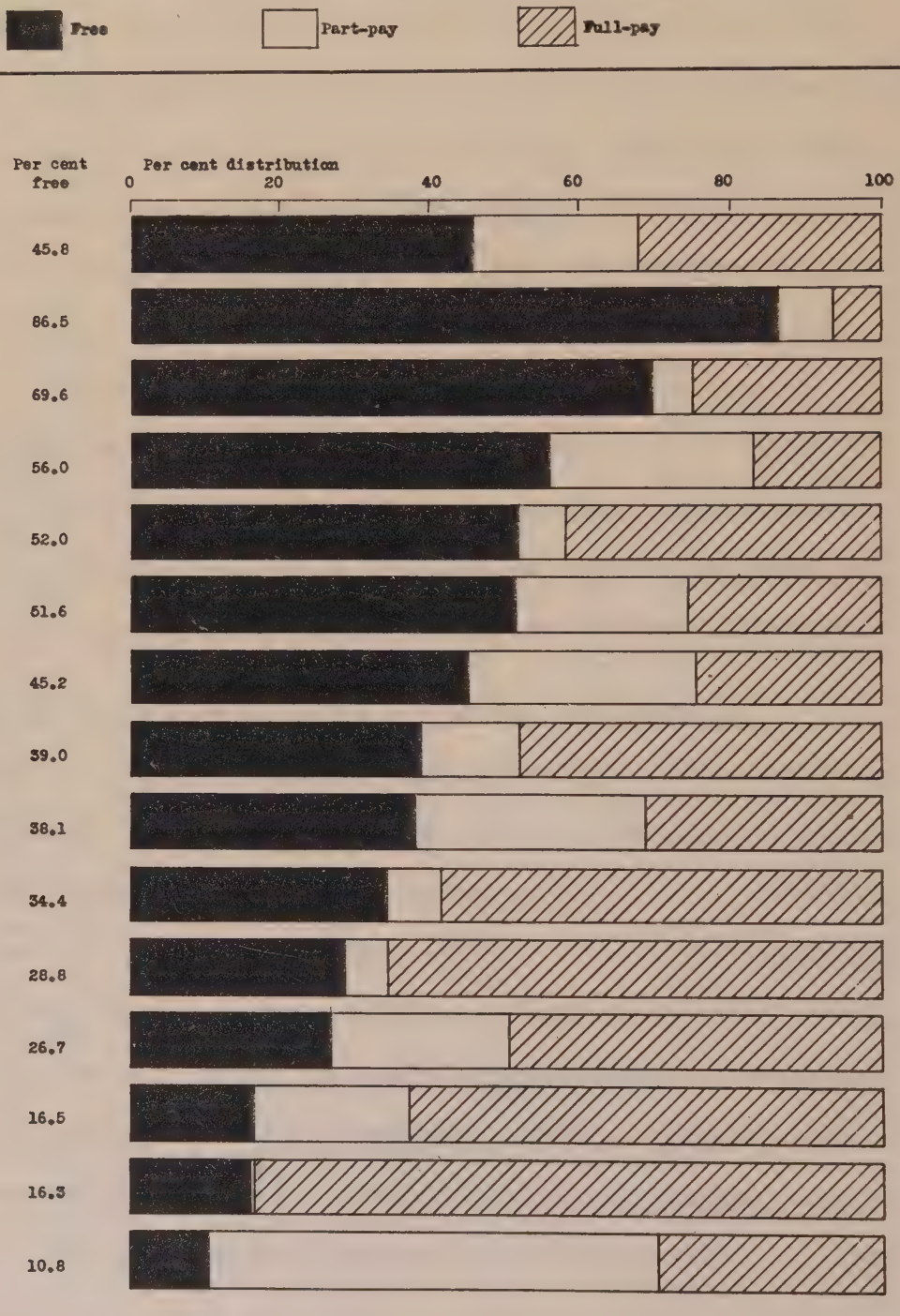
1. The proportions for 1928 are shown on pp. 616-617 of "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928".

CHART 17-29. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS' CARE GIVEN TO FULL-PAY, PART-PAY, AND FREE PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS DURING 1929



Many observors declare that two opposing tendencies are manifest in the hospital field. One is an increase in the demand for free service on the part of the public and the other is an effort on the part of boards of trustees to make hospitals more nearly self-supporting and thus reduce the amounts that must be supplied for current operations by contributors. The data thus far assembled by the Registration of Social Statistics do not provide an adequate basis for asserting that either of these tendencies is gaining headway. The most that can be said as yet is that there is a little evidence which might possibly indicate that hospitals are reducing somewhat the proportion of care given absolutely free.

In the 13 cities included in the totals of Table 17i-29 which have an estimated population of 4,622,000, the number of persons employed in hospitals was in excess of 14,000. In most cities the total staff is fairly evenly divided between professional and non-professional personnel, though in Grand Rapids the proportion of professional workers drops to 17.8 per cent of the total staff and in Kansas City rises to nearly 60 per cent. In every city the number of patients present for care on the first of the month was less than two per staff member. If professional staff alone is considered, the number of patients per professional worker is more than one in every city and rises as high as six in Grand Rapids.

Table 17a-29 relates to hospital capacity. The table shows increases and decreases in capacity, not only for the year 1929, but

Table 17i-29. Number of professional and non-professional workers on staff of hospitals, average number of patients under care on first of month per professional staff member and average number of patients under care on first of month per staff member: 1929

Metropolitan area	Hospital in-patient service: 1929				
	Average number on staff			Average number of patients under care on first of month per professional staff member	Average number of patients under care on first of month per staff member
	Total	Per cent distribution			
		Professional	Non-professional		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total for thirteen cities	14,106	47.6	52.4	2.1	1.0
Akron	871	45.8	54.2	1.8	0.8
Bridgeport[a]	562	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0.9
Buffalo	2,680	53.2	46.8	2.0	1.1
Canton	237	53.4	46.6	1.4	0.7
Cleveland	3,749	50.6	49.4	1.8	0.9
Grand Rapids	528	17.8	82.2	6.1	1.1
Harrisburg	347	56.5	43.5	1.3	0.7
Kansas City	93	59.4	40.6	1.2	0.7
Lancaster	348	55.1	44.9	1.1	0.6
Newark	1,634	41.5	58.5	2.4	1.0
New Orleans	1,267	49.9	50.1	2.5	1.2
Omaha	812	54.1	45.9	2.1	1.1
The Oranges	347	33.6	66.4	3.4	1.1
St. Paul	1,193	38.8	61.2	3.1	1.2

a. Not included in total.

Table 17a-29. Capacity of hospitals participating in the registration for social statistics on December 31, 1928 and December 31, 1929, increase or decrease in capacity during the year, and capacity per thousand population on December 31, 1929.

Metropolitan area	Capacity of hospitals: 1929					Total capacity on December 31, 1928	Increase in capacity during the year 1929	Decrease in capacity during the year 1929	Increase in capacity during 1928 and 1929	Decrease in capacity during 1928 and 1929
	Number of beds December 31				Total capacity per thousand population on December 31					
	Total	Adults	Children	Infants						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for eight cities	8,650	6,826	960	864	4.9	9,166	-	516	-	197
Akron	1,007	636	266	105	3.6	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Bridgeport	803	556	148	99	3.7	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Buffalo	3,546	2,756	432	358	4.8	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Canton	284	202	43	39	2.3	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cincinnati	3,410	2,539	542	329	6.5	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland	4,390	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3.6	4,384	6	-	91	-
Dayton[l]	980	772	131	77	4.4	931	49	-	48	-
Grand Rapids[l]	862	645	103	114	4.7	862	0	0	-	50
Harrisburg[l]	342	253	33	56	3.3	346	-	4	n.r.	n.r.
Lancaster[l]	514	396	50	68	8.3	445	69	-	216	-
Newark[l]	2,237	1,654	296	287	4.7	2,185	52	-	314	-
New Orleans[l]	2,108	1,849	163	96	4.9	2,834	-	726	-	789
Omaha[l]	1,482	1,161	172	149	6.7	1,438	44	-	-	27
The Oranges	601	424	52	125	4.6	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Richmond	968	753	164	51	3.9	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sharon[l]	125	96	12	17	2.2	125	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	2,277	1,940	131	206	8.6	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	1,361	983	272	106	3.4	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Chicago[a]	7,536	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2.4	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Columbus[b]	691	648	15	28	2.0	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Des Moines[c]	226	166	5	55	1.4	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Denver[d]	547	547	0	0	1.8	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Detroit[e]	6,284	4,365	1,339	580	3.7	6,056[j]	-	-	-	-
Sioux City[f]	343	285	19	39	4.2	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ill.[h]	100	85	0	15	1.5	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ohio[i]	82	76	6	0	1.1	n.r.	-	-	-	-
Wichita[k]	416	345	31	40	4.5	634[j]	-	-	-	-

a. Figures based on reports from 27 of the 47 hospital expected to report; not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports from 4 of the 7 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures based on reports from 2 of the 6 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
d. Figures based on reports from 4 of the 14 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures based on reports from 20 of the 21 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
f. Figures based on reports from 4 of the 5 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
g. Not included in the registration in 1928.
h. Figures based on reports from 1 of the 2 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
i. Figures based on reports from 1 of the 2 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
j. This figure represents a complete figure for 1928.
k. Figures based on reports from 4 of the 5 hospitals expected to report; not included in total.
l. Not included in total.

also for the two year period from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929. Capacity per thousand population is shown only as of December 31, 1929 but similar data are available for the last day of 1928[1].

A large number of the clinics and dispensaries that participate in the Registration of Social Statistics are connected with hospitals that also report their in-patient service. Some, however, are separate institutions operated by nursing agencies or by other organizations with independent boards of directors. In some cities the term "clinic" is applied to groups of physicians who occupy joint offices and who accept only full-pay patients. Institutions of this latter type are not included in the Registration.

Reports were received during 1929 from 208 clinics and dispensaries in 29 cities as compared with 190 clinics in 27 cities that reported in 1928. In spite of this increase in the number of reporting institutions, it was not possible to include as many cities in Table 18b-29 in 1929 as in 1928. The number of "new" patients admitted each month continues to be a difficult figure for many institutions to give. Among the larger cities Buffalo was the only one that reported this item completely. Comparison of the total number of new patients admitted can be made between 1928[2] and 1929 for seven cities. Akron, Buffalo, Canton and Omaha reported larger numbers of new admissions in 1929 than in 1928. Decreases were reported in Lancaster, Sioux City and Wichita. The incomplete figures for Cincinnati and Newark show that in both cities the

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1. Ibid, p. 577, column 9.
2. Ibid, p. 627.

Table 18b-29. Total number of new patients admitted to clinics and dispensaries during the year 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	New patients admitted to clinics and dispensaries: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for thirteen cities	147,851	55
Akron	10,565	38
Bridgeport	3,172	14
Buffalo	54,972	74
Canton	2,489	20
Dayton	15,538	69
Grand Rapids	13,751	75
Lancaster	6,360	103
Omaha	14,836	67
The Oranges	12,135	92
Richmond	11,941	48
Sioux City	813	10
Springfield, Ill.	250	4
Wichita	1,029	11
Cincinnati[a]	55,217	105
Cleveland[a]	62,318	52
Columbus[b]	7,447	22
Louisville[c]	3,844	16
Newark[a]	68,019	142
Wilkes-Barre[d]	962	5

a. This figure is based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total

b. This figure is based on reports from three of the five clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

c. This figure is based on reports for eleven months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

d. This figure is based on reports for nine months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

number of new patients admitted per thousand population was larger than in any of the cities for which the data are complete.

In 18 cities with a total estimated population of 6,053,000 the number of visits to clinics and dispensaries in 1929 was approximately 2,400,000 or 396 per thousand population, as is shown in Table 18d-29. A comparison of the number of visits per thousand population for 1929 and 1928 is set forth in graphic form in Chart 18-29. In both years the volume of service reported by New Orleans far exceeded that of any other city. In most cities the variation between the two years was slight. In 7 out of the 14 cities included in the totals, the number of visits per thousand population was somewhat larger in 1929 than in 1928.

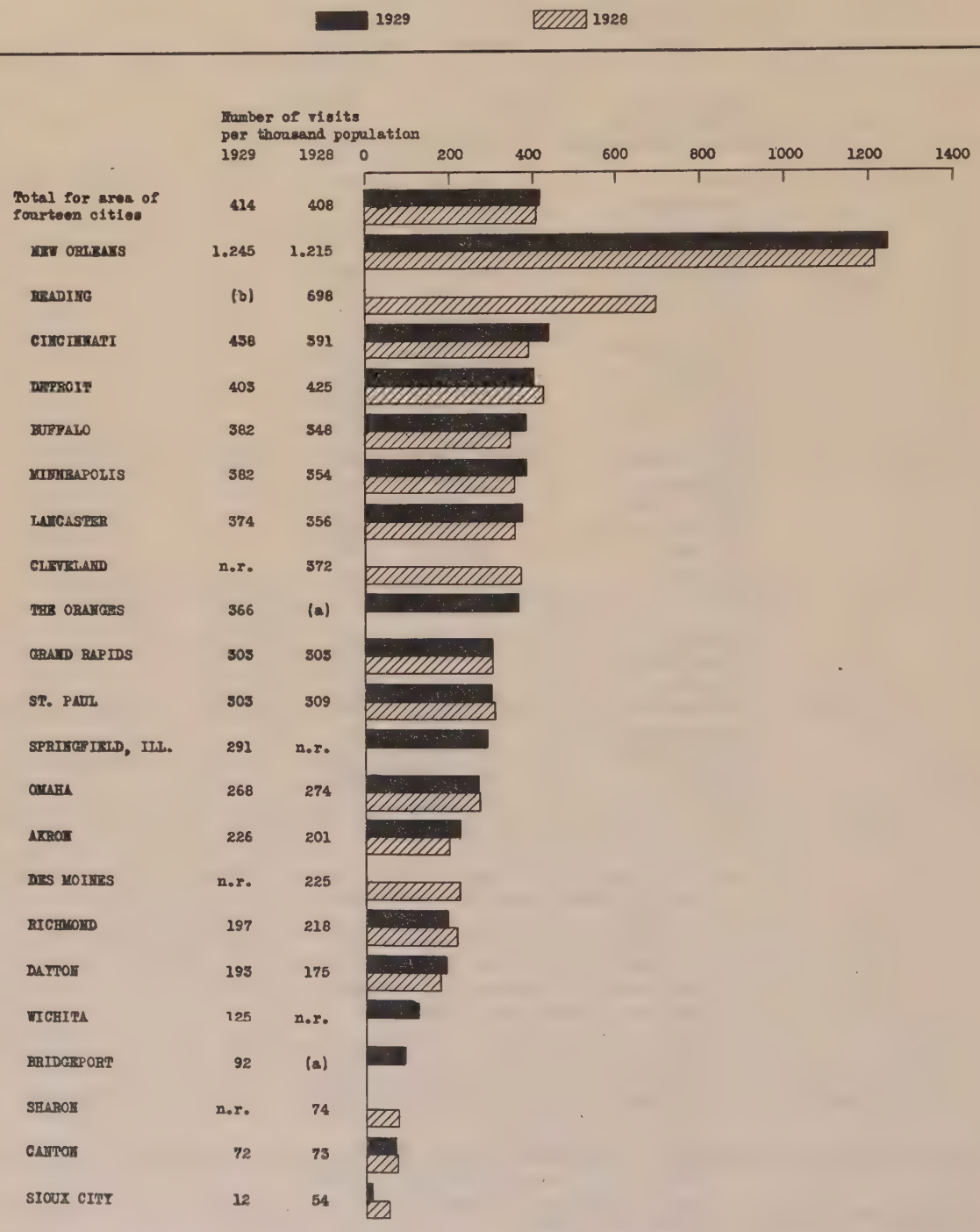
The suggestion is sometimes advanced that clinic visits are in some cities a substitute for hospital in-patient care. If this were generally true, the cities at the top of Chart 18-29 would be lowest in column 2 of Table 17f-29, where number of days' hospital care per thousand population is shown. An examination of the two sets of figures, however, indicates that this negative correlation does not hold for this group of cities. New Orleans, for example, which is conspicuously high in clinic visits, is also well above the average in days' care in hospitals, and Canton, which is low in clinic visits is also low in days' care in hospitals. It is well to remember in this connection that clinic visits are not the only substitute for hospital care. Visits of public health nurses and services of private physicians might also be utilized in lieu of hospitalization.

Table 18d-29. Total number of visits to clinics and dispensaries during the year 1929 and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Visits to clinics and dispensaries during the year 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per thousand population (2)
Total for eighteen cities	2,395,254	396
Akron	62,271	226
Bridgeport	20,233	92
Buffalo	282,252	382
Canton	8,928	72
Cincinnati	230,317	438
Dayton	43,340	193
Detroit	681,875	403
Grand Rapids	55,484	303
Lancaster	23,168	374
Minneapolis	178,279	382
New Orleans	540,366	1,245
Omaha	59,165	268
The Oranges	48,343	366
Richmond	48,929	196
Sioux City	955	12
Springfield, Ill.	19,490	291
St. Paul	80,337	303
Wichita	11,522	125
Chicago[b]	916,290	288
Cleveland[a]	422,319	350
Columbus[c]	31,698	92
Denver[d]	18,884	63
Harrisburg[a]	47,435	460
Kansas City[a]	225,753	566
Newark[a]	258,684	539
Wilkes-Barre[e]	7,053	34

a. This figure based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
b. This figure based on reports for ten months only from fifteen of the thirty-eight clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
c. This figure based on reports from three of the five clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
d. This figure based on reports from four of the six clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
e. This figure based on reports for nine months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

CHART 18-29. NUMBER OF VISITS PER THOUSAND POPULATION TO CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES DURING 1928 AND 1929



	1929	1928
Total for area of fourteen cities	414	408
NEW ORLEANS	1,245	1,215
READING	(b)	698
CINCINNATI	438	391
DETROIT	403	425
BUFFALO	382	348
MINNEAPOLIS	382	354
LANCASTER	374	356
CLEVELAND	n.r.	372
THE ORANGES	366	(a)
GRAND RAPIDS	303	303
ST. PAUL	303	309
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	291	n.r.
OMAHA	268	274
AKRON	226	201
DES MOINES	n.r.	225
RICHMOND	197	218
DAYTON	193	175
WICHITA	125	n.r.
BRIDGEPORT	92	(a)
SHARON	n.r.	74
CANTON	72	73
SIOUX CITY	12	54

(a) Not included in registration in 1928. (b) Not included in registration in 1929. n.r. Not reported.

The great bulk of clinic service in the area is provided entirely free of charge, as is shown in Table 18e-29. Wichita and Canton reported all visits as free both in 1928[1] and 1929. The proportions of all clinic visits that were free can be compared from 1928 to 1929 in 13 cities. In 10 of these cities the proportion of free visits was slightly smaller in 1929 than in 1928 and in two cities, as indicated above, 100 per cent of the visits were free in both years. Buffalo is the only city in which an increase in the proportion of free visits was reported, and here the figures were 97.1 per cent in 1928 and 100 per cent in 1929. Column 3 of this table can be compared with Column 3 of Table 17g-29 for nine cities. In only one of these cities--Richmond--is the proportion of free days' care in hospitals larger than the proportion of free visits to clinics.

In most hospitals, apparently, professional and non-professional workers are found in about equal numbers. This is not true in the case of clinics and dispensaries. The professional personnel outnumbers the non-professional personnel by more than two to one in the clinics of the fifteen cities included in the totals of Table 18g-29. In specific cities the ratio is even greater. In Akron for example, for each non-professional worker, eight professional workers were reported.

There is a very wide range in the number of clinic visits per professional staff member per month--from 77 in Bridgeport to 960 in Wichita. This great variation suggests that the figures in Column 3 are perhaps of very little significance from the standpoint of judging whether any specific

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1. Ibid, p. 638.

Table 18e-29. Per cent distribution of pay, part-pay, and free visits to clinics and dispensaries during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of visits to clinics and dispensaries: 1929		
	Pay (1)	Part-pay (2)	Free (3)
Total for fifteen cities	13.1	5.8	81.1
Akron	10.7	10.5	78.8
Bridgeport	62.5	0	37.5
Buffalo	0	0	100.0
Canton	0	0	100.0
Cleveland[a]	n.r.	n.r.	49.0
Dayton	0	14.3	85.7
Detroit	22.5	5.6	71.9
Grand Rapids	6.2	6.9	86.9
Kansas City[a]	8.0	n.r.	n.r.
Lancaster	10.4	1.4	88.2
Newark[a]	13.3	5.2	81.5
New Orleans	8.6	5.7	85.7
Omaha	8.9	22.3	68.8
The Oranges	29.0	4.2	66.8
Richmond	26.5	9.9	63.6
Sioux City	0	1.2	98.8
St. Paul	0	10.7	89.3
Wichita	0	0	100.0
Columbus[b]	0	0	100.0
Denver[c]	1.6	0	98.4
Wilkes-Barre[d]	0	0	100.0

a. These figures are based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.

b. These figures are based on reports from three of the five clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

c. These figures are based on reports from four of the six clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

d. These figures are based on reports for nine months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

Table 18g-29. Average number of professional staff members of clinics and dispensaries, average number of other staff members, and average number of visits to clinic per month per professional staff member.

Metropolitan area	Clinics and dispensaries: 1929		
	Average number of professional staff members (1)	Average number of all other staff members (2)	Average number of visits per month per professional staff member (3)
Total for fifteen cities	473	214	264
Akron	52	6	100
Bridgeport	22	5	77
Buffalo	61	39	386
Canton	1	1	744
Cincinnati	128	42	150
Dayton	9	3	401
Grand Rapids	39	13	119
Harrisburg[a]	21	6	205
Lancaster	7	2	276
Newark[e]	116	n.r.	207
New Orleans[a]	71	65	645
Omaha	14	2	352
The Oranges[b]	18	7	230
Richmond	28	20	146
Sioux City	1	1	80
Wichita	1	2	960
Columbus[c]	14	2	189
Denver[d]	19	6	83

a. Average based on reports for eleven months only.
b. Average based on reports for ten months only.
c. Average based on reports from three of the five clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
d. Average based on reports from four of the six clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
e. Average based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.

clinic is adequately staffed. The number of visits a given staff member can handle depends largely upon the types of cases accepted for treatment. If all cities had provision for all types of treatment, this source of variation could perhaps be discounted. But as a matter of fact the types of clinic service available in various communities differ widely. Some cities have little or no provision for dental care while other communities may have an extensive development in this field. Similar disparities in organization exist throughout the service. Data of the type presented in Column 3 were not collected in 1928, Hence there are no figures with which to compare or against which to check those presented in Column 3 for 1929.

A considerable number of clinics and dispensaries are manned by part-time workers. Hence, instead of relating visits to numbers of professional workers, as was done in the foregoing table, it may be more satisfactory for purposes of comparison to relate number of clinic visits to number of physician hours, as has been done in Table 18h-29. The very great differences in the results are well illustrated by the cases of Wichita and Bridgeport which were highest and lowest respectively in Column 3 of Table 18g-29, but which are approximately equal in Column 2 of Table 18h-29. For purposes of comparison from one city to another Table 18h-29 is probably more satisfactory than Table 18g-29

A third type of medical care in which social planning groups are interested is that which is provided to the indigent in their own homes by city or county doctors. There is considerable variation in the way in which this service is organized in various communities. In some

Table 18h-29. Number of physician hours in clinics and dispensaries during the year 1929, number of visits per physician hour, and number of physician hours per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Clinics and dispensaries: 1929		
	Number of physician hours during the year (1)	Number of visits per physician hours (2)	Number of physician hours per thousand population (3)
Total for twelve cities	186,798	5.3	59.8
Akron	18,888	3.3	68.4
Bridgeport	1,288	15.7	5.9
Buffalo	60,781	4.6	82.4
Canton	1,279	7.0	10.3
Cincinnati	54,585	4.2	103.8
Grand Rapids	10,056	5.5	55.0
Lancaster	2,073	11.2	33.4
Minneapolis	19,062	9.4	40.8
Omaha	12,674	4.7	57.3
The Oranges	4,361	11.1	33.0
Sioux City	981	1.0	12.0
Wichita	770	15.0	8.4
Columbus[c]	5,201	6.1	15.1
Denver[d]	3,972	4.8	13.3
Kansas City[a]	53,233	4.2	133.4
Louisville[e]	1,663	n.r.	6.8
Richmond[b]	9,800	4.3	39.4
St. Paul[b]	5,760	11.7	21.7
Wilkes-Barre[f]	382	18.5	1.8

a. This figure based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
b. This figure based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
c. This figure based on reports from three of the five clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
d. This figure based on reports from four of the six clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
e. This figure based on reports for eleven months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.
f. This figure based on reports for nine months only from two of the four clinics and dispensaries expected to report; not included in total.

cities full-time doctors are employed. In other instances the incumbents are physicians with private practices who are paid on a fee basis. Elsewhere the service to the sick poor in their own homes is rendered by the staff doctors attached to a city or county institution, such as an infirmary, hospital, or almshouse.

The rather loose organization of the service which is found in some cities perhaps explains the difficulty experienced in obtaining reports in this field. Of a total of 27 services in the area, only 16 cooperated in the registration in 1929, as compared with 19 that reported in 1928. Nevertheless, the reports obtained demonstrate with sufficient clearness that a considerable amount of medical care is given to the sick poor in their own homes and that councils of social agencies therefore have an interest in fostering a reporting plan in this field. For example, as shown in Table 19c-29, a total of more than 64,000 examinations or treatments were provided during 1929 in eleven cities with an estimated population of 3,170,000. The average number of patients cared for each month in this area was in excess of 3,400.

A graphic comparison of the service rendered in 1928 and 1929 is provided by Charts 19a-29 and 19b-29.[1] The figures for Wichita, although the largest in the area in both years were smaller in 1929 than in 1928. Eight of the eleven cities for which data are complete for both years reported a smaller average number of patients served per month per ten thousand population in 1929

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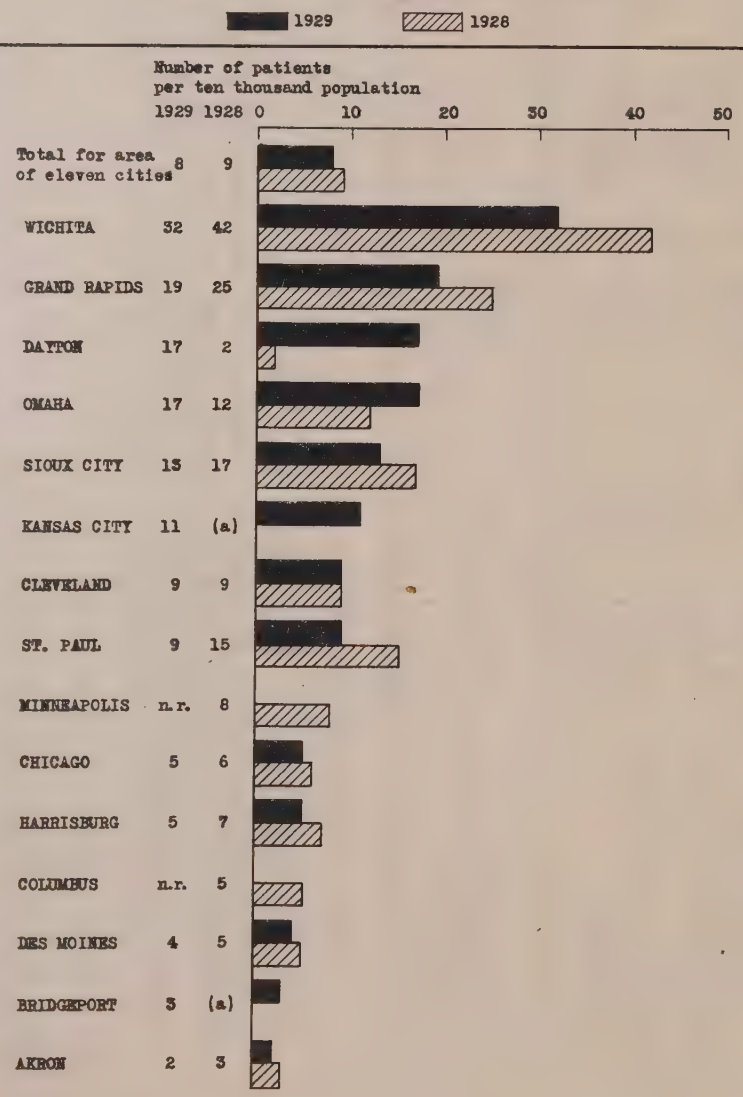
1. The totals for the area shown in these charts and in Table 19c-29 respectively do not agree because they are not based on the same list of cities.

Table 19c-29. Average number of patients examined or treated each month and number of examinations or treatments given during the year by institutions or departments providing non-institutional medical care of the sick poor during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Non-institutional medical care of the sick poor: 1929			
	Average number of patients examined or treated per month		Number of examinations or treatments given during the year	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per ten thousand population (4)
Total	3,436	10.8	64,072	202.1
Akron	52	1.9	2,095	75.9
Bridgeport	71	3.2	855	38.9
Chicago[a]	1,647	5.2	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland	1,075	8.9	15,566	129.2
Dayton	388	17.3	4,712	210.4
Des Moines[a]	73	4.4	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	339	18.5	10,396	568.1
Harrisburg	51	5.0	1,727	167.7
Kansas City	453	11.4	5,718	143.3
Minneapolis[a]	n.r.	n.r.	4,700	100.6
Omaha	376	17.0	11,275	509.4
Sioux City	105	12.8	3,417	416.7
St. Paul	235	8.9	2,821	106.5
Wichita	291	31.6	5,508	598.7
Cincinnati[b]	n.r.	n.r.	11,906	n.r.
Columbus[c]	174	n.r.	2,578	n.r.
Detroit[d]	n.r.	n.r.	103,593	n.r.

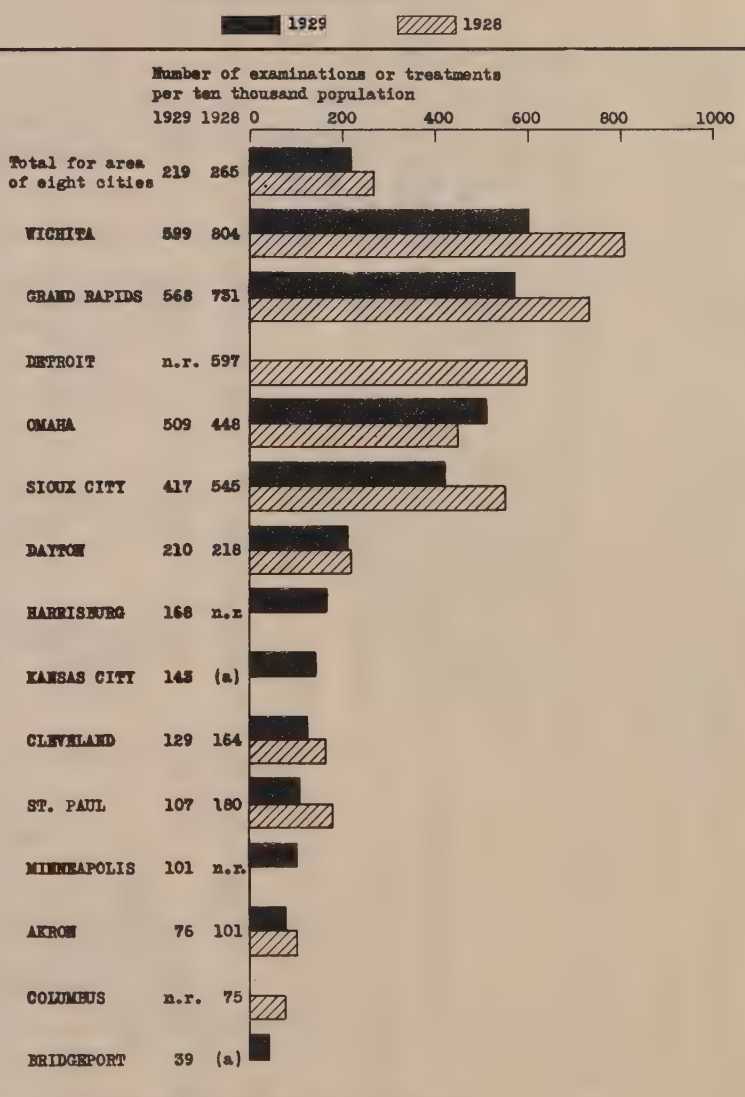
a. Not included in total.
b. Figures are based on reports from two of the three agencies expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures are based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report; not included in total.
d. Figures are based on reports from two of the four agencies expected to report; not included in total.

CHART 19a-29. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PATIENTS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION GIVEN EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT BY CITY OR COUNTY PHYSICIANS OR OTHER AGENCIES PROVIDING NON-INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL CARE OF THE SICK POOR IN 1928 AND 1929



(a) Not included in registration in 1928. n.r. Not reported

CHART 19b-29. NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS OR TREATMENTS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION BY CITY OR COUNTY PHYSICIANS OR OTHER AGENCIES PROVIDING NON-INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL CARE OF THE SICK POOR DURING 1928 AND 1929



(a) Not included in registration in 1928. n.r. Not reported.

than in 1928. Dayton and Omaha are the only cities that reported increases. In Cleveland the average number of patients served was the same in both years.

A comparison of the two charts throws some light upon the number of treatments or examinations given to the average case. For example in Dayton the increase in number of patients served in 1929 as compared with 1928 was greater than the increase in number of examinations given. Hence it is clear that the average case must have received a larger number of treatments in 1928 than in 1929.

The extent to which the care of the sick poor is given in their own homes is a further matter of interest in this field. If the care is given largely in the physicians' offices, the patients are probably in the main ambulatory cases that might be served with equal effectiveness by the out-patient department of a hospital. In the 11 cities from which these details were obtained more than three-quarters of all the care was given in the homes of the patients as is shown in Table 19d-29. These proportions can be compared for the two years for 8 cities[1]. In three of these cities--Dayton, Grand Rapids, and St. Paul--there was in 1929 a small decline in the proportion of care given in the patients' homes or lodgings.

The number of physicians engaged in caring for the sick poor in their own homes is shown in Table 19e-29. In only six of the 14 cities in the table--Akron, Bridgeport, Cleveland, Des Moines, Grand Rapids and Wichita--were all of the doctors engaged in this work

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1. Ibid, p. 654.

Table 19d-29. Per cent distribution of examinations or treatments given to patients by institutions or departments providing non-institutional medical care of the sick poor according to place of treatment: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Examinations or treatments given to patients by institutions or departments providing non-institutional medical care of the sick poor: 1929			
	Total number	Per cent distribution		
		In patients' homes or lodgings	In the office	Elsewhere
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	65,355	77.9	12.8	9.3
Akron	2,095	100.0	0	0
Bridgeport	855	100.0	0	0
Cleveland	15,566	96.2	3.8	0
Dayton	4,712	33.9	10.3	55.8
Grand Rapids	10,396	37.7	31.3	31.0
Harrisburg	1,727	60.5	39.5	0
Kansas City	5,718	100.0	0	0
Minneapolis	4,700	100.0	0	0
Omaha	11,257	100.0	0	0
Sioux City[d]	3,417	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Paul	2,821	93.9	0	6.1
Wichita	5,508	37.9	61.1	1.0
Cincinnati[a]	11,906	72.0	28.0	0
Columbus[b]	2,578	100.0	0	0
Detroit[c]	103,593	31.9	68.1	0

a. Figures based on reports from two out of three institutions expected to report. Not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports from one out of two institutions expected to report. Not included in total.
c. Figures based on reports from two out of four institutions expected to report. Not included in total.
d. Not included in total.

Table 19e-29. Number of full-time and part-time physicians on the staff of institutions or departments providing non-institutional medical care of the sick poor: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Non-institutional medical care of the sick poor: 1929	
	Number of full-time physicians (1)	Number of part-time physicians (2)
Total	13	66
Akron	1	0
Bridgeport	1	0
Chicago	0	29
Cleveland	7	0
Dayton	0	5
Des Moines	1	0
Grand Rapids	1	0
Harrisburg	0	7
Kansas City	0	2
Minneapolis	0	4
Omaha	0	16
Sioux City	0	1
St. Paul	0	2
Wichita	2	0
Cincinnati[a]	14	1
Columbus[b]	0	29
Detroit[c]	13	1

a. Figures based on reports from two of the three institutions expected to report. Not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports from one of the two institutions expected to report. Not included in total.
c. Figures based on reports from two of the four institutions expected to report. Not included in total.

reported as full-time employes. It is clear that the bulk of the service in this area is rendered by physicians with private practices who are paid either on a fee basis or by contract. The very large figure for Omaha is explained by the local arrangement whereby this work is entrusted to students from the medical departments of the two universities.

In proportion as the cost of sickness advances, the concern of councils of social agencies will be increasingly directed toward problems of medical care. In the interest of developing an informed approach to the problem, it is desirable that collection of statistical data such as are presented in this chapter be continued, extended, and improved. Apart from any specific service they may have performed in communities, the compilations to date have been useful in demonstrating the impossibility of obtaining certain data that would be interesting and useful, such as the movement of hospital population subdivided according to diagnoses. The discovery of what cannot be obtained on any comprehensive basis, however, is a distinct asset insofar as it makes possible a more effective concentration on items that can be made available.

Chapter XIII

Hospital Social Service

"It is important," declared the president of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers in her annual address[1], "that a means for measuring medical social work be determined. Statistical fact-finding and research are necessary for program-making and interpretation.

The attitude expressed in the foregoing statement is characteristic of the hospital social work group. In no field has a more determined effort been made to attain statistical accuracy and comparability and in no field have the obstacles been more difficult to overcome. Nevertheless there is evidence that the effort is bearing fruit. It is illuminating, for example, to compare Table 20a-29 with a similar table based on reports submitted during 1928[2]. In Table 20a-29 it was possible to present complete data for nine cities. The table for 1928 was full of "not reported" items with a complete total appearing only here and there.

The nine cities included in the totals of Table 20a-29 have an estimated population of 4,079,000. In this area nearly 11,000 different cases were given intensive treatment by medical social workers during the year. The very wide range in number of different intensive cases served per ten thousand population (Column 7)--from 3.2 in Cincinnati to 63.7 in Minneapolis--may be due to one of several possible causes. It is undoubtedly true that the development of medical social service is very unequal in extent in various communities. In some cities all hospitals

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1. Edith M. Baker: Bulletin of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers - Volume III, p.47.
2. See Helen R. Jeter and A.W. McMillen - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928", p. 669.

Table 20a-29. Summary of medical social service for the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Intensive cases of medical social service departments: 1929								
	Number of cases under care on January 1 (1)	Intake during year				Total number of different cases open during year		Number of cases closed during year (8)	Number of cases carried forward to next year (9)
		Total (2)	New cases (3)	Reopened cases: Last closed prior to this calendar year (4)	Reopened cases: Last closed during this calendar year (5)	Number (6)	Number per ten thousand population (7)		
Total for nine cities	2,014	10,373	8,206	596	1,571	10,816	26.5	10,721	1,666
Buffalo	119	709	533	54	122	706	9.6	687	141
Cincinnati	20	156	113	35	8	168	3.2	155	21
Dayton	133	32	30	0	2	163	7.3	159	6
Grand Rapids	44	341	252	63	26	359	19.6	306	79
Minneapolis	648	3,332	2,205	121	1,006	2,974	63.7	3,391	589
Newark	217	1,098	1,026	41	31	1,284	26.8	1,100	215
Omaha	40	228	183	44	1	267	12.1	210	58
St. Louis	769	3,902	3,289	238	375	4,296	44.1	4,138	533
St. Paul	24	575	575	0	0	599	22.6	575	24
Chicago[a]	1,381	5,332	3,755	1,007	570	6,143	19.3	5,540	1,173
Cleveland[c]	2,025	6,286	4,627	1,174	485	7,826	64.9	6,185	2,126
Des Moines[b]	0	16	10	6	0	16	1.0	16	0

a. Figures are based on reports from seven of the eighteen agencies expected to report; not included in total.
b. Figures are based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report; not included in total.
c. Figures are based on reports from eight of the ten agencies expected to report; not included in total.

have social service departments while in others only a few have made provision for this type of work. Moreover the number of workers in institutions of similar size varies considerably, which may mean that cases cannot be accepted for care in one institution that would become intensive cases in another. Finally a difference in interpretation of the concept "intensive case" is undoubtedly responsible for some of the variations. This last possibility is the serious one and constitutes the problem toward which much energy is now being directed. Variations due to the first two causes cited above should be reflected in the statistics since these very differences often reveal with telling effect the situations which it is desirable to correct. But it is possible for these organizational and administrative differences to be accurately revealed only in case the differences due to diverse interpretations of the units of count are eliminated.

An average of the number of intensive cases under care on the first day of each month should provide a figure that is representative of the case load on any day of the year. In Table 20b-29 this figure is given for 11 cities and is also in each instance related to the population. The range here--from 19 cases per ten thousand population in Cleveland to less than one in St. Paul--is much smaller than in Column 7 of Table 20a-29. A possible explanation of this difference is that a considerable proportion of short-time cases may enter into the latter computation which elude an average based on the case load on twelve specific days of the year. From this assumption it would follow that in a city such as St. Paul, for example, the relative position of which is very

Table 20b-29. Average number of intensive medical social service cases under care on the first of the month during 1929 and number per ten thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of intensive medical social service cases under care on first of month: 1929	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)
Total for eleven cities	4,211	7.8
Buffalo	120	1.6
Cincinnati	52	1.0
Cleveland[e]	2,285	19.0
Dayton	37	1.7
Grand Rapids	71	3.9
Harrisburg[a]	68	6.6
Minneapolis	648	13.9
Newark	248	5.2
Omaha	35	1.6
St. Louis	626	6.4
St. Paul	21	0.8
Chicago[b]	1,341	4.2
New Orleans[c]	92	2.1
Wilkes-Barre[d]	20	1.0

a. Figures based on reports for eleven months only.
b. Figures based on reports from seven of the eighteen agencies expected to report.
c. Figures based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report.
d. Figures based on reports from one of the three agencies expected to report.
e. Figures based on reports for ten months only.

much lower in Table 20b-29 than in Table 20a-29, the turn-over of the intensive case load must be rapid. A comparison of the average case load on the first of the month in the various cities is presented graphically in Chart 20-29.

The open case loads in departments of medical social service are, in general, more active than the open case loads in family welfare societies. In the nine cities included in the totals of Table 20cd-29 more than 90 per cent of all open intensive cases were worked on each month. In only 3 of the 25 cities for which this proportion was computed in the field of family welfare[1] was an equally high percentage worked on. Cincinnati is the only city shown in Table 20cd-29 in which more than half of the open case load remained in suspense during the month either for observation or for some other reason.

Striking differences in policy are apparent with respect to the granting of relief. In Minneapolis and St. Paul a negligible proportion of the active intensive cases receive relief, whereas more than 50 per cent are granted relief in Dayton, Harrisburg and Omaha. Since departments of medical social service are not usually considered relief agencies, it was surprising to find that nearly $700 per month was given in relief by these agencies in only 8 cities. This is a higher average, on the whole, than was reported by the Travelers' Aid societies, another type of organization that is usually not considered a relief agency[2].

In addition to the intensive cases most departments carry also a group of steering cases. The steering cases are cooperative undertakings

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1. See Table 1ab-29, Chapter I, p. 24.
2. The annual relief of 25 Travelers Aid Societies is shown on p. 86, Chapter III.

CHART 20-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF INTENSIVE MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE CASES PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION UNDER CARE ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH DURING 1929

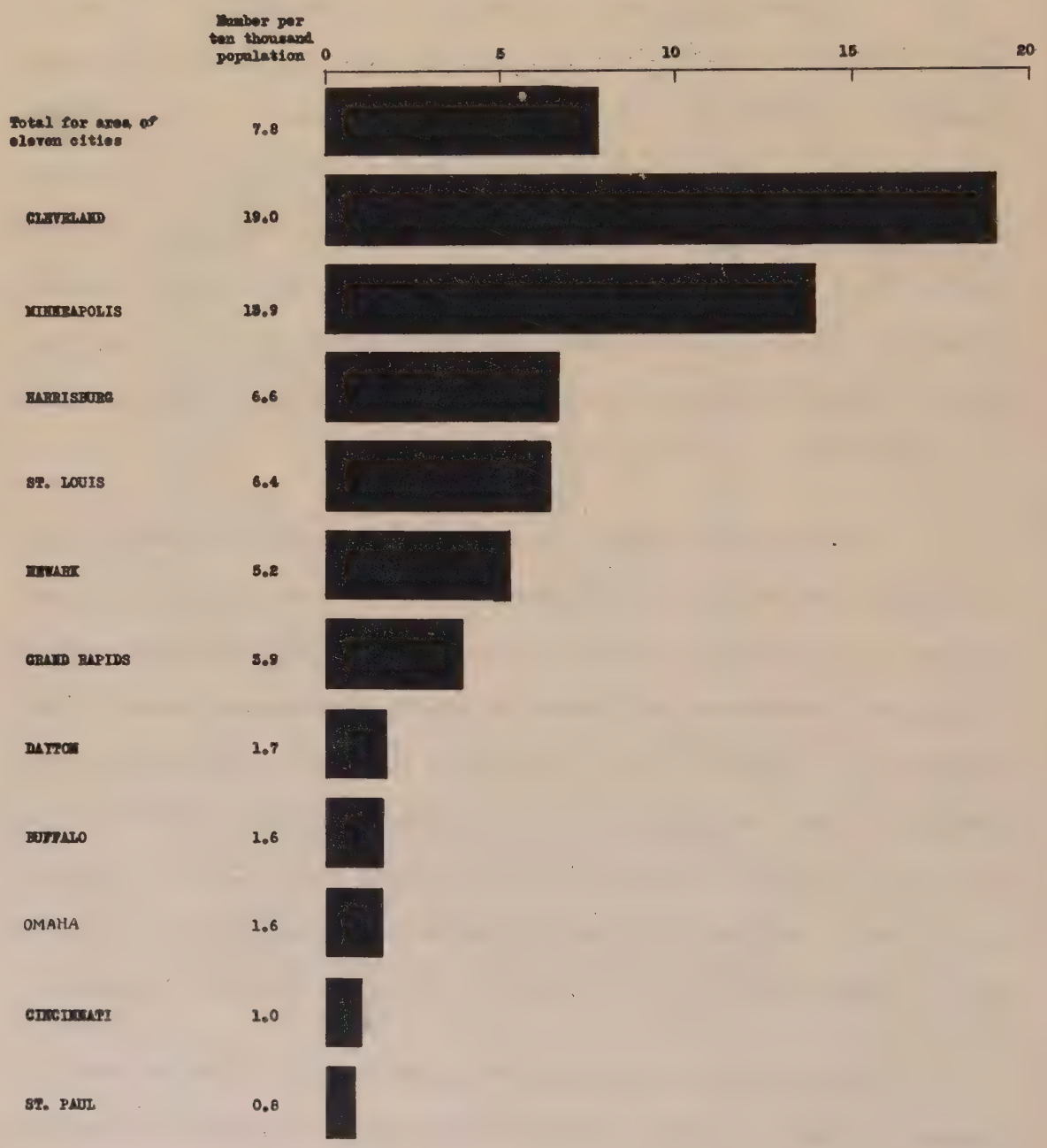

Table 20cd-29. Medical social service, 1929: average number of cases open during the month, percentage worked on, average number of active cases, percentage receiving relief, and average amount of relief given per month.

Metropolitan area	Medical social service: 1929				
	Cases open during month		Active cases during month		
	Average number (1)	Percentage worked on (2)	Average number (3)	Percentage receiving service and relief (4)	Average amount of relief per month (5)
Total for eight cities	5,242	90.5	4,745	11.0	$696.90
Buffalo[a]	179	92.5	166	n.r.	n.r.
Cincinnati[a]	65	42.0	27	n.r.	0
Cleveland[b]	2,832	96.6	2,735	0.6	139.66
Dayton	40	50.8	20	63.9	0
Grand Rapids[a]	100	82.6	82	n.r.	(g)
Harrisburg[c]	130	89.1	116	87.6	0
Minneapolis	926	87.8	813	0.2	5.45
Newark	340	73.4	249	32.3	80.21
Omaha	54	88.3	47	53.5	77.58
St. Louis	951	81.8	778	38.5	394.00
St. Paul	69	100.0	69	0	0
Chicago[d]	1,786	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	417.42
Des Moines[e]	2	100.0	2	4.8	196.45
New Orleans[e]	111	87.1	97	69.5	39.12
Wilkes-Barre[f]	39	100.0	39	100.0	4.00

a. Figures not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports for ten months only.
c. Figures based on reports for eleven months only.
d. Figures based on reports from seven of the eighteen agencies expected to report. Not included in total.
e. Figures based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report. Not included in total.
f. Figures based on reports for ten months from one of the three agencies expected to report.
g. Amount of relief for entire year $0.40.

in which the department of medical social service interprets medical and health situations to the agency that is treating the case and assists in carrying out the hospital end of the social plan. A considerable number of departments, however, do not use this classification. Thus it was possible to include only 4 cities in Table 20e-29 in which a summary of the steering case load for the year is presented. Recent developments indicate that the steering case category may be dropped from the plan for a central national collection of data in this field. If this occurs, the difficult task of defining the category will be avoided, though many departments may wish to continue to count what it regards as steering cases purely for purposes of local use.

The average number of short service cases per month and the average number of contacts not counted as cases are shown in Table 20f-29. This latter group includes the bulk of the administrative work which the department of social service discharges for the hospital, such as routing patients through the clinics or serving as admission officer. In both categories St. Louis reported the highest average number. There is, however, some ground for believing that a good many cases were counted as short service cases in St. Louis that may elsewhere have been counted as intensive cases. In other words, until the units of measurement in the field have been more clearly established, there will inevitably be uncertainty and doubts as to the validity of comparisons in the field.

Table 20g-29 represents an experimental venture that was

Table 20e-29. Summary of steering cases of medical social service departments: 1929

Metropolitan area	Medical social service steering cases: 1929			
	Number under care on January 1 (1)	Intake during the year (2)	Cases closed during the year (3)	Number under care on December 31 (4)
Total for four cities	330	1,379	1,587	122
Cincinnati	324	535	830	29
Dayton	6	366	356	16
Grand Rapids	0	258	223	35
Minneapolis[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	217
Omaha	0	220	178	42
St. Louis[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	358
Des Moines[b]	0	702	702	0
New Orleans[b]	13	113	113	13

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports received from one of the two agencies expected to report. Not included in total.

Table 20f-29. Average number of short service cases worked on per month by medical social service departments and average number of contacts not counted as cases reported per month: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Medical social service: 1929	
	Average number of short service cases worked on per month (1)	Average number of contacts not counted as cases reported per month (2)
Total for five cities	1,668	4,712
Cincinnati[a]	194	n.r.
Dayton	9	519
Detroit[a]	1,245	n.r.
Grand Rapids	171	137
Harrisburg[b]	0	15
Omaha	24	328
The Oranges[a]	639	n.r.
St. Louis	1,290	3,497
St. Paul	174	231
Des Moines[c]	82	174
New Orleans[c]	39	233

a. Not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
c. Figures based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report.

Table 20g-29. Number on staff of medical social service departments and number of hospital beds per professional medical social service staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Medical social service: 1929			
	Total number of staff members (1)	Number of professional workers (2)	All other workers (3)	Number of hospital beds per professional worker (4)
Total for ten cities	139	111	28	182
Buffalo	13	10	3	355
Cincinnati	5	3	2	1,137
Cleveland[a]	87	73	14	60
Dayton	2	1	1	980
Detroit[b]	58	41	17	n.r.
Grand Rapids	11	7	4	123
Harrisburg[c]	1	1	0	342
Newark	9	7	2	320
Omaha	5	3	2	494
The Oranges	2	2	0	301
St. Louis[b]	47	35	12	n.r.
St. Paul	4	4	0	569
Chicago[d]	85	61	24	-
Des Moines[e]	3	2	1	-
New Orleans[e]	6	4	2	-
Wilkes-Barre[f]	5	0	5	-

a. Figures are based on reports from ten agencies reporting ten months.
b. Not included in total.
c. Figures are based on reports for eleven months.
d. Figures are based on reports from seven of the eighteen agencies expected to report; not included in total.
e. Figures are based on reports from one of the two agencies expected to report; not included in total.
f. Figures are based on reports for ten months from one of the three agencies expected to report; not included in total.

undertaken at the request of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers. This association frequently is asked by institutions how many medical social workers are needed per hundred hospital beds. In the 10 cities included in the totals of Table 20g-29, there was an average of one social worker for each 182 hospital beds. This figure, however, is perhaps not representative, since it is based on data that range from 60 beds per workers to more than 1,100 per worker. Moreover, there is reason to doubt whether the figures in Column 4 would be useful even if they displayed rather marked uniformity. Hospital beds are not the only units that should enter into an accounting of this character. In many instances hospitals have large out-patient departments which absorb much more of the energy of the social service staff than the in-patient service. Moreover, many hospitals serve only one type of case, such, for example, as tuberculosis, and it is probable that the need for social case work would vary in institutions serving different kinds of cases. In brief, it might, after considerable study, be possible to say that in a 300 bed general hospital with an average of 500 cases per month in the out-patient service, each social worker should be able to serve approximately a certain specified number of beds. But it is extremely doubtful whether information of the character presented in Column 4 which ignores so many of the determining factors should be regarded as a basis for judging the adequacy of the size of staff.

Chapter XIV

Psychiatric Social Service

Reports were received during 1929 from 29 departments of psychiatric social service in 16 cities as compared with 28 that reported in 1928. A summary of the volume of intensive cases handled by these agencies during the year is presented in Table 21a-29. The 10 cities included in the totals of this table had on July 1, 1929 an estimated population of 4,306,000. In this area a total 8,361 different intensive cases were treated within the year by departments of psychiatric social work. The figure in Column 6 of the table can be given both for 1928 and 1928 for only three cities.[1] In Newark the number of different intensive cases served was larger in 1929 than in 1928. In Sioux City and St. Louis the number reported in 1929 was smaller than in 1928. With the exception of Richmond, every city included in Table 21a-29 had a larger number of cases under care on December 31 than at the beginning of the year. There was a total increase in the area of 1,242 cases between the two dates.

Table 21c-29 provides two comparative measures of intensive case load--number of different intensive cases open during the year per ten thousand population, and average number of intensive cases open on the first of the month per ten thousand population. By either measure Denver leads in relative case load and the Cleveland figure is smallest. The extent to which these comparisons are invalidated by differences in interpretation of the term "intensive case" is conjectural. Some light

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928", p. 682.

Table 21a-29. Summary of psychiatric social service during the year: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Psychiatric social service: 1929							
	Number of intensive cases under care on January 1 (1)	Intake during year				Number of different intensive cases open during the year (6)	Number of intensive cases closed during the year (7)	Number of intensive cases under care on December 31 (8)
		Total (2)	New cases (3)	Cases last closed prior to this calendar year (4)	Cases last closed during this calendar year (5)			
Total	2,666	5,695	4,815	674	206	8,361	4,453	3,908
Bridgeport	71	63	57	4	2	134	62	72
Cleveland	134	236	208	19	9	370	201	169
Denver	623	927	642	262	23	1,550	895	655
Kansas City	83	368	321	31	16	451	222	229
Newark	650	773	743	12	18	1,423	439	984
The Oranges	23	99	55	41	3	122	83	39
Richmond	132	1,378	1,115	228	35	1,510	1,400	110
Sioux City	10	12	10	1	1	22	7	15
St. Louis	762	1,731	1,566	69	96	2,493	1,095	1,398
St. Paul	178	108	98	7	3	286	49	237
Chicago[a]	250	487	388	57	42	737	498	239
Detroit[b]	0	11	9	0	2	11	7	4

a. Figures incomplete, based on reports from eight of the twelve agencies expected to report. Not included in total.

b. Figures incomplete, based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report. Not included in total.

Table 21c-29. Number of different intensive psychiatric social service cases open during the year, average number open on the first of the month and number per ten thousand population: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Psychiatric social service: 1929			
	Different intensive cases open during the year		Average number of intensive cases open on the first of the year	
	Number (1)	Number per ten thousand population (2)	Number (3)	Number per ten thousand population (4)
Total for eleven cities	45,252	105.1	3,311	7.7
Bridgeport	873	39.7	68	3.1
Cleveland	2,018	16.7	149	1.2
Denver	9,354	312.8	704	23.5
Kansas City	2,091	52.4	145	3.6
Newark	10,483	218.4	811	16.9
The Oranges	419	31.7	27	2.0
Richmond	2,731	109.7	113	4.5
Sioux City	141	17.2	11	1.3
St. Louis	14,549	149.2	1,076	11.0
St. Paul	2,593	97.8	207	7.8
Chicago[c]	3,365	-	243	-
Detroit[b]	31	-	2	-
Minneapolis[a]	1,105	23.7	130	2.8

a. Agency reported for eight months only; not included in total.
b. Figures based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report; not included in the total.
c. Figures based on reports from ten of the twelve agencies expected to report; not included in the total.

will be thrown on this question presently when case load is considered in relation to staff.

The data in Column 4 of Table 21c-29 are shown graphically in Chart 21-29. Since intensive cases are often carried in psychiatric social work for long periods of treatment, the average case load on the first of the month per ten thousand population, which is presumably a typical case load for any day of the year, is probably a more satisfactory comparative measure than total number of different cases treated during the year. This figure is available both for 1928[1] and 1929 for seven cities. Three of these cities--Denver, Newark and St. Paul--reported a larger average case load in 1929 than in 1928. In four cities--Cleveland, Richmond, Sioux City and St. Louis--the 1929 figure was smaller than the figure for 1928.

Table 21g-29 relates average intake of intensive cases to average number of intensive cases under care on the first of the month. A high figure in Column 3 of the table means that a large number of cases is taken under care during the month in proportion to the number under care on a specific day--in other words, that turn-over is rapid or that the average case does not receive prolonged treatment. Both in 1928[2] and 1929 this figure was highest in Richmond. Among the cities common to this table and to a similar one for 1928[3], four--Cleveland, Denver, Richmond, and St. Louis--show an increase in rate of turn-over in 1929 as compared with 1928 and three--Minneapolis, Newark and St. Paul-- show a decrease.

In psychiatric social work it is customary to follow up closed cases periodically to determine whether the adjustment of the client is

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1. Ibid. p. 686.
2. Ibid. p. 689.
3. Ibid. p. 689.

CHART 21-29. AVERAGE NUMBER OF INTENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL SERVICE CASES PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION OPEN ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH DURING 1929

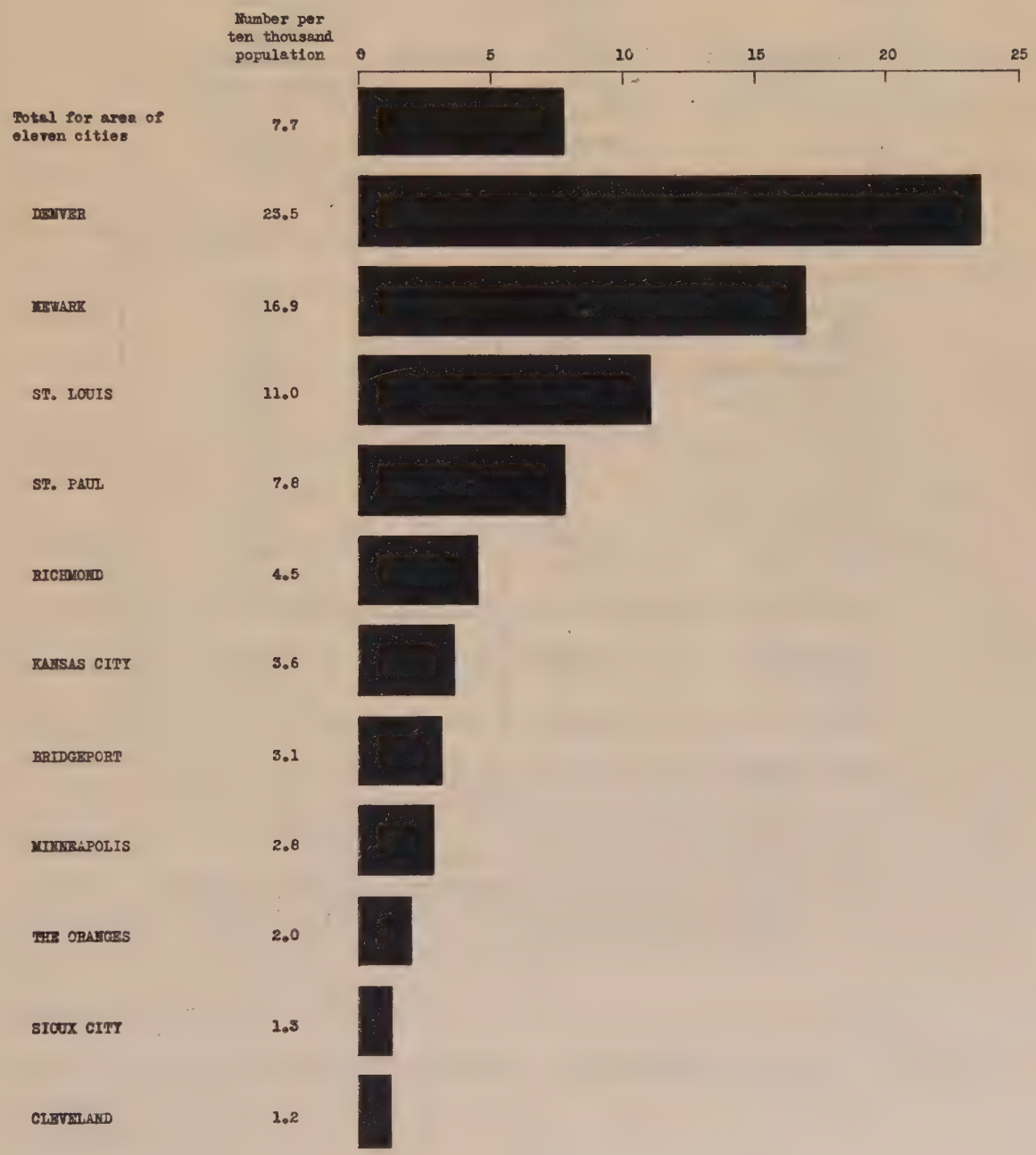

Table 21g-29. Average monthly intake of intensive psychiatric social service cases compared with average number under care on the first of the month during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Intensive psychiatric social service cases: 1929		
	Average number under care on first of month (1)	Average monthly intake (2)	Intake as a percentage of cases under care on first of month (3)
Total for eleven cities	3,398	480	14.1
Bridgeport	68	5	7.8
Cleveland	149	20	13.2
Denver	704	77	11.0
Kansas City	145	31	21.2
Minneapolis[b]	130	9	6.7
Newark	811	64	7.9
The Oranges	27	8	30.7
Richmond	113	115	101.5
Sioux City	11	1	9.2
St. Louis	1,076	144	13.4
St. Paul	207	9	4.3
Chicago[c]	243	41	16.7
Detroit[a]	2	1	50.0

a. Figures are based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report; not included in the total.
b. Figures are for eight months only.
c. Figures are based on reports from ten of the twelve agencies expected to report; not included in the total.

continuing to be satisfactory. The number of follow-ups reported in ten cities in 1929 was 1,674, as shown in Table 21j-29. Undoubtedly most of these follow-ups were with respect to the cases shown in Column 1 of the table. This statement will not hold unconditionally, however, since some follow-ups may have been made on cases closed prior to January 1, and some may have been made in the interest of cases not classified as "Intensive". In Cleveland and St. Paul, for example, it is clear either that follow-up visits must have been made on cases other than those shown in Column 1 or else that each case must have been followed up several times and at rather frequent intervals.

Although the treatment of intensive cases constitutes perhaps the most important part of the work of a department of psychiatric social service, other services of considerable significance to the community also form part of the program. Cooperative cases are, roughly speaking, those in which the department supervises treatment administered by other agencies to patients examined at the psychiatric clinic. An average of 735 cooperative cases per month was reported in the 9 cities included in the totals of Table 21i-29. The extent to which this type of service is given depends largely upon the relationships that have been worked out by the social agencies of the community. In some cities there are no arrangements by which psychiatric clinics can carry out treatment through the medium of other organizations. Cleveland and St. Louis are the two cities in this table in which cooperative treatment arrangements are most frequently utilized.

The pscyhiatric social history of a patient is not only basic

Table 21j-29. Number of intensive psychiatric social service cases closed during the year 1929 and number of follow-ups of closed cases.

Metropolitan area	Psychiatric social service: 1929	
	Number of intensive cases closed during year (1)	Number of follow-ups of closed cases (2)
Total for ten cities	4,453	1,674
Bridgeport	62	25
Cleveland	201	729
Denver	895	37
Kansas City	222	154
Newark	439	88
The Oranges	83	48
Richmond	1,400	0
Sioux City	7	0
St. Louis	1,095	461
St. Paul	49	132
Chicago[a]	498	924
Detroit[b]	7	151
Minneapolis[c]	60	70

a. Figures based on reports from ten of the twelve agencies expected to report; not included in the total.

b. Figures based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report; not included in the total.

c. Figures for eight months only; not included in the total.

Table 21i-29. Psychiatric social service, 1929: average number of cooperative cases during month; average number of closed cases followed up during month; average number of minor service cases during month; and number of psychiatric social histories prepared during the year.

Metropolitan area	Psychiatric social service: 1929			
	Average number of cooperative cases during month (1)	Average number of closed cases followed up during month (2)	Average number of minor service cases during month (3)	Number of psychiatric social histories prepared during year (4)
Total for nine cities	755	139	291	3,676
Bridgeport	35	2	5	32
Cleveland	337	61	164	986
Denver	78	3	1	472
Kansas City	53	13	16	218
Newark	6	7	62	637
The Oranges	0	4	1	51
Sioux City	1	0	1	1
St. Louis	197	38	30	1,175
St. Paul	48	11	11	104
Chicago[b]	n.r.	77	303	2,731
Detroit[c]	1	13	607	0
Minneapolis[a]	115	9	17	101

a. These figures are based on reports for eight months only; not included in total.

b. Figures are incomplete, based on reports from eight of the twelve agencies expected to report; not included in total.

c. Figures are incomplete, based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report; not included in total.

in planning treatment, but is also frequently pivotal in arriving at a correct diagnosis. A fairly uniform technique for preparing these histories has been developed. As a consequence the number of histories prepared represents one type of comparison that can be made from city to city with reasonable confidence. Roughly a third of all histories prepared in the area included in Table 21i-29 were reported by St. Louis. The histories reported include those that were prepared in connection with the treatment of intensive and cooperative cases as well as those not subsequently used in connection with treatment.

It was pointed out with respect to Table 21c-29 that there is considerable variation from city to city in the number of intensive cases per ten thousand population. Table 21k-29 perhaps provides some evidence of the degree to which these variations are due to differences in the interpretation of the term "intensive case". In Column 4 of this table the average number of intensive cases under the care of each case worker on the first of the month is shown. If each case worker in Cleveland found that an average daily load of 15 active cases absorbed her time completely, then it is clear that the meaning of "intensive case" must be very different in Denver, where the average daily load was more than ten times as high. There is so little clustering among the figures in Column 4 that considerable question is raised as to the comparability of the categories as used in different cities. An important step toward the elimination of this difficulty was taken this year in the publication by the Commonwealth Fund of a very thorough-going manual[1] on the recording and reporting of statistics in this field. It has become clear that, just as cost accounting

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1. Mary Augusta Clark: Recording and Reporting for Child Guidance Clinics.

Table 21k-29. Number on staff of psychiatric social service departments and average number of intensive cases under care on first of month per staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Psychiatric social service: 1929			
	Staff members			Average number of intensive cases under care on first of month per professional worker (4)
	Total (1)	Professional (2)	All other (3)	
Total for ten cities	76	54	22	63
Bridgeport	2	1	1	68
Cleveland	13	11	2	15
Denver	5	4	1	163
Kansas City	3	3	0	53
Minneapolis[b]	7	5	2	24
Newark	16	12	4	68
The Oranges	1	1	0	27
Richmond	10	3	7	42
Sioux City[c]	(d)	(d)	(d)	54
St. Louis	14	11	3	103
St. Paul	5	3	2	66
Detroit[a]	6	5	1	(d)

a. Figures are incomplete, based on reports from two of the five agencies expected to report; not included in total.
b. Report is for eight months only.
c. Not included in total.
d. Average less than one per month.

became really valuable after certain arbitrary rulings had gained general acceptance, so will service recording in any non-institutional field of social work take on recognizable content only after the adoption and promotion of a standard system. The development of this system was thus of greater basic importance than the collection of the current statistical data presented in this chapter. Nevertheless it should be remembered that standard systems are important only insofar as they are actually put to use. Abundant experience has proved that regular collection, checking, tabulation, and publication of reports must not only precede the working out of the standard system but must also be continued after the system has been attained. This is the price that must be paid for accurate data. Very few fields of social work are so fortunate as to have a carefully worked out manual to which to refer for guidance. The availability of the new manual in the field of psychiatric social service should encourage workers in this field to expect statistical material of substantial content in the future provided the workers in the field make use of this new tool that has been given them.

Chapter XV

Public Health Nursing and School Health Service.

For purposes of the Registration of Social Statistics the field of public health nursing is defined to include all visiting nurse associations under either public or private auspices, except organizations exclusively engaged in providing an hourly nursing service and groups of nurses that function under the direction of public or private schools. This latter group, which is regarded as a part of the community's school health service, will be discussed in the latter part of this chapter.

During the calendar year 1929, reports were received from 91 of the 95 nursing agencies in the area, as compared with 78 agencies that reported in 1928. Of the 91 organizations that reported in 1929, 63 operated under private auspices and 28 were municipal or county agencies. In some instances, however, agencies that are counted as private organizations receive some part of their support in subventions from tax-disbursing bodies.

A summary of the cases reported in the area is presented in Table 22a-29. The 19 cities included in the totals of this table had on July 1, 1929 a total estimated population of 5,084,000. In this area a total of 264,404 different cases were given care by public health nursing organizations during the year. In 9 cities the number of cases under care on December 31 was smaller than the number under care at the beginning of the year. In all other cities the case load at the close of the year was larger than on January 1.

Table 22a-29. Summary of cases under the care of public health nursing organizations during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Summary of cases under the care of all organizations for public health nursing: 1929							
	Number of active cases on January 1 (1)	Intake during year			Total number of cases under care (5)	Total number of different cases under care (6)	Number of cases dismissed during year (7)	Number of cases under care on December 31 (8)
		Total (2)	New cases (3)	Readmitted cases (4)				
Total for nineteen cities	69,865	200,320	194,539	5,781	270,185	264,404	193,404	76,781
Canton[a]	333	5,309	4,764	545	5,642	5,097	5,223	419
Cleveland[b]	56,960	67,731	n.r.	n.r.	124,691	n.r.	67,336	57,355
Dayton	1,685	9,082	8,866	261	10,767	10,551	9,114	1,653
Denver	2,978	10,494	10,475	19	13,472	13,453	9,300	4,172
Des Moines	607	9,670	9,638	32	10,277	10,245	9,799	478
Grand Rapids	10,615	10,585	10,310	275	21,200	20,925	6,240	14,960
Harrisburg	1,951	3,510	2,140	1,370	5,461	4,091	1,850	3,611
Indianapolis	1,511	7,729	7,593	136	9,240	9,104	7,832	1,408
Kansas City	3,937	18,095	17,089	1,006	22,032	21,026	19,427	2,605
Lancaster	159	3,152	3,073	79	3,311	3,232	3,161	150
Minneapolis	4,708	23,809	23,755	54	28,517	28,463	24,199	4,318
Newark	7,440	12,735	12,678	57	20,175	20,118	12,106	8,069
New Orleans	8,168	25,514	25,413	101	33,682	33,581	25,029	8,653
Omaha	2,532	10,128	9,889	239	12,660	12,421	9,676	2,984
The Oranges	4,353	11,421	11,159	262	15,774	15,512	10,608	5,166
Richmond	2,420	7,515	7,333	182	9,935	9,753	7,370	2,565
Sharon	144	665	606	59	809	750	544	265
Sioux City	400	2,138	2,004	134	2,538	2,404	2,140	398
Springfield, Ill.	1,129	2,337	1,833	504	3,466	2,962	2,695	771
St. Louis	13,582	28,177	27,899	278	41,759	41,481	28,078	13,681
St. Paul[b]	1,685	5,002	n.r.	n.r.	6,687	n.r.	4,885	1,802
Wichita	1,546	3,564	2,786	778	5,110	4,332	4,236	874
Buffalo[c]	7,849	24,531	24,144	387	32,380	31,993	23,711	8,669

a. Complete for Canton, received too late to include in total.

b. Not included in total.

c. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

A summary of the cases handled during the year by the private and the public organizations respectively is shown in Tables 22ab-29 and 22ac-29. A comparison of the number of cities included in these tables indicates that considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining reports from the nursing agencies that are under public auspices. The situation is analogous to that found in the family welfare field where it has usually been easier to obtain the cooperation of the private organizations than of the public departments of outdoor relief. The quality of the reports submitted by public nursing agencies was much better on the whole than that of the public relief departments and in a number of cities the reports of the public nursing agencies were as complete and as accurate as those submitted by the private societies. In some cities, of course, the public nursing agencies face difficulties that make reporting very onerous. This is particularly true in cities where the nursing functions as such are interwoven with other public health functions, such as enforcement of quarantine regulations and sanitary inspection. Among the cities that appear both in Table 22ab-29 and Table 22ac-29 only four - Harrisburg, Newark, St. Louis, and Springfield, Illinois - reported a larger number of different cases cared for by the public than by the private organizations.

Although the number of <u>different</u> cases served during the year is a valuable measure of the extent to which the community avails itself of the service provided by nursing agencies, the number of visits made is a better measure of volume of service rendered. Obviously some cases are visited only once or twice while others may be visited at intervals throughout the year. In the 25 cities included in the totals of Table 22c-29, an average of 328,226 nursing visits were made each month, of which approximately 42 per cent were

Table 22ab-29. Summary of cases under the care of private organizations for public health nursing during the year 1929.

Metropolitan area	Summary of cases under the care of private organizations for public health nursing: 1929							
	Number of active cases on January 1 (1)	Intake during year			Total number of cases under care (5)	Total number of different cases under care (6)	Number of cases dismissed during year (7)	Number of cases under care on December 31 (8)
		Total (2)	New cases (3)	Readmitted cases (4)				
Total for twenty-five cities	66,945	244,557	238,146	6,411	311,502	305,091	239,542	65,549
Bridgeport	2,117	7,625	7,521	104	9,742	9,638	7,533	2,209
Canton	333	3,285	2,740	545	3,618	3,073	3,199	419
Chicago	12,655	48,889	47,913	976	61,544	60,568	49,211	12,333
Cincinnati	2,754	13,286	12,097	1,189	16,040	14,851	10,972	5,068
Cleveland[c]	5,426	30,615	n.r.	n.r.	36,041	n.r.	29,813	6,228
Columbus	3,508	18,459	18,229	230	21,967	21,737	18,707	3,260
Dayton	1,685	9,082	8,866	216	10,767	10,551	9,114	1,653
Denver	2,263	9,901	9,901	0	12,164	12,164	8,817	3,347
Des Moines	607	9,670	9,638	32	10,277	10,245	9,799	478
Detroit[c]	4,775	26,616	n.r.	n.r.	31,391	n.r.	27,823	3,568
Grand Rapids	10,534	10,272	10,134	138	20,806	20,668	5,875	14,931
Harrisburg	99	1,644	1,644	0	1,743	1,743	1,610	133
Indianapolis	1,511	7,729	7,593	136	9,240	9,104	7,832	1,408
Kansas City	3,937	10,532	9,526	1,006	14,469	13,463	11,864	2,605
Lancaster	159	3,152	3,073	79	3,311	3,232	3,161	150
Louisville	3,155	7,795	7,795	0	10,950	10,950	7,658	3,292
Minneapolis	4,123	10,607	10,553	54	14,730	14,676	10,858	3,872
Newark	377	8,153	8,096	57	8,530	8,473	8,139	391
New Orleans	8,168	22,602	22,501	101	30,770	30,669	23,361	7,409
Omaha	2,204	9,023	8,862	161	11,227	11,066	8,671	2,556
The Oranges	3,022	7,869	7,609	260	10,891	10,631	7,687	3,204
Richmond	478	5,211	5,125	86	5,689	5,603	5,196	493
Sharon	144	665	606	59	809	750	544	265
Sioux City	400	2,138	2,004	134	2,538	2,404	2,140	398
Springfield, Ill.	135	1,243	1,173	70	1,378	1,308	1,262	116
St. Louis	1,031	12,161	12,161	0	13,192	13,192	12,096	1,096
St. Paul[c]	1,685	5,002	n.r.	n.r.	6,687	n.r.	4,885	1,802
Wichita	1,546	3,564	2,786	778	5,110	4,332	4,236	874
Akron[a]	238	4,265	4,175	90	4,503	4,413	3,778	725
Buffalo[b]	5,345	22,419	22,276	143	27,764	27,621	21,625	6,139

a. Includes figures for one organization; one organization did not report; not included in total.
b. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.
c. Not included in total.

Table 22ac-29. Summary of cases under the care of public organizations for public health nursing during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Summary of cases under the care of public[a] organizations for public health nursing: 1929							
	Number of active cases on January 1	Intake during year			Total number of cases under care	Total number of different cases under care	Number of cases dismissed during year	Number of cases under care on December 31
		Total	New cases	Readmitted cases				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for thirteen cities	37,821	60,557	57,587	2,970	98,378	95,408	56,944	41,434
Akron	10,379	5,455	4,899	556	15,834	15,278	5,802	10,032
Cleveland[b]	51,534	37,116	n.r.	n.r.	88,650	n.r.	37,523	51,127
Denver	715	593	574	19	1,308	1,289	483	825
Grand Rapids	81	313	176	137	394	257	365	29
Harrisburg	1,852	1,866	496	1,370	3,718	2,348	240	3,478
Kansas City	0	7,563	7,563	0	7,563	7,563	7,563	0
Minneapolis	585	13,202	13,202	0	13,787	13,787	13,341	446
Newark	7,063	4,582	4,582	0	11,645	11,645	3,967	7,678
New Orleans	0	2,912	2,912	0	2,912	2,912	1,668	1,244
Omaha	328	1,105	1,027	78	1,433	1,355	1,005	428
The Oranges	1,331	3,552	3,550	2	4,883	4,881	2,921	1,962
Richmond	1,942	2,304	2,208	96	4,246	4,150	2,174	2,072
Springfield, Ill.	994	1,094	660	434	2,088	1,654	1,433	655
St. Louis	12,551	16,016	15,738	278	28,567	28,289	15,982	12,585
Canton[c]	0	2,024	2,024	0	2,024	2,024	2,024	0
Buffalo[d]	2,504	2,112	1,868	244	4,616	4,372	2,086	2,530

a. The following cities have no public organizations for public health nursing: Dayton, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Lancaster, Sharon, Sioux City, St. Paul, Wichita, Wilkes-Barre. The following cities reported incompletely: Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit. No reports were received from Columbus and Louisville.

b. Not included in total.

c. Complete for Canton, received too late to include in total.

d. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

Table 22c-29. Average monthly number of visits made by public health nursing organizations during 1929, per cent distribution for public and private organizations, and number per thousand population.

Metropolitan area	Average number of visits made by public health nursing organizations per month during 1929							
	Number			Per cent distribution		Number per thousand population		
	Total (1)	By public organizations (2)	By private organizations (3)	By public organizations (4)	By private organizations (5)	Total (6)	By public organizations (7)	By private organizations (8)
Total for twenty-five cities	328,226	138,265	189,961	42.1	57.9	26.8	11.3	15.5
Akron[g]	n.r.	2,793	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	10.1	n.r.
Bridgeport	11,073	4,905	6,168	44.3	55.7	50.3	22.3	28.0
Canton[g]	n.r.	n.r.	2,847[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	23.0
Chicago	72,115	33,112[b]	39,003	45.9	54.1	22.7	10.4	12.3
Cincinnati	13,103	4,535	8,568	34.6	65.4	24.9	8.6	16.3
Cleveland	44,507	27,231	17,276	61.2	38.8	36.9	22.6	14.3
Columbus[g]	n.r.	n.r.	8,129	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	23.6
Dayton	5,227	0	5,227	0	100.0	23.3	0	23.3
Denver	7,929	710[c]	7,219	9.0	91.0	26.5	2.4	24.1
Des Moines	2,991	0	2,991	0	100.0	18.0	0	18.0
Detroit	64,569	50,055	14,514	77.5	22.5	38.2	29.6	8.6
Grand Rapids	14,522	139	14,383	1.0	99.0	79.4	0.8	78.6
Harrisburg	2,018	244	1,774	12.1	87.9	19.6	2.4	17.2
Indianapolis	6,506	0	6,506	0	100.0	16.6	0	16.6
Kansas City	13,397	1,261	12,136	9.4	90.6	33.6	3.2	30.4
Lancaster	1,817	0	1,817	0	100.0	29.3	0	29.3
Louisville[g]	n.r.	n.r.	6,516	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	26.5
Minneapolis	9,086	789	8,297	8.7	91.3	19.5	1.7	17.8
Newark	8,285	4,617	3,668	55.7	44.3	17.2	9.6	7.6
New Orleans	8,962	844	8,118	9.4	90.6	20.6	1.9	18.7
Omaha	6,272	285	5,987	4.5	95.5	28.4	1.3	27.1
The Oranges[g]	n.r.	1,753	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	13.3	n.r.
Richmond	6,912	2,180	4,732[b]	31.5	68.5	27.8	8.8	19.0
Sharon	249	0	249[b]	0	100.0	4.4	0	4.4
Sioux City	1,192	0	1,192	0	100.0	14.5	0	14.5
Springfield, Ill.	1,544	928	616	60.1	39.9	23.0	13.8	9.2
St. Louis	14,984	6,430	8,554	42.9	57.1	15.4	6.6	8.8
St. Paul	3,842	0	3,842	0	100.0	14.5	0	14.5
Wichita	3,537	0	3,537	0	100.0	38.4	0	38.4
Wilkes-Barre	3,587	0	3,587[d]	0	100.0	17.3	0	17.3
Akron	3,752[e]	2,793[f]	959[e]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	10.1[f]	n.r.
The Oranges	6,657[e]	1,753[f]	4,904[e]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	13.3[f]	n.r.
Buffalo[h]	13,301	2,243	11,058	16.9	83.1	18.0	3.0	15.0

a. Average based on reports for 10 months only.
b. Average based on reports for 11 months only.
c. Average based on reports for 7 months only.
d. Average based on reports for 9 months report only.
e. One private agency did not report; not included in total.
f. This figure is complete; see footnote e.
g. Not included in total.
h. Complete for Buffalo; received too late to include in total.

reported by public agencies and 58 per cent by private organizations. A comparison of the average total visits per month shown in Column 1 with similar data for 1928[1] indicates that in only six of the 20 cities for which this figure is available for both years was the average number of visits per month smaller in 1929 than in 1928. These six cities are Des Moines, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, Sharon, Sioux City and Wichita and, except in the case of Minneapolis, the decreases were in each instance very small. It is often said that the growth in volume of service rendered is both more conservative and more consistent in the nursing field than in any other branch of social work. This evidence seems to support that claim, though no final conclusions can be drawn, of course, from data that cover only two years in time.

The average monthly number of nursing visits per thousand population shown in Column 6 of Table 22c-29 is set forth graphically in Chart 22a-29. The very slight changes between these figures and those of the preceding year[2] are in a sense reassuring. They seem to afford evidence, not only that the reports are accurate and comparable from year to year but also that nursing is a stable service not subject to the violent fluctuations that occur in other fields of social work. In a majority of the cities the average monthly number of nursing visits was slightly smaller in 1929 than in 1928. Since the absolute number was in most cities larger in 1929 than in 1928, as pointed out above, it is evident either that the population estimates used for 1929 were somewhat too large or else that the absolute increase in nursing visits was not sufficient to keep pace with the increase in population.

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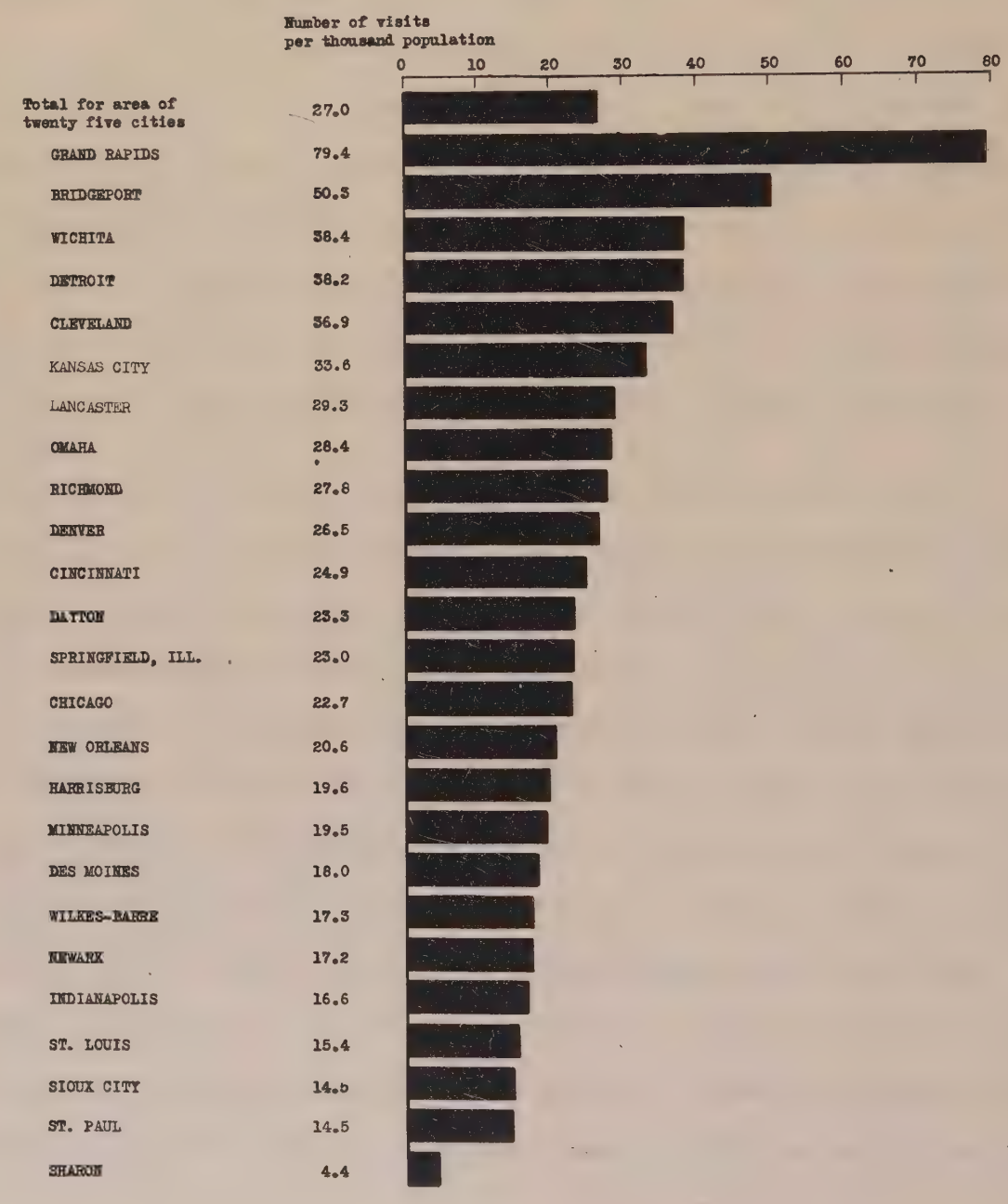
1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - p. 731.
2. Ibid., p. 732.

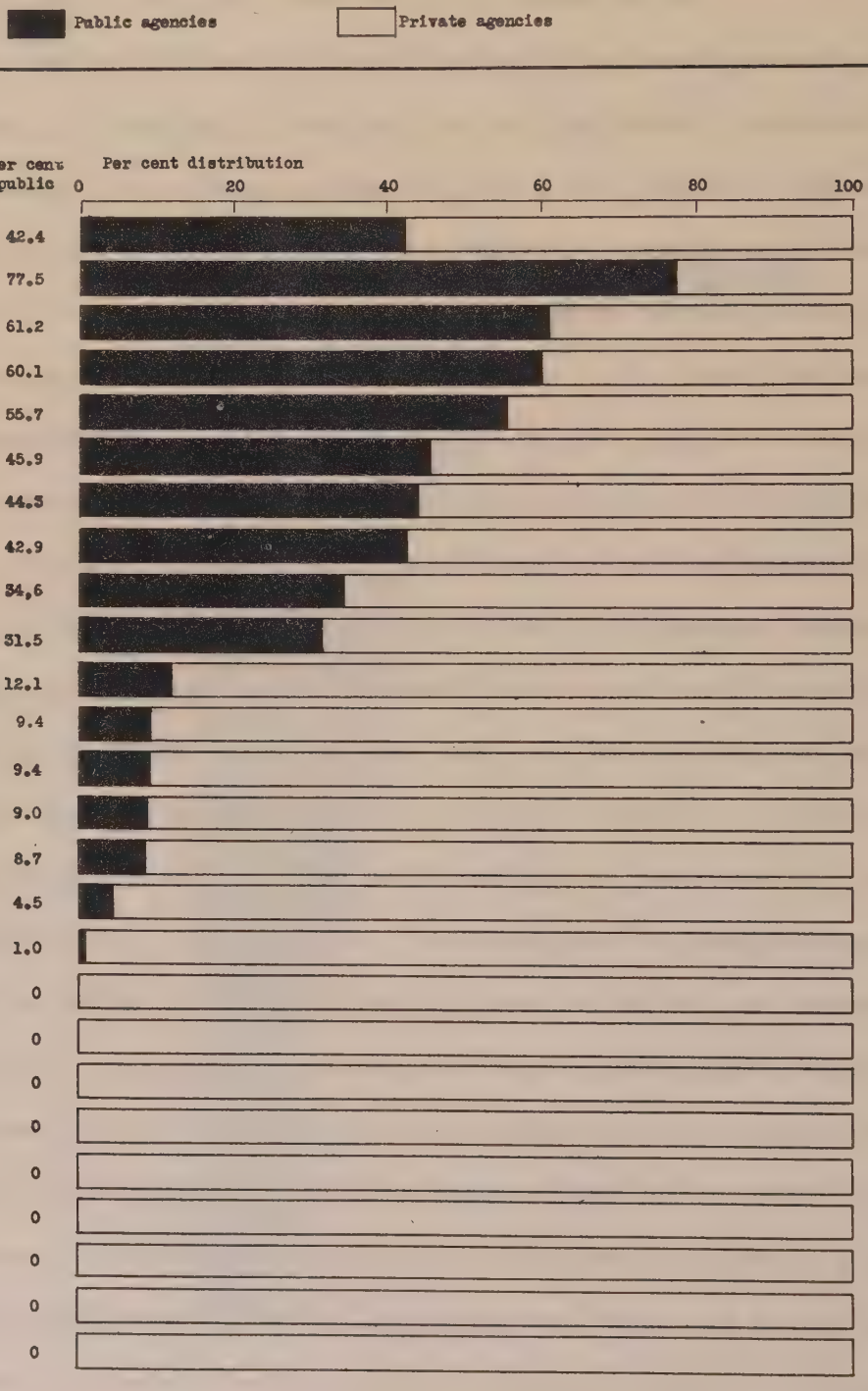
CHART 22a-29. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF VISITS PER THOUSAND POPULATION BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING ORGANIZATIONS DURING 1929



Grand Rapids reported the largest number of nursing visits per thousand population both in 1928 and 1929 and Sharon reported the smallest number.

The statement is often made that public health nursing is no longer in the experimental stage and that it should therefore be a governmental function. Accordingly it is a matter of interest to learn something of the extent to which public health nursing service is at present conducted under public auspices. No attempt was made in 1928 to divide the total nursing service reported into the proportions rendered by public and private agencies respectively. For the year 1929, however, this division is shown in Columns 4 and 5 of Table 22c-29 and in Chart 22b-29. In 1929 there were only four cities in the area in which as many as half of the nursing visits were made by nurses who are in the employ of governmental bodies. In no city was the entire responsibility carried by the public organizations. In the area as a whole 42.6 per cent of all nursing visits were made by nurses employed by public agencies and 57.4 per cent by nurses employed by private organizations. In view of the fact that in nine cities shown in Chart 22b-29 all nursing visits were made by private organizations, these proportions may at first glance appear to be incorrect. In the largest cities, however, considerable numbers of visits are made by the governmental agencies and these cities weight heavily the proportions for the entire area. For example, an average of 64,569 visits was reported by Detroit and of this number more than 50,000 were made by the public agencies. This figure affects the result for the area very markedly as compared, for example, with Wichita where the average number of visits was 3,537 per month, all of which were made by the private organizations. In this connection it should be pointed out that the proportions shown in Chart 22b-29 reflect the auspices under which the work was done

CHART 22b-29. VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING ORGANIZATIONS: PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN TAX SUPPORTED AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS: 1929



rather than the source from which support was derived. Thus in Wichita all visits were made under the direction of private organizations, but some financial support for the program was received in direct subventions from tax funds. In other words, percentages based upon the numbers of visits paid for by public and private disbursements respectively would not correspond throughout with the proportions shown in the chart.

As in the field of family welfare, Detroit leads in the proportion of responsibility for nursing care borne by the public agency - 77.5 per cent as compared with 22.5 per cent reported by the private agencies. In the family welfare field in Detroit, 96.7 per cent of all relief was disbursed by the public agencies.[1] The proportion of the nursing job that is under public control in Detroit is therefore by this standard smaller than the proportion of family relief work for which the public agencies are responsible. This is interesting in view of the theory mentioned above that nursing, among various social work functions, is the one which private initiative can with greatest confidence relinquish to government control.

In Cleveland, Newark, and Springfield, Illinois large proportions of the nursing visits are made by the public agencies. The very extensive development in Grand Rapids, which leads all other cities in number of visits per thousand population, is in the main in the hands of the private organizations. In Bridgeport which stands next to Grand Rapids in numbers of nursing visits per thousand population, the responsibility is fairly evenly divided between the public and the private organizations.

Table 22d-29 shows the distribution of nursing visits according

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1. See Chapter I, p. 5.

Table 22d-29. Per cent distribution of free and pay visits by public health nursing organizations during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of visits by public health nursing organizations: 1929								
	All agencies			Public agencies			Private agencies		
	Pay and part pay (1)	Corporation pay (2)	Free (3)	Pay and part pay (4)	Corporation pay (5)	Free (6)	Pay and part pay (7)	Corporation pay (8)	Free (9)
Total	6.2	17.8	76.0	0	0	100.0	10.1	30.6	59.3
Akron[a]	0.9	0	99.1	0	0	100.0	3.6	0	96.4
Bridgeport	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	100.0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Canton	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	8.7[b]	26.7[b]	64.6[b]
Cincinnati	1.3	23.0	75.7	0	0	100.0	2.6	35.1	62.9
Cleveland	3.0	14.7	82.3	0	0	100.0	7.6	37.8	54.6
Columbus	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3.3	20.0	76.7
Dayton	5.2	19.8	75.0	0	0	0	5.2	19.8	75.0
Denver	4.4	7.9	87.7	0	0	100.0[c]	4.8	8.7	86.5
Des Moines	0.8	37.2	62.0	0	0	0	0.8	37.2	62.0
Detroit	5.5	10.1	84.4	0	0	100.0	24.7	45.0	30.3
Grand Rapids	4.4	15.7	79.9	0	0	100.0	4.4	15.8	79.8
Harrisburg	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	100.0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	5.1	36.6	58.3	0	0	0	5.1	36.6	58.3
Kansas City	1.1	18.5	80.4	0	0	100.0	1.3	20.4	78.3
Lancaster	18.3	62.2	19.5	0	0	0	18.3	62.2	19.5
Louisville	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1.1	24.6	74.3
Minneapolis	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	100.0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Newark	3.8	32.0	64.2	0	0	100.0	8.5	72.2	19.3
New Orleans	38.8	22.1	39.1	0	0	100.0	42.8	24.4	32.8
Omaha	4.9	25.5	69.6	0	0	100.0	5.1	26.8	68.1
The Oranges	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	100.0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	34.2	25.3	40.5	0	0	100.0	50.0	37.0	13.0
Sharon	0.8	0	99.2	0	0	0	0.8	0	99.2
Sioux City	1.8	36.4	61.8	0	0	0	1.8	36.4	61.8
Springfield, Ill.	0.6	20.3	79.1	0	0	100.0	1.6	51.0	47.4
St. Louis	1.7	31.7	66.6	0	0	100.0	3.0	55.6	41.4
St. Paul	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wilkes-Barre	14.2[d]	33.7[d]	52.1[d]	0	0	0	14.2[d]	33.7[d]	52.1[d]
Buffalo[e]	5.4	30.5	64.1	1.1	3.2	95.7	6.2	36.1	57.7

a. These percentages are based upon incomplete reports as one private organization did not report.
b. Percentage based on reports for 10 months only.
c. Percentage based on reports for 7 months only.
d. Percentage based on reports for 9 months only.
e. Complete for Buffalo; received too late to include in total.

to pay status. In the cities that reported these items completely, all visits made by the public agencies were reported as free visits. In the private agencies about 60 per cent of all visits were free. Richmond and New Orleans are the only cities in which any considerable proportion of the total visits were reported as part-pay visits. The percentage distribution of total visits is available both for 1928[1] and 1929 for only 12 cities. In four of these cities the proportion of free visits was smaller in 1929 than in 1928; in four cities it was larger, and in four cities it remained practically unchanged. While it would be unwise to draw conclusions from data extending over a period of only two years, this fact is at least not at variance with the statement frequently made that there is in some cities a tendency among nursing agencies to increase the proportion of revenue-producing visits.

Table 22b-29 shows both the number of cases per thousand population and the number of different cases per thousand population and also relates visits to cases. Column 1 of this table differs from Column 2 only with respect to the readmitted cases in each city. The readmitted cases are included in Column 1 but not in Column 2. A readmitted case is defined as a case that has been previously dismissed in the current calendar year and comes again under care within the year with a continuation of the original diagnosis. Thus the number of readmitted cases is in any city likely to be small. A comparison of the figures in Column 1 and Column 2 of Table 22b-29 indicates that Harrisburg is the only city in which any considerable number of readmitted cases was reported. The number of different cases cared for per thousand population in The Oranges and in Grand Rapids far exceeded the numbers reported by other cities. In the area as a whole the average number of visits per case was 5.5. This number varied from 3.5 visits per case in

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1. Ibid., p. 740.

Table 22b-29. Number of cases per thousand population cared for by public health nursing organizations during the year 1929. Total number of visits during the year and average number of visits per case.

Metropolitan area	Public health nursing: 1929			
	Number of cases per thousand population (1)	Number of different cases per thousand population (2)	Total number of visits during year (3)	Average number of visits per case (excluding readmitted cases) (4)
Total for sixteen cities	41.4	40.4	1,286,998	5.5
Canton[a]	45.5	41.1	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[a]	103.5	n.r.	534,083	n.r.
Dayton	48.1	47.1	62,720	5.9
Denver[a]	45.1	45.0	n.r.	n.r.
Des Moines	61.9	61.7	35,895	3.5
Grand Rapids	115.8	114.3	174,260	8.3
Harrisburg	53.0	39.7	24,225	5.9
Indianapolis	23.5	23.2	78,073	8.6
Kansas City	55.2	52.7	160,765	7.6
Lancaster	53.4	52.1	21,805	6.7
Minneapolis	61.1	60.9	109,028	3.8
Newark	42.0	41.9	99,427	4.9
New Orleans	77.6	77.4	107,543	3.2
Omaha	57.3	56.2	75,257	6.1
The Oranges[a]	119.5	117.5	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond	39.9	39.2	82,933	8.5
Sharon[a]	14.4	13.4	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	31.0	29.3	14,298	5.9
Springfield, Ill.	51.7	44.2	18,525	6.3
St. Louis	42.8	42.5	179,802	4.3
St. Paul[a]	25.2	n.r.	46,108	n.r.
Wichita	55.6	47.1	42,443	9.8
Buffalo[b]	43.9	43.4	159,612	5.0

a. Not included in total.

b. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

Des Moines to 9.8 visits per case in Wichita. A comparison of the number of visits per case in 1928[1] and 1929 reveals only very small changes in the cities for which the figure is available for both years.

In addition to giving bed-side care to the sick, public health nursing agencies are concerned with the problems of maternity and with the health supervision of supposedly well persons. The proportions in which these three types of care are provided can best be obtained from an analysis of all cases dismissed from care during the year. These data are set forth for the year 1929 in Table 22e-29. In the area as a whole more than half of all cases were carried in the morbidity service, less than a quarter in the health supervision service, and slightly more than a rifth in the maternity service. Except in Omaha the public agencies were concerned in only limited degree with maternity care. In general the programs of the public agencies are less diversified than those of the private organizations. The public services apparently tend to concentrate on one type of care. In Newark and Springfield, Illinois, for example, the public agencies reported all their cases in the health supervision service while in six cities the public agencies reported 100 per cent of their cases in morbidity service. On the other hand in several cities, notably Cleveland and St. Louis, the public agencies provide all three types of service in proportions that indicate a considerable development in each. In none of the cities did the private agencies report 100 per cent of their cases in any one of the three services.

There was considerable variation in the emphasis placed upon the three services in various cities both in 1928[2] and 1929. In Indianapolis,

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1. Ibid., pp. 735-6.
2. For the 1928 data see "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" - pp. 717-8.

Table 22e-29. Per cent distribution of cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations during 1929 among maternity, health supervision and morbidity cases.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of cases dismissed by public health nursing organization: 1929								
	Total			Private organizations			Public organizations		
	Maternity (1)	Health supervision (2)	Morbidity (3)	Maternity (4)	Health supervision (5)	Morbidity (6)	Maternity (7)	Health supervision (8)	Morbidity (9)
Total for nineteen cities	21.6	23.1	55.3	27.6	20.4	52.0	4.5	30.9	64.6
Akron[a]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	7.2	75.7	17.1	1.3	50.1	48.6
Bridgeport[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	24.9	7.2	67.9	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Canton[d]	23.9	9.3	66.8	39.0	15.2	45.8	0	0	100.0
Chicago[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	29.8	16.9	53.3	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2.8	20.2	77.0
Columbus	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	14.2	24.8	61.0	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton	12.0	52.5	35.5	12.0	52.5	35.5	0	0	0
Denver	31.5	21.6	46.9	33.3	22.7	44.0	0	0	100.0
Des Moines	14.6	22.9	62.5	14.6	22.9	62.5	0	0	0
Detroit[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	50.9	2.7	46.4	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	23.3	21.9	54.8	24.7	19.5	55.8	0.3	60.3	39.4
Harrisburg[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	100.0
Indianapolis	56.1	4.4	39.5	56.1	4.4	39.5	0	0	0
Kansas City	11.3	19.7	69.0	18.5	32.3	49.2	0	0	100.0
Lancaster	19.2	0	80.8	19.2	0	80.8	0	0	0
Louisville[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	29.1	39.0	31.9	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Minneapolis	11.8	5.9	82.3	26.4	13.1	60.5	0	0	100.0
Newark	19.9	32.8	47.3	29.7	0	70.3	0	100.0	0
New Orleans	18.3	30.2	51.5	19.6	32.4	48.0	0	0	100.0
Omaha	25.8	17.1	57.1	22.2	14.2	63.6	57.6	42.1	0.3
The Oranges	19.1	25.5	55.4	26.3	20.8	52.9	0	38.0	62.0
Richmond	37.2	34.0	28.8	49.4	12.1	38.5	8.0	86.2	5.8
Sharon	8.6	54.2	37.2	8.6	54.2	37.2	0	0	0
Sioux City	25.4	24.6	50.0	25.4	24.6	50.0	0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	8.9	53.1	38.0	18.9	0	81.1	0	100.0	0
St. Louis	29.9	23.8	46.3	56.7	0	43.3	9.5	41.9	48.6
St. Paul	18.7	19.9	61.4	18.7	19.9	61.4	0	0	0
Wichita	26.7	25.1	48.2	26.7	25.1	48.2	0	0	0
Wilkes-Barre[b]	27.3[c]	29.9[c]	42.8[c]	27.3[c]	29.9[c]	42.8[c]	0	0	0
Buffalo[e]	36.8	22.1	41.1	39.0	20.4	40.6	14.3	39.4	46.3

a. Based on reports of one organization; the other organization did not report. Not included in total.
b. Not included in total.
c. Based on reports for eight months only; not included in total.
d. Complete, but received too late to include in the totals.
e. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

for example, more than half of the nursing work is in the maternity service, whereas in Dayton, Sharon and Springfield, Illinois more than half of the cases are in health supervision. Lancaster reported no cases in health supervision and two cities reported less than 10 per cent of their work in the maternity service. All cities reported at least a quarter of their cases in the morbidity service in both years and in a majority of the cities the proportion was much higher.

Three types of care - prenatal, delivery, and postpartum - are provided in the maternity service and in addition attention is given to the newborn infant, usually in connection with the postpartum care of the mother. Some agencies provide only one of these types of care, others extend all of the services needed in maternity cases and still others give more than one but not all of the services. A distribution of the services provided to all maternity cases reported in 1929 is shown in Table 22h-29. Except in Wichita attendance during delivery as the sole service rendered in connection with pregnancy is not a frequent policy. In the area as a whole prenatal care as an isolated service and postpartum care as an isolated service are found in about equal proportions. A combination of the two services, however, is the more general practice, as is indicated by the percentages in Column 4. Lancaster exceeds all other cities by a wide margin in the proportion of cases that receive all three types of service. Care of the newborn infants is apparently a major feature of maternity service in all cities except Dayton, Lancaster, and St. Paul.

Health supervision cases are classified at dismissal in accordance with the age group to which the patient belongs. As indicated in Table 22i-29 the overwhelming majority of health supervision cases fall in the

Table 22h-29. Per cent distribution of maternity cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations during 1929 according to type of maternity service.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of maternity cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations: 1929							
	Prenatal (1)	Delivery (2)	Postpartum (3)	Prenatal and postpartum (4)	Prenatal, delivery, and postpartum (5)	Prenatal and delivery (6)	Delivery and postpartum (7)	New born (8)
Total for eighteen cities	13.3	1.7	14.9	27.6	3.9	0.8	1.1	36.7
Buffalo[c]	8.7	1.8	17.1	13.3	9.5	0.7	4.6	44.3
Dayton	13.9	0	0	77.6	0	0	0	8.5
Denver	9.2	0	15.0	31.2	3.2	0.1	3.9	37.4
Des Moines	3.6	0	21.9	29.4	0	0	0	45.1
Grand Rapids	4.2	0	23.4	19.4	7.2	0.8	0.1	44.9
Indianapolis	10.1	0.1	18.7	32.4	1.2	0	0.2	37.3
Kansas City	16.1	0	18.2	22.4	2.6	0	0	40.7
Lancaster	5.9	7.1	12.5	14.2	37.4	3.3	10.7	8.9
Minneapolis	14.2	0.2	12.7	29.7	0.2	0.2	0	42.8
New Orleans	6.5	7.9	16.0	18.7	13.6	2.3	2.7	32.3
Omaha	22.2	1.0	19.7	19.9	0	4.4	0	32.8
The Oranges	4.2	0	10.3	34.7	5.2	0	1.5	44.1
Richmond	12.6	0	10.0	29.4	5.8	0	0	42.2
Sharon	34.0	0	23.4	2.1	0	0	0	40.5
Sioux City	24.8	3.1	34.4	5.7	0	0	0	32.0
Springfield, Ill.	22.2	0	11.7	26.4	0	0	0	39.7
St. Louis	20.5	0	13.6	27.4	0	0	0	38.5
St. Paul	26.3	0	11.6	51.3	0	0	1.2	9.6
Wichita	8.1	21.3	3.5	3.8	10.8	4.4	7.2	40.9
Wilkes-Barre[a]	8.7	0	34.0	22.2	0	0	0	35.1
Akron[b]	46.1	14.1	4.3	4.9	9.8	2.9	2.9	15.0

a. Per cent distribution based on reports for nine months only; not included in total.
b. Per cent distribution based on incomplete reports as one private agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

Table 22i-29. Per cent distribution of health supervision cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Per cent distribution of health supervision cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations: 1929			
	Infant (1)	Pre-school (2)	School (3)	Adult (4)
Total for fourteen cities	43.4	40.3	10.1	6.2
Buffalo[b]	80.1	15.5	2.5	1.9
Dayton	48.3	5.7	46.0	0
Denver	45.4	36.9	11.6	6.1
Des Moines	46.1	52.2	1.1	0.6
Indianapolis	15.0	41.0	34.9	9.1
Kansas City	57.6	41.3	0.6	0.5
Newark	35.1	64.9	0	0
New Orleans	21.9	37.8	16.0	24.3
Omaha	71.8	26.3	0	1.9
The Oranges	50.8	49.2	0	0
Richmond	78.9	5.0	5.6	10.5
Sharon	4.7	19.0	33.2	43.1
Sioux City	53.6	33.1	2.7	10.6
St. Louis	33.7	66.3	0	0
Wichita	72.4	27.6	0	0
Akron[a]	33.8	25.2	40.6	0.4

a. Per cent distribution based on incomplete figures as one private organization did not report.

b. Complete for Buffalo; received too late to include in total.

infant and pre-school groups. In most cities nursing organizations expect the health of school children to be guarded by the school health service and accordingly do not retain children in the health supervision service after they enter the school system. A certain amount of health supervision is given to adults incidentally in connection with maternity or morbidity care, but no extensive program with supposedly well adults is revealed by these figures except in Sharon and New Orleans.

Morbidity service is divided into two major classifications - communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases. The public agencies that provide a morbidity service concentrate largely on communicable disease control as is indicated by Table 22j-29. Except in St. Louis the private agencies in all cities also reported some activity in the field of communicable diseases. The private agencies of Richmond reported 37.4 per cent of their morbidity service as communicable disease work, which is the highest proportion reported by the private agencies in any city that is included in the totals. In general the private agencies give care chiefly to the non-communicable diseases.

Among the communicable diagnoses, tuberculosis and venereal diseases are the two which are of chief concern to social planning groups. The total number of communicable diseases reported both by the public and the private agencies during 1929 are in Table 22k-29 distributed among these two groups and a third miscellaneous group. In the area as a whole and in a majority of the cities the miscellaneous category is the largest of the three groups. It includes diphtheria, measles and diseases of like character that are listed as communicable by local boards of health. Except in The Oranges and to a smaller degree in St. Paul, very little is being done by

Table 22j-29. Morbidity cases dismissed during 1929 by public health nursing organizations; per cent distribution for communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Metropolitan area	Morbidity cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations: 1929					
	Private organizations			Public organizations		
	Number (1)	Per cent distribution		Number (4)	Per cent distribution	
		Non-communicable (2)	Communicable (3)		Non-communicable (5)	Communicable (6)
Total for eighteen cities	69,949	78.6	21.4	32,907	0.4	99.6
Buffalo[f]	8,783	93.9	6.1	966	0.3	99.7
Dayton	3,240	74.4	25.6	0	0	0
Denver	3,877	63.6	36.4	483	0	100.0
Des Moines	6,128	93.3	6.7	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	3,278	64.9	35.1	144	97.2	2.8
Indianapolis	3,097	78.8	21.2	0	0	0
Kansas City	5,836	84.6	15.4	7,563	0	100.0
Lancaster	2,554	96.9	3.1	0	0	0
Minneapolis	6,577	70.0	30.0	13,341	0	100.0
New Orleans	11,209	79.9	20.1	1,668	0	100.0
Omaha	5,522	64.6	35.4	3	100.0	0
The Oranges	4,063	78.7	21.3	1,809	0	100.0
Richmond	1,999	62.6	37.4	127	0	100.0
Sharon	202	78.2	21.8	0	0	0
Sioux City	1,068	89.7	10.3	0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	1,023	83.8	16.2	0	0	0
St. Louis	5,233	100.0	0	7,769	0	100.0
St. Paul	2,999	81.8	18.2	0	0	0
Wichita	2,044	58.3	41.7	0	0	0
Akron[a]	645	40.2	59.8	2,820	1.0	99.0
Bridgeport[b]	5,110	88.8	11.2	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Canton[e]	1,464	93.4	6.6	2,024	0	100.0
Cleveland[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	28,896	7.1	92.9
Columbus[c]	11,407	58.1	41.9	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Detroit[b]	12,913	70.2	29.8	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Harrisburg[b]	n.r	n.r.	n.r.	240	0	100.0
Louisville[c]	2.442	66.1	33,9	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Newark[b]	5,725	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	0
Wilkes-Barre[d]	1,327	81.4	18.6	0	0	0

a. Figures incomplete; one private agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.
c. Figures incomplete; one public agency did not report; not included in total.
d. One agency reported for only eight months; not included in total.
e. Complete for Canton, received too late to include in total.
f. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

Table 22k-29. Per cent distribution of communicable disease cases dismissed during 1929 by public health nursing organizations, according to disease.

Metropolitan area	Communicable disease cases dismissed by public health nursing organizations: 1929			
	Number (1)	Per cent distribution		
		Tuberculosis (2)	Venereal (3)	Other (4)
Total for seventeen cities	46,554	13.3	3.3	83.4
Buffalo[d]	1,498	61.0	4.7	34.3
Dayton	830	26.9	2.0	71.1
Denver	1,895	32.6	0.4	67.0
Des Moines	409	46.5	0	53.5
Grand Rapids[e]	1,153	98.0	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	656	25.9	1.1	73.0
Kansas City	8,462	7.7	8.5	83.8
Lancaster	80	22.5	7.5	70.0
Minneapolis	15,315	0.3	0	99.7
New Orleans	3,916	39.3	1.8	58.9
Omaha	1,956	8.8	1.3	89.9
The Oranges	2,673	7.7	21.1	71.2
Richmond	875	21.7	2.9	75.4
Sharon	44	72.7	4.5	22.7
Sioux City	110	39.1	0	60.9
Springfield, Ill.	166	71.1	1.8	27.1
St. Louis	7,769	21.4	0	78.6
St. Paul	545	2.0	11.9	86.1
Wichita	853	33.8	0	66.2
Wilkes Barre[a]	247	2.8	0	97.2
Akron[b]	3,177	69.0	31.0	0
Canton[c]	2,121	9.3	0	90.7

a. Per cent distribution based on reports for eight months only.
b. Figures are incomplete as one private organization did not report.
c. Complete for Canton, received too late to include in total.
d. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.
e. Not included in total.

public health nursing organizations with respect to the problem of venereal disease. Tuberculosis nursing accounts for 98.0 per cent of the communicable disease cases in Grand Rapids and for 0.3 per cent in Minneapolis. Between these extremes there is a dispersion of percentages that seems to make both the arithmetic mean - 13.3 per cent - and the median - 22.1 per cent - relatively meaningless. In other words among this group of cities there is apparently no characteristic figure for the proportion of tuberculosis cases to total communicable disease cases in the morbidity service.

Public health nursing agencies supplement their home visits by conferences (sometimes erroneously called clinics) held in school houses, settlements, and similar neighborhood centers. These conferences are for the purpose of individual discussion of health problems and should not be confused with health classes, which are for group rather than individual instruction. The number of conferences held during 1929, the total attendance, and the average attendance per conference are shown in Table 22fg-29 both for the public and the private agencies and for the two combined. In the 18 cities that reported these data completely more than 16,000 conferences were held during the year, of which approximately one-third were under the auspices of public organizations and two-thirds were under the auspices of private societies. The total attendance fell slightly short of a quarter of a million. The average attendance per conference was 15. Ten cities reported completely the number of conferences held both in 1928[1] and 1929. In seven of these ten cities a larger number of conferences was reported in 1929 than in 1928. Except for Lancaster the average attendance per clinic varied so slightly from city to city that the average may be regarded as a

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1. Ibid., p. 743.

Table 22fg-29. Number of conferences or clinics held by public health nursing organizations during 1929, total attendance and average attendance per conference or clinic.

Metropolitan area	Public health nursing: 1929								
	Total			Private organizations			Public organizations		
	Total number of conferences or clinics held during year (1)	Total attendance at conferences or clinics during year (2)	Average attendance per conference (3)	Total number of conferences or clinics held during year (4)	Total attendance at conferences or clinics during year (5)	Average attendance per conference (6)	Total number of conferences or clinics held during year (7)	Total attendence at conferences or clinics during year (8)	Average attendance per conference (9)
Total for eighteen cities	16,521	245,452	15	11,396	168,804	15	5,125	76,648	15
Bridgeport	441	10,388	24	127	2,654	21	314	7,734	25
Chicago[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3,880	74,298	19	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cincinnati	4,738	54,854	12	2,870	35,985	12	1,868	18,869	10
Cleveland	1,271	18,462	14	1,271	18,462	14	0	0	0
Denver	572	11,327	20	572	11,327	20	0	0	0
Des Moines	528	6,820	13	528	6,820	13	0	0	0
Detroit[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	826	8,643	10	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	209	2,268	11	209	2,268	11	0	0	0
Harrisburg[d]	438	n.r.	n.r.	254	7,277	29	184	n.r.	n.r.
Indianapolis	52	313	6	52	313	6	0	0	0
Kansas City	1,453	26,283	18	1,247	18,718	15	206	7,565	37
Lancaster	52	4,358	84	52	4,358	84	0	0	0
Minneapolis	83	1,018	12	83	1,018	12	0	0	0
Newark	1,334	22,320	17	48	299	6	1,286	22,021	17
New Orleans	2,475	38,797	16	2,475	38,797	16	0	0	0
Omaha	647	11,431	18	443	8,334	19	204	3,097	15
The Oranges[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	259	4,454	17
Richmond	945	12,808	14	105	817	8	840	11,991	14
Sioux City	28	437	16	28	437	16	0	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	454	5,860	13	47	489	10	407	5,371	13
St. Louis[d]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3,644	46,653	13
St. Paul	544	6,452	12	544	6,452	12	0	0	0
Wichita	695	11,256	16	695	11,256	16	0	0	0
Akron[a]	1,813	39,639	22	43	609	14	1,770	39,030	22
Canton[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	339	2,608	8	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Columbus[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,088	7,736	7	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Louisville[b]	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	116	2,770	24	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Buffalo[c]	2,589	48,927	19	1,646	39,597	24	943	9,330	10

a. Figures incomplete; one private agency did not report; not included in total.
b. Figures incomplete; one public agency did not report; not included in total.
c. Complete for Buffalo; received too late to include in total.
d. Not included in total.

characteristic attendance figure. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the median and the arithmetic mean of Column 3 coincide.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining data with regard to number of staff workers. This was particularly true in the case of agencies that provide field work training for student nurses - apparently because of uncertainty as to the status of these student assistants. Nevertheless, complete returns were obtained from 19 cities with an estimated population of 6,123,000, and in this area an average of 768 workers were engaged in public health nursing activities, as indicated in Table 22m-29. The average number of workers is in this table related both to average monthly visits and to average number of cases under care on the first of the month. So far as total figures for the area are concerned the average number of visits per worker per month was approximately 200 both for the public and the private agencies. In specific cities rather marked variations occur as for example in Denver, where the public agencies reported 71 visits per worker per month. The figures in Column 5, however, should be considered in relation to the data in Column 7 of Table 22fg-29. Thus the number of home visits per worker per month reported by the public agency in St. Louis is relatively small, but the number of conferences held exceeded by a wide margin the number reported by any other public agency in the area and among the private agencies was exceeded only in Chicago.

The average case load per worker as of the first day of the month was in general much higher for the public than for the private agencies. The number of cases for which the private agency nurse was responsible on a given day varied from 10 in Harrisburg to more than 300 in Grand Rapids. Although

Table 22m-29. Number on staff of public health nursing organizations, average number of visits per staff member per month, and average number of cases under care on first of month per staff member: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Public health nursing: 1929								
	Average number on staff			Average number of visits per staff member per month			Average number of cases under care on first of month per staff member		
	All organizations (1)	Public organizations (2)	Private organizations (3)	All organizations (4)	Public organizations (5)	Private organizations (6)	All organizations (7)	Public organizations (8)	Private organizations (9)
Total for nineteen cities	768	235	533	202	191	209	163	336	87
Bridgeport[b]	28	14	14	403	357	449	n.r.	n.r.	161
Canton[b]	n.r.	n.r.	18[c]	n.r.	n.r.	158	n.r.	n.r.	25
Chicago[b]	n.r.	n.r.	174	n.r.	n.r.	206	n.r.	n.r.	71
Cincinnati[b]	92	47	45	143	96	192	n.r.	n.r.	15
Cleveland	189	98	91	235	278	190	304	531	61
Columbus[b]	n.r.	n.r.	39	n.r.	n.r.	208	n.r.	n.r.	83
Dayton	26	-	26	201	-	201	66	-	66
Denver[b]	36	10	26	220	71[d]	282	112	137	106
Des Moines	18	-	18	162	-	162	33	-	33
Detroit[b]	n.r.	n.r.	105	n.r.	n.r.	138	n.r.	n.r.	39
Grand Rapids	42	1	41	345	152	350	304	46	309
Harrisburg	14	3	11	142	75	161	191	802	10
Indianapolis	27	-	27	237	-	237	56	-	56
Kansas City	51	5	46	263	252	264	70	-[f]	77
Lancaster	10	-	10	182	-	182	14	-	14
Louisville[b]	n.r.	n.r.	29	n.r.	n.r.	227	n.r.	n.r.	114
Minneapolis	56	4	52	162	197	160	78	130	74
Newark	40	21	19	208	218	196	191	343	189
New Orleans	65	6	59	138	141	137	142	108	145
Omaha	23	1	22	271	285	270	119	341	109
The Oranges[b]	n.r.	6	n.r.	n.r.	292	n.r.	n.r.	311	n.r.
Richmond	35	14	21	197	151	229	71	138	24
Sharon	3	-	3	76	-	76	61	-	61
Sioux City	6	-	6	213	-	213	76	-	76
Springfield, Ill.	8	5	3	197	192	205	134	187	50
St. Louis	119	77	42	126	84	206	117	167	25
St. Paul	18	-	18	212	-	212	94	-	94
Wichita	18	-	18	200	-	200	66	-	66
Wilkes-Barre[b]	12	-	12	299	-	299[e]	204	-	204[e]
Akron[a]	17	16	1	221	175	959	639	637	665
Buffalo[g]	77	18	59	174	126	188	111	142	102

a. Figures incomplete: one private organization did not report; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.
c. Average based on reports for ten months only.
d. Average based on reports for seven months only.
e. Average based on reports for nine months only.
f. All cases closed at end of each month.
g. Complete for Buffalo, received too late to include in total.

both figures are exceptional there is nevertheless much less evidence here of a standard case load per worker than in the field of family welfare.[1] There is a possibility, of course, that much of the variation may be due to differences in program. Some of it, however, may be a result of diverse standards of treatment. The figure should prove of increasing interest to nursing groups when data covering several years' work have been accumulated.

In addition to public health nursing agencies most communities have nursing organizations in connection with their school systems. Usually the school nurses do not function as an isolated group but constitute part of a broader health program in which doctors and dentists participate. Reports were received during 1929 from 23 school health departments in 17 metropolitan areas. The enrollment of the schools covered by these services was 579,033 as of December 31, 1929.

In order to give a picture of the total nursing visits made in each area, the number of visits reported by the school nurses have been combined with the number of visits reported by the community-wide public health nursing agencies. The results are presented in Table 2223-29. The number of nursing visits per thousand population is not materially increased by this combination in any city except Minneapolis. In that city the number of nursing visits per thousand population as shown in Table 22c-29 was 19.5 as compared with 27.4 when the two groups of nursing figures are combined. The combined figure for Minneapolis is nevertheless smaller for 1929 than for 1928.[2]

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1. See Columns 5 and 8, Table 1ax-29, Chapter I, p. 38.
2. The combined figures for 1928 appear on p. 751 - "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928."

Table 2223-29. Visits per month made by public health nursing organizations and by school nurses and number per thousand population: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Average number of visits per month by school nurses (1)	Average number of visits per month by public health nursing organizations (2)	Total number of visits by school nurses and other public health nursing organizations	
			Number (3)	Number per thousand population (4)
Total for thirteen cities	18,747	145,622	164,369	31.1
Bridgeport	552	11,073	11,625	52.8
Cincinnati	1,452[a]	13,103	14,555	27.7
Dayton	216	5,227	5,443	24.3
Denver	910	7,929	8,839	29.6
Des Moines	280	2,991	3,271	19.7
Detroit	9,495[b]	64,569	74,064	43.8
Lancaster	80	1,817	1,897	30.6
Minneapolis	3,721	9,086	12,807	27.4
Omaha	503	6,272	6,775	30.7
Sioux City	119	1,192	1,311	16.0
St. Louis	822	14,984	15,806	16.2
St. Paul	416	3,842	4,258	16.1
Wichita	181	3,537	3,718	40.4

a. Average based on reports for eleven months only.
b. Average based on reports for ten months only.

Table 23a-29 shows the number of individual examinations given during the year by dentists, physicians, and nurses respectively and the number of group inspections by nurses. The number of group inspections is a figure of doubtful value for comparative purposes. There is evidence of considerable variation in the interpretation of the term "group." Moreover "inspection" itself may in one city mean almost as intensive a service as is connoted by the term "examination" in other cities.

The number of individual examinations, however, is a figure that lends itself to comparisons. The data in Table 23a-29 afford evidence of considerable variation in the practices of the various cities with respect to this work. In Omaha, for example, most of the examinations were made by nurses and no examinations by doctors were reported, while in Des Moines the number of examinations by doctors exceeded the number made by nurses by more than five to one.

School health services, if they provide remedial treatment, extend this service only to children whose parents cannot assume responsibility for proper medical care. The usual practice is to refer defects noted during the physical examination to the child's family dentist or doctor or to his parents. The numbers of cases thus referred during the year are shown in Table 23b-29, and the numbers of cases in which the needed treatment was ultimately provided by the school health service itself are given in Table 23i-29. In the 10 cities included in the totals of Table 23i-29 the number of dental treatments provided was approximately as large as the number of medical treatments. In five of the cities, however, no free medical treatments were reported while only one city reported no dental treatments.

Table 23a-29. Number of individual examinations made during 1929 by school dentists, physicians and nurses, and number of group inspections made by nurses.

Metropolitan area	School nursing and school medical inspection: 1929			
	Number of individual examinations given during year			Number of group inspections made by nurses during year
	By dentists (1)	By physicians (2)	By nurses (3)	(4)
Total for seven cities	40,645	195,039	557,253	59,552
Akron	9,808	13,511	191,539	45,177
Canton[a]	19,975	13,150	6,350	n.r.
Cincinnati[a]	n.r.	49,942	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton	0	54,145	45,528	2
Des Moines	12,045	13,091	2,522	2,332
Lancaster	8,817	9,788	35,380	5,848
Omaha	1,634	0	15,320	3,704
Sioux City	8,341	392	8,172	1,325
St. Louis	0	104,112	258,792	1,166
Wichita[a]	15,785	n.r.	16,849	n.r.
Bridgeport[b]	24,856	7,314	41,940	2,589
Chicago[c]	227,008	190,591	770,031	n.r.
Cleveland[d]	112,545	100,570	113,110	385,782
Columbus[e]	0	876	753	769
Denver[b]	31,174	11,094	n.r.	155
Detroit[f]	n.r.	135,260	115,260	n.r.
Grand Rapids[g]	0	651	7,604	2,073
Minneapolis[b]	44,031	30,821	463,614	351,644
Newark[h]	4,863	24,875	29,480	17,026
New Orleans[i]	0	15,650	15,650	0
Orange[g]	702	241	4,181	5,126
Richmond[g]	868	26,845	79,063	n.r.
St. Paul[b]	2,207	3,179	15,485	2,503
Kansas City[j]	18,202	27,568	41,797	63,796

a. Not included in total.
b. These figures based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
c. These figures based on reports for eleven months only from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
d. These figures based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. These figures based on reports from one of the four departments expected to report; not included in total.
f. These figures based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
g. These figures based on reports from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
h. These figures based on reports for ten months only from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
i. These figures based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
j. Complete for Kansas City, received too late to include in total.

Table 23b-29. Number of school children referred for treatment during 1929 to family dentists, to family physicians and to parents.

Metropolitan area	Total number of children referred for treatment during the year 1929		
	To family dentist (1)	To family physician (2)	To parents (3)
Total for eight cities	67,953	79,791	88,492
Akron	3,017	8,446	8,363
Canton[a]	n.r.	8,039	n.r.
Dayton	0	9,351	5,713
Des Moines	7,401	5,129	624
Lancaster	3,502	4,855	3,860
Minneapolis	23,495	23,789	27,883
Omaha	5,120	6,940	12,392
Sioux City	3,667	0	5,055
St. Louis	21,751	21,281	24,602
St. Paul[a]	19,366	n.r.	n.r.
Wichita[a]	12,253	n.r.	4,428
Bridgeport[b]	16,156	265	2,091
Cincinnati[c]	11,933	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[d]	40,644	71,325	0
Columbus[e]	160	25	138
Denver[f]	22,728	1,107	n.r.
Grand Rapids[a]	0	0	6,578
Newark[h]	7	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans[h]	3,506	1,474	4,534
Orange[g]	467	119	554
Richmond[g]	6,633	2,842	9,731
Kansas City[a]	n.r.	10,547	n.r.

a. Not included in total.
b. Based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
c. Based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
d. Based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. Based on reports from one of the four departments expected to report; not included in total.
f. Based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
g. Based on reports from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
h. Based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.

Table 23i-29. Number of children receiving remedial treatment from school dentists and physicians during 1929.

Metropolitan area	School nursing and school medical inspection: 1929	
	Number of children receiving treatment from dentists (1)	Number of children receiving treatment from physicians (2)
Total for ten cities	26,438	28,252
Akron	2,409	0
Bridgeport	464	1,220
Canton	12,388	16,534
Dayton	0	2,205
Denver	2,325	0
Des Moines	1,339	0
Lancaster	1,180	1,225
Omaha	2,560	0
Sioux City	1,842	0
St. Louis	1,931	7,068
Wichita[b]	1,057	n.r.
Chicago[c]	20,220	33,892
Cincinnati[a]	10,400	n.r.
Cleveland[d]	6,075	4,748
Columbus[e]	0	0
Grand Rapids[f]	0	7
Newark[g]	3,688	408
New Orleans[h]	0	0
Orange[f]	128	0
Richmond[f]	5,082	12
Kansas City[i]	10,903	17,021

a. Based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
b. Not included in total.
c. Based on reports for eleven months only from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
d. Based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. Based on reports from one of the four departments expected to report.
f. Based on reports from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
g. Based on reports for nine months only from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
h. Based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
i. Complete for Kansas City, received too late to include in total.

The remedial care provided by school health services is usually given in clinics. The number of visits to school clinics during the year is shown in Table 23c-29. In the 9 cities included in the totals, more than 160,000 visits to school clinics were reported during the year, of which nearly half were to medical or surgical clinics and approximately a quarter were to dental clinics. These proportions for the area, however, are not representative. Five cities, for example, reported no visits to medical and surgical clinics, while in Akron more than 80 per cent of the visits were to medicine and surgery.

Children designated by the school health service as undernourished or pre-tubercular have in recent years been given special dietary care. A frequent practice is to provide these children with mid-morning and mid-afternoon milk. Sometimes the expense of this service is borne by the school authorities and sometimes by cooperating organizations, such as the Parent-Teacher Association. Some idea of the extent to which this service has developed is provided by Table 23h-29. If these figures are typical, it is clear that in proportion to total school enrollment a comparatively small number of children are considered in need of special feeding. It also appears that the expense of this work is more likely to be borne by private cooperating groups than by the school authorities.

The number of professional workers employed in school health service is shown in Table 23e-29. In most cities the school doctors are employed on a part-time basis. St. Louis and Cincinnati are in this respect outstanding exceptions. Dentists, on the contrary, are in a majority of the cities full-time workers. The part-time nurses are in some cities full-

Table 23c-29. Number of visits to school clinics during the year 1929 and per cent distribution of visits to medical, dental, and other clinics.

Metropolitan area	Visits to school clinics during the year 1929			
	Number	Per cent distribution		
		Medical and surgical	Dental	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for nine cities	164,639	48.9	26.1	25.0
Akron	91,539	82.5	10.1	7.4
Canton	45,276	2.9	44.1	53.0
Denver[a]	4,425	0	100.0	0
Des Moines	1,244	19.3	79.9	0.8
Lancaster	2,809	54.2	40.3	5.5
Minneapolis	5,317	0	0	100.0
Omaha	3,069	0	100.0	0
Sioux City	1,422	0	100.0	0
St. Paul	9,769	0	49.6	50.4
Wichita	4,194	43.0	57.0	0
Cleveland[b]	256,531	55.9	42.8	1.3
Columbus[c]	12	0	100.0	0
Grand Rapids[d]	4,585	99.6	0.3	0.1
Newark[e]	24,733	23.2	22.5	54.3
New Orleans[e]	597	9.0	91.0	0
The Oranges[d]	1,065	17.9	13.6	68.5
Richmond[d]	8,304	32.8	12.7	54.5
Kansas City[f]	41,123	35.2	46.5	18.3

a. Per cent distribution based on reports for eleven months only; not included in total.
b. Per cent distribution based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
c. Per cent distribution based on reports for eleven months only from one of the four departments expected to report; not included in total.
d. Per cent distribution based on reports from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. Per cent distribution based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
f. Complete for Kansas City, received too late to include in total.

Table 23h-29. School nursing and school medical inspection, 1929: average number of different children given milk during month, number of quarts of milk given during year and per cent distribution of milk given by school authorities and by private agencies.

Metropolitan area	School nursing and school medical inspection: 1929			
	Average number of different children given milk during month (1)	Number of quarts of milk given during year		
		Number (2)	Per cent distribution	
			By school authorities (3)	By private agencies (4)
Total for six cities	2,949	162,628	30.5	69.5
Akron	252	20,140	100.0	0
Lancaster	878	37,661	0	100.0
Omaha	531	16,353	0	100.0
Sioux City	11	1,690	0	100.0
St. Paul	1,145	51,416	0	100.0
Wichita	132	5,828	0	100.0
Cleveland[c]	n.r.	6,966	55.7	44.3
Columbus[d]	n.r.	165	0	100.0
Des Moines[a]	n.r.	3,785	0	100.0
Detroit[b]	n.r.	29,540	100.0	0
Grand Rapids[e]	n.r.	7,259	61.5	38.4
Newark[f]	n.r.	63,496	100.0	0
New Orleans[g]	n.r.	158	11.4	88.6
Kansas City[h]	n.r.	99,330	0	100.0

a. Based on incomplete reports.
b. Based on incomplete reports; no report received for December; not included in total.
c. Based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
d. Based on reports from one of the four departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. Based on reports for eleven months only from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
f. Based on reports for eleven months only from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
g. Based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
h. Not included in total.

Table 23e-29. Number of professional workers employed in school nursing and school medical inspection in 1929.

Metropolitan area	Number of professional workers employed in school nursing and school medical inspection: 1929					
	Full time			Part time		
	Dentists (1)	Physicians (2)	Nurses (3)	Dentists (4)	Physicians (5)	Nurses (6)
Total for fourteen cities	429	322	2,871	249	502	646
Akron	10	0	172	0	50	176
Bridgeport	121	5	86	0	7	144
Canton	2	1	7	0	0	0
Cincinnati	98	156	708	76	20	14
Dayton	0	0	44	0	44	286
Denver	23	9	166	17	48	0
Des Moines	27	0	199	9	45	0
Detroit[a]	253	0	1,369	117	307	7
Lancaster	0	0	27	9	27	0
Minneapolis	81	0	680	9	70	0
Omaha	10	1	131	0	10	14
Sioux City	12	0	47	24	1	12
St. Louis	5	150	302	8	36	0
St. Paul	40	0	219	61	63	0
Wichita	0	0	83	36	81	0
Cleveland[b]	242	166	552	8	144	16
Columbus[c]	0	0	10	0	0	0
Grand Rapids[d]	0	9	93	10	0	0
Newark[e]	30	0	553	5	239	0
New Orleans[e]	0	0	24	0	12	0
Orange[f]	0	0	20	19	9	0
Kansas City[g]	1	0	44	48	15	0

a. These figures based on reports for ten months only; not included in total.
b. These figures based on reports from two of the five departments expected to report; not included in total.
c. These figures based on reports from one of the four departments expected to report; not included in total.
d. These figures based on reports for eleven months only from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
e. These figures based on reports from one of the two departments expected to report; not included in total.
f. These figures based on reports from two of the three departments expected to report; not included in total.
g. Complete for Kansas City, received too late to include in total.

time workers who devote only a part of their day to school health work.

A review of the tables presented in this chapter reveals a sharp contrast between the data pertaining to public health nursing agencies and the figures submitted by school health service. The former are among the most trustworthy that have been assembled in the Registration of Social Statistics. The reports from school health services, however, are often fragmentary and of doubtful accuracy. In the main this is due, not to low standards but rather to difficulties inherent in the organization of the work. School health services are organized in many different ways, sometimes under the board of health, sometimes under the board of education and sometimes, at least in part, under private auspices. Often the program is divided in such a way that data must be requested from more than one administrative office in order to obtain a total picture of the accomplishments. Until a more standardized method of administration is worked out, it would perhaps be wise to reduce to three or four items the number of statistical facts requested for purposes of inter-city comparison.

Chapter XVI

Visiting Teacher Social Service

During the year 1929 the collecting of monthly statistics from visiting teachers was continued as a special experiment. Seven departments cooperated in the undertaking, as is indicated in Table 24-29. The estimated population of the cities included in this table was 4,115,000, as of July 1, 1929. It is clear from the data presented in Columns 2 and 3 that only a portion of the school population in these cities is reached by the social workers. Minneapolis is the only city in the list in which a sizable staff has been assembled to carry out the work. Although the figures are not available for 1929, the service reported in Minneapolis for 1928[1] covered 27,250 children in 29 schools.

The average number of cases under care the first of the month in the area was 834 as is shown in Table 24d-29. A total of 1,862 different cases were served during the year, or 4.5 cases per ten thousand population. The number of different cases served has been related in this table both to the crude population figures and to the number of children enrolled in the schools covered by the visiting teacher service. The latter is probably the better measure for purposes of comparison since it indicates the volume of service rendered within the limits in which the service operates. On the other hand a comparison of number of cases per ten thousand population throws light upon the extent to which the community has recognized a need for case work in connection with the school system.

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1. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, "Registration of Social Statistics - 1928" p. 782.

Table 24-29. Number of visiting teacher social service departments reporting during 1929, number of schools covered by service, number of children enrolled in schools covered by service and average number on the staff during 1929.

Metropolitan area	Visiting teacher social service: 1929			
	Departments reporting during 1929 (1)	Number of schools covered by service (2)	Number of children enrolled in schools covered by service (3)	Average number on the staff (4)
Total for seven cities	7	34	25,061	17
Cleveland	1	3	3,496	4
Denver	1	8	4,838	3
Detroit	1	3	3,097	4
Grand Rapids	1	5	1,800	2
Minneapolis[a]	1	n.r.	n.r.	16
New Orleans[b]	1	4	5,000	1
Omaha[c]	1	4	4,248	2
Sioux City	1	7	2,582	1
St. Paul[a]	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Average based on reports for eight months only; not included in the total.
b. For 5 months only. Teacher on leave after May 1.
c. For 3 months only. Work discontinued after March 31.

Table 24d-29. Average number of major-care cases carried forward on first of month by visiting teacher social service departments during 1929, number of different major-care cases per ten thousand population and per hundred school children for the years 1928 and 1929

Metropolitan area	Visiting teacher social service: 1929				Number of different major-care cases during 1928	
	Average number of major-care cases carried forward on the first of the month	Total number of different major-care cases during year				
		Number	Number per ten thousand population	Number per hundred school children enrolled	Number per ten thousand population	Number per hundred school children enrolled
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	834	1,862	4.5[d]	7.4[d]	12.0[e]	n.r.
Cleveland	121	239	2.0	6.8	n.r.	n.r.
Denver	248	627	21.0	13.0	n.r.	n.r.
Detroit	166	385	2.3	12.4	2.0	32.8
Grand Rapids	131	309	16.9	17.2	10.9	24.5
Minneapolis[a]	623	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	42.2	7.1
New Orleans[b]	75	103	2.4	2.1	3.6	n.r.
Omaha[c]	24	77	3.5	1.8	7.2	3.4
Sioux City	69	122	14.9	4.7	n.r.	n.r.

a. Average based on 8 months only; not included in the total.
b. For 5 months only. Visiting teacher on leave.
c. For 3 months only. Work discontinued.
d. Includes 7 areas.
e. Includes 6 areas.

Table 24e-29. Number of minor-care cases served by visiting teacher social service departments and per cent distribution according to type of service: 1929.

Metropolitan area	Minor-care cases of visiting teacher social service departments: 1929			
	Total number (1)	Per cent distribution		
		Referred to other agencies (2)	Advice or information only given (3)	Other minor-care service (4)
Total for seven cities	902	20.0	45.7	34.3
Cleveland	24	-[a]	-[a]	-[a]
Denver	189	27.0	13.8	59.2
Detroit	200	28.0	52.0	20.0
Grand Rapids	402	11.2	57.0	31.8
New Orleans	26[b]	-[a]	-[a]	-[a]
Omaha	53[c]	-[a]	-[a]	-[a]
Sioux City	8	-[a]	-[a]	-[a]

a. Base less than one hundred.
b. For five months only. Visiting teacher on leave.
c. For three months only. Work discontinued.

Visiting teachers in general follow the family welfare field in dividing their case load into major care and minor care cases. Table 24e-29 shows that only 902 minor care cases were reported during the year in the seven cities included in the total. Of this number nearly half were instances in which advice or information only was given. In Denver and Detroit more than a quarter of the minor care cases were instances in which the visiting teacher referred the case to another agency. Since visiting teachers do not dispense material relief, they are always obliged to maintain working relationships with family welfare agencies to which they may refer the cases of financial distress they encounter. They also often meet health problems that are not known to other agencies and these too are handled by reference, either to the school health organization or to other community health agencies.

The number of reports obtained from visiting teachers in 1929 was small. Moreover there continued to be uncertainty throughout the year with regard to the comparability of the data received. These facts led to a decision not to collect reports from visiting teachers in 1930. The cost of collecting and publishing data is considerable and is justified only in case the resulting material is useful or shows promise of becoming sufficiently trustworthy to be useful. In a new field of case work such as visiting teacher social service a period of development usually intervenes during which the functions of the service assume form. Until the functions are rather clearly delimited, the task of compiling statistical material for comparative purposes is a venture that is perhaps too costly to be justifiable.

Part II

TABLES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - 1929

By

A. R. Griffith

A. W. McMillen

Table Z-A. Receipts during 1929 by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency; amount, per capita population and per cent distribution according to source.

Source	Receipts by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency and delinquency							
	Total (1)	Buffalo (2)	Canton (3)	Cleveland (4)	Dayton (5)	Kansas City (6)	Lancaster (7)	Sioux City (8)
	Amount							
Total	$27,711,118	$8,462,674[d]	$843,320[e]	$12,044,504[f]	$1,736,151[g]	$3,152,059[h]	$811,805[i]	$660,605[j]
Public treasury	10,626,968	4,343,993	248,224	3,285,325	679,461	1,699,729	252,083	118,153
Endowment	2,076,804	217,948	8,489	1,358,982	38,062	63,334	30,586	359,403
Community fund	4,846,880	476,405	188,601	2,811,501	294,172	799,984	174,658	101,559
Other contributions[a]	1,199,266	657,139	9,323	307,288	30,114	156,765	14,409	24,228
Earnings[b]	8,961,200	2,767,189	388,683	4,281,408	694,342	432,247	340,069	57,262
	Per capita population[c]							
Total	$9.99	$11.47	$6.80	$10.00	$7.75	$7.90	$13.09	$8.06
Public treasury	3.83	5.89	2.00	2.73	3.03	4.26	4.07	1.44
Endowment	.75	.29	.07	1.13	.17	.16	.49	4.38
Community fund	1.75	.65	1.52	2.33	1.31	2.00	2.82	1.24
Other contributions[a]	.43	.89	.08	.26	.14	.39	.23	.30
Earnings[b]	3.23	3.75	3.13	3.55	3.10	1.09	5.48	.70
	Per cent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public treasury	38.4	51.3	29.4	27.3	39.1	53.9	31.1	17.9
Endowment	7.5	2.6	1.0	11.3	2.2	2.0	3.7	54.3
Community fund	17.5	5.6	22.4	23.3	16.9	25.3	21.5	15.4
Other contributions[a]	4.3	7.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	5.0	1.8	3.7
Earnings[b]	32.3	32.7	46.0	35.5	40.0	13.8	41.9	8.7

a. Includes miscellaneous contributions and receipts from financial federations other than the community fund.
b. Includes operating earnings, other earnings, receipts from natural sources, and repayments and refunds.
c. Estimated population of the areas for the Registration of Social Statistics, as of July 1, 1929.
d. Includes receipts for 108 out of 109 agencies; does not include receipts for the Department of Health of Lackawana, (Field No. 18).
e. Includes receipts for 33 out of 40 agencies; does not include receipts for (a) free employment agencies (4) (Field No. 12), (b) salvage industries (2), (Field No. 13), and (c) City Welfare Department (Field No. 19).
f. Includes receipts for 134 out of 140 agencies; does not include receipts for (a) Juvenile court (Field No. 5), (b) State-City Employment Bureau, (Field No. 12), (c) Men's Industrial Department of the Salvation Army (Field No. 13), and (d) the Boards of Education of East Cleveland, Lakewood, and Cleveland Heights (3) (Field No. 23).
g. Includes receipts for 40 out of 40 agencies.
h. Includes receipts for 101 out of 104 agencies; does not include receipts for (1) Missouri Bureau of Labor (Field No. 12), (2) United States Employment Service (Field No. 12), and (3) Board of Education (Field No. 24).
i. Includes receipts for 20 out of 27 agencies; does not include receipts for (1) Rotary Home (Field No. 7), (2) Policewomen (Field No. 8), (3) Water Street Mission (Field No. 14), (4) Witmer Home (Field No. 15), (5) Long's Home (Field No. 15), (6) Community Service Association (Field No. 18), and (7) School District Nurses (Field No. 23).
j. Includes receipts for 41 out of 44 agencies; does not include receipts for (1) Goodwill Industries (Field No. 13), (2) Lutheran Hospital (Field No. 17), (3) St. Vincent's Hospital (Field No. 17).

Table Z-B. Receipts during 1929 by all agencies, excluding hospitals, in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency; amount, per capita population and per cent distribution according to source.

Source	Receipts by all agencies, excluding hospitals, in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency								
	Total (1)	Buffalo (2)	Canton (3)	Cleveland (4)	Dayton (5)	Kansas City (6)	Lancaster (7)	Sioux City (8)	Wichita (9)
	Amount								
Total	$13,933,259	$4,611,564[d]	$370,054[e]	$5,370,390[f]	$721,839[g]	$1,921,496[h]	$300,651[i]	$296,407[j]	$340,858[k]
Public treasury	6,733,625	2,848,772	162,001	1,902,048	448,378	874,734	200,823	112,205	184,664
Endowment	824,584	126,528	8,489	613,804	8,965	42,788	17,357	6,653	-
Community fund	3,745,383	476,405	140,113	2,043,449	195,180	637,062	59,345	101,559	92,270
Other contributions[a]	1,065,391	614,668	8,336	217,781	15,187	151,108	13,301	18,728	26,282
Earnings[b]	1,564,276	545,191	51,115	593,308	54,129	215,804	9,825	57,262	37,642
	Per capita population[c]								
Total	$ 4.86	$ 6.25	$ 2.99	$ 4.46	$ 3.22	$ 4.82	$ 4.85	$ 3.62	$ 3.71
Public treasury	2.35	3.86	1.31	1.58	2.00	2.19	3.24	1.37	2.01
Endowment	.29	.17	.07	.51	.04	.11	.28	.08	-
Community fund	1.31	.65	1.13	1.70	.87	1.60	.96	1.24	1.00
Other contributions[a]	.37	.83	.07	.18	.07	.38	.21	.23	.29
Earnings[b]	.54	.74	.41	.49	.24	.54	.16	.70	.41
	Per cent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public treasury	48.3	61.8	43.8	35.4	62.1	45.5	66.8	37.9	54.2
Endowment	5.9	2.8	2.3	11.4	1.3	2.2	5.8	2.2	-
Community fund	26.9	10.3	37.9	38.1	27.0	33.2	19.7	34.3	27.1
Other contributions[a]	7.7	13.3	2.2	4.1	2.1	7.9	4.4	6.3	7.7
Earnings[b]	11.2	11.8	13.8	11.0	7.5	11.2	3.3	19.3	11.0

a. Includes miscellaneous contributions and receipts from financial federations other than the community fund.
b. Includes operating earnings, other earnings, receipts from natural sources, and repayments and refunds.
c. Estimated population of the areas for the Registration of Social Statistics, as of July 1, 1929.
d. Includes receipts for 92 out of 93 agencies; does not include receipts for the Department of Health of Lackawana (Field No. 18).
e. Includes receipts for 30 out of 37 agencies; does not include receipts for (a) free employment agencies (4) (Field No. 12), (b) salvage industries (2) (Field No. 13) and (c) City Welfare Department (Field No. 19).
f. Includes receipts for 113 out of 119 agencies; does not include receipts for (a) Juvenile Court (Field No. 5), (b) State-City Employment Bureau (Field No. 12), (c) Men's Industrial Department of the Salvation Army (Field No. 13), and (d) the Boards of Education of East Cleveland, Lakewood, and Cleveland Heights (3) (Field No. 23).
g. Includes receipts for 36 out of 36 agencies.
h. Includes receipts for 93 out of 96 agencies; does not include receipts for (1) Missouri Bureau of Labor (Field No. 12), (2) United States Employment Service (Field No. 12), and (3) Board of Education (Field No. 24).
i. Includes receipts for 17 out of 24 agencies; does not include receipts for (1) Rotary Home (Field No. 7), (2) Police-women (Field No. 8), (3) Water Street Mission (Field No. 14), (4) Witmer Home (Field No. 15), (5) Long's Home (Field No. 15), (6) Community Service Association (Field No. 18), and (7) School District Nurses (Field No. 23).
j. Includes receipts for 38 out of 39 agencies; does not include receipts for the Goodwill Industries (Field No. 13).
k. Includes receipts for 37 out of 40 agencies; does not include receipts for three departments of visiting teacher social service (Field No. 24).

Table Z-D. Expenditures during 1929 by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency; total and distribution by field.

Field	Expenditures by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency						
	Buffalo (1)	Canton (2)	Cleveland (3)	Dayton (4)	Kansas City (5)	Sioux City (6)	Wichita (7)
Total	$8,526,013	$827,187	$12,081,713	$1,720,359	$3,139,267	$651,919	$ n.r.
1. Family welfare and relief	1,483,687	145,791	1,534,071	253,100	339,837	101,001	120,303
2. Non-institutional aid to ex-service men	233,385	7,852	155,347	24,491	16,309	5,510	8,329
3. Legal aid	35,136	-	26,731	2,710	6,176	-	-
4. Travelers aid	20,003	3,329	25,012	3,136	6,694	3,988	-
5. Juvenile courts	40,675	-	(h)	30,636	20,654	7,669	6,412
6. Care of dependent children[a]	982,710	55,015	1,363,185	176,551	349,949	47,451	65,912
6a. Detention homes	17,812	-	74,808	10,988	23,088	-	21,087
7. Institutional care of delinquent children and young people	85,339	-	204,698	12,226	223,797	29,580	-
8. Protective case work for young people	11,468	-	101,002	13,144	10,058	-	-
9. Day nurseries	48,146	5,976	130,807	6,679	45,812	13,189	5,393
10. Placement of the handicapped	-	5,028	500	-	-	-	-
11. Adult probation	124,444	-	68,700	-	-	-	-
12. Free employment	44,088	(e)	6,961[i]	12,600	14,927[l]	4,404	4,360
13. Salvage industries	147,035	(f)	211,460[j]	-	94,707	(n)	255
14. Temporary shelter	100,671	27,970	24,358	8,402	55,077	1,184	5,778
15. Institutional care of the aged	623,768	50,812	291,971	87,737	376,404	28,835	24,718
16. Maternity homes	54,482	4,717	62,295	3,500	25,691	14,593	19,082
17. Hospital in-patient service	4,229,714[b]	453,739	6,386,831	1,074,459[c]	1,092,338	348,777[c]	n.r.
18. Clinics and dispensaries	(d)	3,920	451,358	(d)	219,321	3,288	7,700
19. City or county non-institutional medical care of the sick poor	-	(g)	30,807	(d)	9,376	12,402	6,514
20. Medical social service	26,023	-	105,001	(d)	-	-	-
21. Psychiatric social service	-	-	25,295	-	8,036	1,075	-
22. Public health nursing	217,427	43,058	483,425	(d)	77,241	15,223	29,158
23. School nursing	-	19,980	309,520[k]	(d)	123,775	11,530	16,053
24. Visiting teacher social service	-	-	7,570	-	(m)	2,220	n.r.

a. Includes care of dependent children in foster homes and institutions for dependent children.
b. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17 and No. 18; does not include expenditures for the Department of Health of Lackawana (Field No. 18).
c. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.
d. Expenditures by agencies in this field are included in the figure set opposite Field No. 17.

Expenditures are not included for the following agencies:

e. Four free employment bureaus.
f. Two salvage industries.
g. City Welfare Department.
h. Juvenile Court.
i. State-City Employment Bureau.
j. Men's Industrial Department of the Salvation Army.
k. Boards of Education of East Cleveland, Lakewood, and Cleveland Heights.
l. Missouri Bureau of Labor; United States Employment Service.
m. Board of Education.
n. Goodwill Industries.
o. Lutheran Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital.

Table Z-E. Per cent distribution of expenditures by fields during 1928 by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency

Field	Per cent distribution of expenditures by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency					
	Buffalo (1)	Canton (2)	Cleveland (3)	Dayton (4)	Kansas City (5)	Sioux City (6)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Family welfare and relief	17.4	17.9	12.7	14.7	10.8	15.5
2. Non-institutional aid to ex-service men	2.8	.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8
3. Legal aid	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
4. Travelers aid	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
5. Juvenile courts	0.5	-	-	1.8	0.7	1.2
6. Care of dependent children[a]	11.5	6.6	11.3	10.3	11.1	7.3
6a. Detention homes	0.2	-	0.6	0.6	0.7	-
7. Institutional care of delinquent children and young people	1.0	-	1.7	0.7	7.1	4.5
8. Protective case work for young people	0.1	-	0.9	0.8	0.3	-
9. Day nurseries	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.0
10. Placement of the handicapped	-	0.6	(e)	-	-	-
11. Adult probation	1.5	-	0.6	-	-	-
12. Free employment	0.5	-	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
13. Salvage industries	1.7	-	1.8	-	3.0	-
14. Temporary shelter	1.2	3.3	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.2
15. Institutional care of the aged	7.3	6.1	2.4	5.1	12.0	4.4
16. Maternity homes	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.2
17. Hospital in-patient service	49.6[b]	54.8	52.9	62.4[c]	34.8	53.5
18. Clinics and dispensaries	(d)	0.5	3.8	(d)	7.0	0.5
19. City or county non-institutional medical care of the sick poor	-	-	0.3	(d)	0.3	1.9
20. Medical social service	0.3	-	0.9	(d)	-	-
21. Psychiatric social service	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.2
22. Public health nursing	2.6	5.2	4.0	(d)	2.5	2.3
23. School nursing	-	2.4	2.6	(d)	3.9	1.8
24. Visiting teacher social service	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4

a. Includes care of dependent children in foster homes and institutions for dependent children.
b. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17 and No. 18.
c. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.
d. Expenditures by agencies in this field are included in the figure set opposite Field No. 17.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

For names of agencies for which expenditures are not included, see footnotes to Table Z-D.

Table Z-F. Expenditures per capita population during 1929 by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency; total and distribution by field.

Field	Expenditures per capita population by all agencies in the fields of health, dependency, and delinquency						
	Buffalo (1)	Canton (2)	Cleveland (3)	Dayton (4)	Kansas City (5)	Sioux City (6)	Wichita (7)
Total	$11.55	$6.67	$10.03	$7.68	$7.87	$7.95	$n.r.
1. Family welfare and relief	2.01	1.17	1.27	1.13	.85	1.23	1.31
2. Non-institutional aid to ex-service men	.32	.06	.13	.11	.04	.07	.09
3. Legal aid	.05	-	.02	.01	.02	-	-
4. Travelers aid	.03	.03	.02	.01	.02	.05	-
5. Juvenile courts	.05	-	-	.14	.05	.09	.07
6. Care of dependent children[a]	1.33	.44	1.13	.79	.88	.58	.72
6a. Detention homes	.02	-	.06	.04	.06	-	.23
7. Institutional care of delinquent children and young people	.12	-	.17	.05	.56	.36	-
8. Protective case work for young people	.02	-	.08	.06	.03	-	-
9. Day nurseries	.07	.05	.11	.03	.11	.16	.06
10. Placement of the handicapped	-	.04	(e)	-	-	-	-
11. Adult probation	.17	-	.06	-	-	-	-
12. Free employment	.06	-	.01	.06	.04	.06	.05
13. Salvage industries	.20	-	.17	-	.24	-	(e)
14. Temporary shelter	.14	.23	.02	.04	.14	.01	.06
15. Institutional care of the aged	.84	.41	.24	.39	.94	.35	.27
16. Maternity homes	.07	.04	.05	.02	.06	.18	.21
17. Hospital in-patient service	5.73[b]	3.66	5.32	4.80[c]	2.74	4.25	n.r.
18. Clinics and dispensaries	(d)	.03	.37	(d)	.55	.04	.08
19. City or county non-institutional medical care of the sick poor	-	-	.02	(d)	.02	.15	.07
20. Medical social service	.03	-	.09	(d)	-	-	-
21. Psychiatric social service	-	-	.02	-	.02	.01	-
22. Public health nursing	.29	.35	.40	(d)	.19	.19	.32
23. School nursing	-	.16	.26	(d)	.31	.14	.17
24. Visiting teacher social service	-	-	.01	-	-	.03	n.r.

a. Includes care of dependent children in foster homes and institutions for dependent children.
b. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17 and No. 18.
c. Includes expenditures by agencies in Fields No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.
d. Expenditures for agencies in this field are included in the figure set opposite Field No. 17.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.

For names of agencies for which expenditures are not included, see footnotes to Table Z-D.

Table Z-1-1. Receipts during 1929 by all agencies for family welfare and relief; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by all agencies for family welfare and relief									
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other financial federations (5)	Other contributions (6)	Earnings (7)	Natural sources (8)	Repayments and refunds (9)	Other social agencies[a] (10)
Total for thirteen areas	$8,849,897	$6,071,789	$333,725	$2,030,731	$169,444	$137,664	$37,921	$20,920	$47,208	$ 495
Buffalo	1,488,111	1,106,533	16,671	160,666	166,447	24,354	361	1,416	11,663	-
Canton	142,883	68,670	3,500	64,841	-	3,973	532	1,265	102	-
Cleveland	1,545,557	562,131	248,047	697,949	697	20,877	11,171	500	3,985	200
Dayton	254,943	131,005	1,968	114,933	-	3,878	1,151	220	1,501	287
Des Moines	211,153	120,251	3,351	71,871	300	8,519	3,009	3,182	670	-
Detroit	3,562,563	3,395,662	52,584	91,961	2,000	2,924	-	20	17,412	-
Kansas City[b]	342,979	106,404	2,158	196,533	-	26,185	8,544	-	3,155	-
Louisville	267,886	79,912	1,867	161,401	-	12,965	8,337	-	3,404	-
Minneapolis[c]	519,879	289,220	4	218,231	-	9,400	718	-	2,306	-
New Orleans	110,297	2,000	-	97,028	-	3,706	-	5,794	1,761	8
Omaha	191,546	84,499	2,892	88,520	-	9,224	1,756	3,965	690	-
Sioux City	93,800	56,475	683	30,543	-	5,458	150	-	491	-
Wichita	118,300	69,027	-	36,254	-	6,201	2,192	4,558	68	-

a. The original source of these funds could not be determined.
b. The amount included for the public agency represents only the relief expenditure.
c. The amount included for the mother's pension bureau represents only the relief expenditure.

Table Z-1-2. Receipts during 1929 by all agencies for family welfare and relief; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by all agencies for family welfare and relief									
	Total amount (1)	Per cent distribution								
		Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other financial federations (5)	Other contributions (6)	Earnings (7)	Natural sources (8)	Repayments and refunds (9)	Other social agencies[a] (10)
Total for thirteen areas	$8,849,897	69	4	23	2	2	(d)	(d)	1	(d)
Buffalo	1,488,111	74	1	11	11	2	(d)	(d)	1	-
Canton	142,883	48	2	45	-	3	(d)	1	(d)	-
Cleveland	1,545,557	36	16	45	(d)	1	1	(d)	(d)	(d)
Dayton	254,943	51	1	45	-	2	(d)	(d)	1	(d)
Des Moines	211,153	57	2	34	(d)	4	1	2	(d)	-
Detroit	3,562,563	95	1	3	(d)	(d)	-	(d)	(d)	-
Kansas City[b]	342,979	31	1	57	-	8	2	-	1	-
Louisville	267,886	30	1	60	-	5	3	-	1	-
Minneapolis[c]	519,879	56	(d)	42	-	2	(d)	-	(d)	-
New Orleans	110,297	2	-	88	-	3	-	5	2	(d)
Omaha	191,546	44	2	46	-	5	1	2	(d)	-
Sioux City	93,800	60	1	33	-	6	(d)	-	1	-
Wichita	118,300	58	-	31	-	5	2	4	(d)	-

a. The original source of these funds could not be determined.
b. The amount included for the public agency represents only the relief expenditure.
c. The amount included for the mother's pension bureau represents only the relief expenditure.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-3. Comparative statement expenditures by all agencies for family welfare and relief; for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution as between public and private agencies.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies for family welfare and relief																	
	Amount										Per cent distribution							
	Total		Public departments						Private agencies		Public departments						Private agencies	
			Total		Mothers' pension bureaus		Public agencies				Total		Mothers' pension bureaus		Public agencies			
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)	1929 (17)	1928 (18)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$7,609,051	$6,234,047	$5,479,606	$4,419,734	$2,346,880	$1,978,424	$3,132,726	$2,441,310	$2,129,445	$1,814,313	72	71	31	32	41	39	28	29
Buffalo	1,483,688	1,333,708	1,115,751	981,509	327,258	351,464	788,493	630,045	367,937	352,199	75	74	22	26	53	47	25	26
Canton	145,791	142,077	67,170	60,556	38,356	34,746	28,814	25,810	78,621	81,521	46	43	26	24	20	18	54	57
Cleveland	1,534,071	1,215,083	562,131	458,493	501,815	407,770	60,316	50,723	971,940	756,590	37	38	33	34	4	4	63	62
Dayton	253,100	236,656	108,078	101,576	67,054	66,652	41,024	34,924	145,022	135,080	43	43	26	28	16	15	57	57
Des Moines	210,709	217,587	113,751	115,898	60,705	54,350	53,046	61,548	96,958	101,689	54	53	29	25	25	28	46	47
Detroit	3,459,310	2,621,975	3,302,725	2,522,249	1,249,249	964,267	2,053,476	1,557,982	156,585	99,726	95	96	36	37	59	59	5	4
Kansas City[d]	332,037[b]	(d)	88,404	(d)	24,904	(d)	63,500	(d)	243,633	(d)	27	(d)	8	(d)	19	(d)	73	(d)
Louisville[d]	251,687	(d)	66,602	(d)	49,690	(d)	16,912	(d)	185,085	(d)	26	(d)	20	(d)	7	(d)	74	(d)
Minneapolis[d]	517,847[c]	(d)	289,221	(d)	199,505	(d)	89,716	(d)	228,626	(d)	56	(d)	39	(d)	17	(d)	44	(d)
New Orleans	109,538	112,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,538	112,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Omaha	191,540	184,977	84,499	78,847	55,062	53,475	29,437	25,372	107,041	106,130	44	43	29	29	15	14	56	57
Sioux City	101,001	75,937	56,475	46,430	33,300	31,511	23,175	14,919	44,526	29,507	56	61	33	41	23	20	44	39
Wichita	120,303	93,706	69,026	54,176	14,081	14,189	54,945	39,987	51,277	39,530	57	58	12	15	46	43	43	42

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 877, Table Z-1-b.
b. The amount included for the public agency in 1929 represents only the relief expenditure.
c. The amount included for the mothers' pension bureau in 1929 represents only the relief expenditure.
d. Did not report in 1928. Not included in total.

Table Z-1-4. Comparative statement of expenditures by all agencies for family welfare and relief, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and relief per capita population.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies for family welfare and relief															
	Amount								Per cent distribution						Relief per capita population	
	Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief			
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$7,609,051	$6,234,047	$1,190,316	$1,048,064	$306,352	$251,387	$6,112,383	$4,934,596	16	17	4	4	80	79	$1.23	$1.02
Buffalo	1,483,688	1,333,708	222,293	194,127	63,576	51,553	1,197,819	1,088,028	15	15	4	4	81	81	1.62	1.50
Canton	145,791	142,077	26,993	32,417	11,380	10,990	107,418	98,670	19	23	8	8	74	69	.87	.82
Cleveland	1,534,071	1,215,083	409,109	354,995	73,716	74,930	1,051,246	785,158	27	29	5	6	69	65	.87	.70
Dayton	253,100	236,656	43,969	40,758	9,590	11,575	199,541	184,323	17	17	4	5	79	80	.89	.84
Des Moines	210,709	217,587	35,118	39,834	11,107	9,395	164,484	168,358	17	18	5	4	78	77	.99	1.04
Detroit	3,459,310	2,621,975	331,544	259,685	90,170	56,455	3,037,596	2,305,835	10	10	3	2	88	88	1.80	1.42
Kansas City[d]	332,037[b]	(d)	81,220	(d)	20,266	(d)	230,551	(d)	24	(d)	6	(d)	69	-	.58	(d)
Louisville[d]	251,687	(d)	74,283	(d)	18,896	(d)	158,508	(d)	30	(d)	8	(d)	63	-	.64	(d)
Minneapolis[d]	517,847[c]	(d)	85,898	(d)	22,727	(d)	409,222	(d)	17	(d)	4	(d)	79	-	.88	(d)
New Orleans	109,538	112,341	36,804	39,045	13,876	11,578	58,858	61,718	34	35	13	10	54	55	.14	.14
Omaha	191,540	184,977	49,190	54,137	12,200	13,958	130,150	116,882	26	29	6	8	68	63	.59	.54
Sioux City	101,001	75,937	14,167	13,023	11,817	5,639	75,017	57,275	14	17	12	7	74	75	.91	.72
Wichita	120,303	93,706	21,129	20,043	8,920	5,314	90,254	68,349	18	21	7	6	75	73	.98	.76

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 880, Table Z-1c.
b. The amount included in 1929 for the public agency represents only the relief expenditure.
c. The amount included in 1929 for the mothers' pension bureau represents only the relief expenditure.
d. Did not report in 1928. Not included in total.

Table Z-1-5. Receipts and expenditures during 1929 by mothers' pension bureaus; amount of receipts and per cent distribution of expenditures by item.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by mothers' pension bureaus									
	Receipts	Expenditures								
			Per cent distribution							
			Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Interest expense	Equipment	Relief
	Public treasury	Total amount	Total	Staff	Administration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for seventeen areas	$2,937,942	$2,913,190	6	3	3	1	(d)	(d)	(d)	93
Buffalo	327,258	327,258	8	5	3	1	-	-	(d)	91
Canton	38,356	38,356	2	-	2	(d)	-	-	-	98
Cleveland	501,815	501,815	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	93
Dayton	67,054	67,054	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	94
Denver	111,952	103,536	4	3	1	(d)	-	-	(d)	96
Des Moines	60,705[a]	60,705	6	-	6	(d)	-	-	-	94
Detroit	1,247,808[a]	1,249,249	5	3	2	(d)	(d)	-	(d)	94
Grand Rapids	86,009	86,009	3	2	1	(d)	-	-	-	96
Harrisburg	43,336[b]	43,336	9	8	1	1	1	-	-	89
Kansas City	24,904	24,904	16	15	1	2	-	-	-	83
Lancaster	17,282	17,282	8	6	2	1	-	-	1	90
Louisville	63,353[c]	49,690	17	10	7	3	(d)	1	-	79
Omaha	55,062	55,062	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	96
Sioux City	33,300	33,300	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	98
St. Louis	63,471	63,471	5	4	1	(d)	-	-	-	95
St. Paul	182,196	178,082	6	4	2	(d)	-	2	(d)	91
Wichita	14,081	14,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

a. Includes $6,034 from "Repayments and Refunds."
b. Includes $1,439 from "Other Contributions."
c. Includes $353 from "Other Earnings."
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-6. Expenditures during 1929 by mothers pension bureaus; amount and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by mothers' pension bureaus										
	Total amount	Average per case per month[a]									
		Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]						Interest expense	Equipment	Relief
			Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges			
				Total	Staff	Administration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total for seventeen areas	$2,913,190	$50.33	$ 3.24	$ 2.89	$1.42	$1.47	$ .29	$ .06	$ .08	$ .03	$46.98
Buffalo	327,258	60.60	5.25	4.39	2.77	1.62	.86	-	-	.07	55.28
Canton	38,356	31.96	.72	.62	-	.62	.10	-	-	-	31.24
Cleveland	501,815	51.37	3.77	3.77	-	3.77	-	-	-	-	47.60
Dayton	67,054	29.88	1.87	1.87	1.47	.40	-	-	-	-	28.01
Denver	103,536	45.65	1.86	1.58	1.21	.37	.28	-	-	.01	43.78
Des Moines	60,705	19.54	1.19	1.16	-	1.16	.03	-	-	-	18.35
Detroit	1,249,249	70.01	3.79	3.18	2.03	1.15	.44	.17	-	.07	66.15
Grand Rapids	86,009	42.16	1.60	1.52	.88	.64	.08	-	-	-	40.56
Harrisburg	43,336	40.13	4.27	3.50	3.11	.39	.38	.39	-	-	35.86
Kansas City	24,904	27.31	4.70	4.28	4.11	.17	.42	-	-	-	22.61
Lancaster	17,282	42.36	3.80	3.24	2.46	.78	.56	-	-	.25	38.31
Louisville	49,690	58.32	11.41	9.85	5.70	4.15	1.52	.04	.72	-	46.19
Omaha	55,062	28.15	1.27	1.27	-	1.27	-	-	-	-	26.88
Sioux City	33,300	17.90	.34	.34	.34	-	-	-	-	-	17.56
St. Louis	63,471	41.98	2.14	2.01	1.73	.28	.13	-	-	-	39.84
St. Paul	178,082	39.68	2.69	2.52	1.60	.92	.17	-	.86	.03	36.10
Wichita	14,081	15.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.04

a. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See p. 29, Table 1m-29, Column 5.
b. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an agency and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.

Table Z-1-7. Comparative statement of expenditures by mothers' pension bureaus, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by mothers' pension bureaus															
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per case per month[b]							
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$2,605,987	$2,221,965	6	5	1	(c)	94	94	$53.44	$50.56	$3.00	$2.71	$ .47	$.17	$49.97	$47.68
Buffalo	327,258	351,464	8	6	1	1	91	92	60.60	61.79	4.39	3.85	.93	.82	55.28	57.12
Canton[d]	38,356	34,746	2	5	(c)	1	98	94	31.96	n.r.	.62	n.r.	.10	n.r.	31.24	n.r.
Cleveland	501,815	407,770	7	7	-	-	93	93	51.37	64.73	3.27	4.41	-	-	47.60	60.32
Dayton	67,054	66,652	6	7	-	(c)	94	93	29.88	25.02	1.87	1.68	-	.08	28.01	23.26
Des Moines	60,705	54.350	6	7	(c)	-	94	93	19.54	18.88	1.16	1.25	.03	-	18.35	17.63
Detroit	1,249,249	964,267	5	4	1	-	94	96	70.01	57.55	3.18	2.39	.68	-	66.15	54.16
Grand Rapids	86,009	86,739	3	4	(c)	(c)	96	96	42.16	43.82	1.52	1.58	.08	.09	40.56	42.15
Harrisburg[d]	43,336	47,012	9	10	2	-	89	90	40.13	n.r.	3.50	n.r.	.77	n.r.	35.86	n.r.
Lancaster	17,282	18,094	8	8	2	1	90	91	42.36	41.88	3.24	3.22	.81	.42	38.31	38.24
Omaha	55,062	53,475	4	5	-	-	96	95	28.15	38.75	1.27	1.81	-	-	26.88	36.94
Sioux City[d]	33,300	31,511	2	-	-	-	98	100	17.90	n.r.	.34	n.r.	-	n.r.	17.56	n.r.
St. Louis	63,471	38,606	5	8	-	1	95	91	41.98	39.23	2.01	3.36	.13	.25	39.84	35.62
St. Paul	178,082	180,548	6	6	3	1	91	93	39.68	38.88	2.52	2.29	1.06	.13	36.10	36.46
Wichita[d]	14,081	14,189	-	-	-	-	100	100	15.04	n.r.	-	n.r.	-	n.r.	15.04	n.r.

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 884, Table Z-1d.
b. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. For 1929 figures see p. 29, Table 1m-29, Column 5.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Not included in the total.

Table Z-1-8. Comparative statement of receipts by public agencies for family welfare and relief, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by public agencies for family welfare and relief												
	Amount							Per cent distribution					
	Total		Public treasury		Other contributions[b]	Natural sources[b]	Repayments and refunds[b]	Public treasury		Other contributions[b]	Natural sources[b]	Repayments and refunds[b]	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1929 (6)	1929 (7)	1929 (8)	1928 (9)	1929 (10)	1929 (11)	1929 (12)	
Total for twelve areas reporting completely	$3,428,660	$2,625,321	$3,416,388	$2,625,321	$ -	$ -	$ 12,272	100	100	-	-	(e)	
Buffalo	788,493	630,045	779,275	630,045	-	-	9,218	99	100	-	-	1	
Canton	28,814	25,810	28,814	25,810	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Chicago[c]	(c)	533,167	(c)	533,167	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Cleveland	60,316	50,723	60,316	50,723	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Columbus[d]	62,202	(d)	62,202	(d)	-	-	-	100	(d)	-	-	-	
Dayton	41,024	34,924	41,024	34,924	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Denver[d]	207,038	(d)	202,588	(d)	383	3186	881	98	(d)	(e)	2	(e)	
Des Moines	53,046	61,548	53,046	61,548	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Detroit	2,156,879	1,557,982	2,153,829	1,557,982	-	-	3,054	100	100	-	-	(e)	
Grand Rapids	53,405	48,891	53,405	48,891	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Louisville[d]	16,912	(d)	16,912	(d)	-	-	-	100	(d)	-	-	-	
Minneapolis[d]	89,715	(d)	89,715	(d)	-	-	-	100	(d)	-	-	-	
Omaha	29,437	25,372	29,437	25,372	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
The Oranges[d]	103,619	(d)	103,619	(d)	-	-	-	100	(d)	-	-	-	
Reading[c]	(c)	27,177	(c)	27,177	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Sharon[c]	(c)	28,548	(c)	28,548	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Sioux City	23,175	14,919	23,175	14,919	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Springfield, Ill.[c]	(c)	28,542	(c)	28,542	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Springfield, Ohio	3,520	3,104	3,520	3,104	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
St. Paul	135,605	132,016	135,605	132,016	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	
Wichita	54,946	39,987	54,946	39,987	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 885, Table Z-1e.
b. No receipts were reported from this source in 1928.
c. Did not report in 1929; not included in total.
d. Did not report in 1928; not included in total.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-9. Expenditures during 1929 by public agencies for family welfare and relief; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by public agencies for family welfare and relief															
	Total amount	Per cent distribution							Average per case per month (excluding relief)[a]							Average relief per relief case per month[c]
		Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Equipment	Relief	Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]					Equipment	
		Total	Staff	Administration						Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	
											Total	Staff	Administration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for fifteen areas reporting completely	$3,595,225	11	7	4	2	1	(d)	86	$3.13	$3.11	$2.49	$1.69	$ .80	$ .45	$ .17	$ .02	$25.23
Buffalo	788,493	11	7	4	2	1	(d)	87	4.32	4.23	3.50	2.18	1.32	.51	.22	.09	29.47
Canton	28,814	1	1	-	(d)	-	-	99	.26	.26	.20	.20	-	.06	-	-	22.81
Cleveland	60,316	5	-	5	-	-	-	95	.82	.82	.82	-	.82	-	-	-	16.65
Columbus	62,202	20	12	8	4	-	-	76	1.64	1.64	1.38	.81	.57	.26	-	-	7.85
Dayton	41,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.30
Denver	188,164	15	9	6	2	1	-	81	2.86	2.86	2.34	1.37	.97	.33	.19	-	17.15
Des Moines	53,046	3	-	3	1	-	-	96	.56	.56	.49	-	.49	.07	-	-	14.60
Detroit	2,053,476	11	8	3	2	1	(d)	86	3.86	3.85	3.03	2.18	.85	.60	.22	.01	37.00
Grand Rapids	53,156	25	25	-	5	-	(d)	70	2.96	-	2.49	2.49	-	.47	-	(e)	8.07
Louisville	16,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.39
Minneapolis[f]	89,716	7	n.r.	n.r.	1	-	-	92	.62	.62	.56	n.r.	n.r.	.06	-	-	6.95
Omaha	29,437	12	-	12	-	-	-	88	.97	.97	.97	-	97	-	-	-	7.22
The Oranges[f]	103,619	5	5	(d)	-	(d)	-	95	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	23,175	5	5	-	8	-	-	86	2.26	2.26	.91	.91	-	1.35	-	-	14.36
Springfield, Ohio	3,520	9	9	-	-	-	-	91	.46	.46	.46	.46	-	-	-	-	5.01
St. Paul	138,545	9	5	4	2	2	-	87	1.87	1.87	1.27	.77	.50	.30	.30	-	12.20
Wichita	54,945	7	7	-	1	-	-	92	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	-	.15	-	-	14.19

a. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See p. 29, Table 1m-29, Column 4.
b. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an agency and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for equipment.
c. Average number of relief cases per month not shown in service tables.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.
f. Not included in total.

Table Z-1-10. Comparative statement of expenditures by public agencies for family welfare and relief for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by public agencies for family welfare and relief													
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per case per month[b]				Average relief per relief case per month[c]	
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Payroll		Supplies and expense			
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Total for eight areas reporting completely	$2,432,520	$1,918,205	11	11	3	2	86	87	$2.49	$2.21	$ .68	$ .49	$27.27	$26.93
Buffalo[d]	788,493	630,045	11	10	3	3	87	87	3.50	n.r.	.82	n.r.	29.47	n.r.
Canton[d]	28,814	25,810	1	1	(e)	(e)	99	99	.20	n.r.	.06	n.r.	22.81	n.r.
Cleveland	60,316	50,723	5	4	-	-	95	96	.82	.55	-	-	16.65	14.49
Dayton	41,024	34,924	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	11.30	10.43
Des Moines	53,046	61,548	3	3	1	1	96	96	.49	.54	.07	.15	14.60	17.67
Detroit	2,053,476	1,557,982	11	11	3	3	86	86	3.03	2.99	.83	.74	37.00	29.93
Grand Rapids	53,156	52,536	25	28	5	3	70	70	2.49	1.58	.47	.13	8.07	8.12
Omaha	29,437	25,372	12	14	-	-	88	86	.97	.80	-	-	7.22	4.86
Sioux City[d]	23,175	14,919	5	14	8	7	86	80	.91	n.r.	1.35	n.r.	14.36	n.r.
Springfield, Ohio	3,520	3,104	9	10	-	-	91	90	.46	.45	-	-	5.01	5.09
St. Paul	138,545	132,016	9	5	4	-	87	95	1.27	.77	.60	-	12.20	14.15
Wichita[d]	54,945	39,987	7	8	1	1	92	90	1.10	n.r.	.15	n.r.	14.19	9.41

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928 , p. 885, Table Z-1e.
b. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See p. 29, Table 1m-29, column 4.
c. Average number of relief cases per month not shown in service tables.
d. Not included in total.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-11. Receipts during 1929 by private agencies for family welfare and relief; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by private agencies for family welfare and relief: Amount: Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other financial federations (5)	Other contributions (6)	Earnings (7)	Natural sources (8)	Repayments and refunds (9)	Other social agencies[a] (10)	Per cent distribution: Public treasury (11)	Endowment (12)	Community fund (13)	Other financial federations (14)	Other contributions (15)	Earnings (16)	Natural sources (17)	Repayments and refunds (18)	Other social agencies[a] (19)
Total for eighteen areas reporting completely	$3,312,997	$57,727	$388,617	$2,401,954	$169,444	$172,584	$54,412	$30,093	$32,230	$5,936	2	12	72	5	5	2	1	1	(e)
Buffalo	372,360	-	16,671	160,666	166,447	24,354	361	1,416	2,445	-	-	4	43	45	7	(e)	(e)	1	-
Canton	75,713	1,500	3,500	64,841	-	3,973	532	1,265	102	-	2	5	86	-	5	1	2	(e)	-
Cleveland	983,426	-	248,047	697,949	697	20,877	11,171	500	3,985	200	-	25	71	(e)	2	1	(e)	(e)	(e)
Dayton	146,865	22,927	1,968	114,933	-	3,878	1,151	220	1,501	287	16	1	78	-	3	1	(e)	1	(e)
Des Moines	97,402	6,500	3,351	71,871	300	8,519	3,009	3,182	670	-	7	3	74	(e)	9	3	3	1	-
Detroit	157,876	63	52,584	91,961	2,000	2,924	-	20	8,324	-	(e)	33	58	1	2	-	(e)	5	-
Harrisburg	48,518	-	494	29,881	-	38	11,360	4,668	2,077	-	-	1	62	-	(e)	23	10	4	-
Kansas City	254,575	18,000	2,158	196,533	-	26,185	8,544	-	3,155	-	7	1	77	-	10	3	-	1	-
Louisville	187,621	-	1,867	161,401	-	12,965	7,984	-	3,404	-	-	1	86	-	7	4	-	2	-
Minneapolis	230,659	-	4	218,231	-	9,400	718	-	2,306	-	-	(e)	95	-	4	(e)	-	1	-
New Orleans	110,297	2,000	-	97,028	-	3,706	-	5,794	1,761	8	2	-	88	-	3	-	5	2	(e)
Omaha	107,047	-	2,892	88,520	-	9,224	1,756	3,965	690	-	-	3	83	-	8	2	4	1	-
The Oranges	53,625	-	3,000	40,994	-	5,121	110	1,251	18	3,131	-	6	76	-	10	(e)	2	(e)	6
Richmond	165,386	-	1,958	141,621	-	19,341	2,049	-	417	-	-	1	86	-	12	1	-	(e)	-
Sioux City	37,325	-	683	30,543	-	5,458	150	-	491	-	-	2	82	-	15	(e)	-	1	-
Springfield, Ohio	48,555	-	980	41,877	-	5,589	90	-	19	-	-	2	86	-	12	(e)	-	(e)	-
St. Paul	186,474	6,737	48,460	116,850	-	4,831	3,235	3,254	797	2,310	4	26	63	-	3	2	2	(e)	1
Wichita	49,273	-	-	36,254	-	6,201	2,192	4,558	68	-	-	-	74	-	13	4	9	(e)	-
Chicago[b]	908,636	-	113,933	-	368,675	359,185	4,953	49,036	12,854	-	Per cent distribution not shown for areas reported incompletely.								
Denver[c]	91,837	-	-	67,797	-	4,400	11	-	9,989	9,600									
Newark[c]	233,504	-	6,175	180,980	-	20,788	17,517	-	7,133	911									
St. Louis[d]	437,711	300	31,749	332,069	60,880	3,779	1,649	1,228	6,057	-									

a. The original source of these funds could not be determined.
b. Includes figures for four agencies; four agencies did not report.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report.
d. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-12. Comparative statement of receipts by private agencies for family welfare and relief, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by private agencies for family welfare and relief											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eleven areas	$2,324,058	$2,012,080	$39,727	$40,706	$378,156	$121,278	$1,571,416	$1,578,420	$311,202	$256,644	$23,557	$15,032
Buffalo	372,360	355,762	-	-	16,671	17,635	160,666	212,070	194,662	124,324	361	1,733
Canton	75,713	85,545	1,500	5,008	3,500	2,700	64,841	75,272	5,340	2,565	532	-
Cleveland[b]	983,426	775,073	-	-	248,047	44,406	697,949	674,163	26,259	52,789	11,171	3,715
Dayton	146,865	138,433	22,927	33,498	1,968	483	114,933	98,080	5,886	6,372	1,151	-
Des Moines	97,402	102,208	6,500	-	3,351	4,504	71,871	76,659	12,671	20,987	3,009	58
Detroit[c]	157,876	100,536	63	-	52,584	-	91,961	95,844	13,268	4,692	-	-
New Orleans[d]	110,297	112,164	2,000	2,200	-	7,657	97,028	97,223	11,269	4,883	-	201
Omaha	107,047	106,527	-	-	2,892	5,464	88,520	83,123	13,879	11,887	1,756	6,053
Sioux City	37,325	28,651	-	-	683	-	30,543	23,301	5,949	5,078	150	272
St. Paul	186,474	167,165	6,737	-	48,460	38,429	116,850	110,022	11,192	18,714	3,235	-
Wichita[e]	49,273	40,016	-	-	-	-	36,254	32,663	10,827	4,353	2,192	3,000

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 886, Table Z-1f.
b. Three agencies reported in 1928; five agencies reported in 1929.
c. Seven agencies reported in 1928; eight agencies reported in 1929.
d. Eight agencies reported in 1928; six agencies reported in 1929.
e. Five agencies reported in 1928; four agencies reported in 1929.

Table Z-1-13. Comparative statement of receipts by private agencies for family welfare and relief, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by private agencies for family welfare and relief											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eleven areas	$2,324,058	$2,012,080	2	2	16	6	68	78	13	13	1	1
Buffalo	372,360	355,762	-	-	4	5	43	60	53	35	(f)	(f)
Canton	75,713	85,545	2	6	5	3	86	88	7	3	1	-
Cleveland[b]	983,426	775,073	-	-	25	6	71	87	3	7	1	(f)
Dayton	146,865	138,433	16	24	1	(f)	78	71	4	5	1	-
Des Moines	97,402	102,208	7	-	3	4	74	75	13	21	3	(f)
Detroit[c]	157,876	100,536	(f)	-	33	-	58	95	8	5	-	-
New Orleans[d]	110,297	112,164	2	2	-	7	88	87	10	4	-	(f)
Omaha	107,047	106,527	-	-	3	5	83	78	13	11	2	6
Sioux City	37,325	28,651	-	-	2	-	82	81	16	18	(f)	1
St. Paul	186,474	167,165	4	-	26	23	63	66	6	11	2	-
Wichita[e]	49,273	40,016	-	-	-	-	74	82	22	11	4	7

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 886, Table Z-1f.
b. Three agencies reported in 1928; five agencies reported in 1929.
c. Seven agencies reported in 1928; eight agencies reported in 1929.
d. Eight agencies reported in 1928; six agencies reported in 1929.
e. Five agencies reported in 1928; four agencies reported in 1929.
f. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-1-14. Expenditures during 1929 by private agencies for family welfare and relief; amount and per cent distribution by item.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by private agencies for family welfare and relief								
	Total amount	Per cent distribution							
		Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Interest expense	Equipment	Relief
		Total	Staff	Administration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total for seventeen areas reporting completely	$3,123,055	34	22	12	6	3	(a)	(a)	57
Buffalo	367,937	31	18	13	7	3	(a)	1	59
Canton	78,621	33	24	9	10	3	-	1	53
Cleveland	971,940	38	23	15	4	4	-	(a)	54
Dayton	145,022	27	17	10	3	2	-	1	66
Des Moines	96,958	31	18	13	9	2	-	(a)	58
Detroit	156,585	29	19	10	6	3	(a)	1	62
Harrisburg	43,642	39	25	14	7	3	(a)	(a)	50
Kansas City	243,633	32	27	5	5	2	-	(a)	60
Louisville	185,085	35	28	7	6	2	-	1	55
Minneapolis	228,626	35	25	10	6	3	-	(a)	56
New Orleans	109,538	34	19	15	9	4	(a)	(a)	54
Omaha	107,041	40	25	15	6	4	(a)	1	48
The Oranges	55,568	29	17	12	7	4	(a)	1	58
Richmond[b]	164,349	29	20	9	7	4	1	1	58
Sioux City	44,526	28	18	10	9	4	9	1	50
Springfield, Ohio	49,008	23	17	6	6	2	(a)	(a)	69
St. Paul	188,048	34	25	9	7	1	-	(a)	58
Wichita	51,277	34	18	15	8	6	-	2	50
Chicago[c]	1,034,271	34	20	14	5	2	2	(a)	57
Denver[d]	97,340	24	20	4	5	3	-	-	68
Newark[d]	228,302	44	n.r.	n.r.	10	9	1	2	33
St. Louis[e]	466,041	41	32	9	6	4	(a)	(a)	49

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.
b. Not included in total.
c. Includes figures for four agencies; four agencies did not report.
d. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report.
e. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.

Table Z-1-15. Expenditures during 1929 by private agencies for family welfare and relief; amount and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by private agencies for family welfare and relief										
	Total amount	Average per case per month (excluding relief)[a]									Average relief per relief case per month[c]
		Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]						Interest expense	Equipment	
			Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges			
				Total	Staff	Administration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total for seventeen areas reporting completely	$3,123,055	$5.45	$5.37	$4.28	$2.81	$1.47	$ .72	$ .37	$.02	$.06	$15.28
Buffalo	367,937	7.97	7.80	5.95	3.43	2.52	1.33	.52	.06	.11	17.74
Canton	78,621	6.25	6.10	4.37	3.22	1.15	1.32	.41	-	.15	19.57
Cleveland	971,940	8.32	8.31	6.94	4.27	2.67	.71	.66	-	.01	30.37
Dayton	145,022	4.00	3.88	3.22	2.08	1.14	.40	.26	-	.12	15.99
Des Moines	96,958	3.57	3.56	2.63	1.54	1.09	.73	.20	-	.01	8.66
Detroit	156,585	3.00	2.92	2.25	1.46	.79	.47	.20	(e)	.08	13.98
Harrisburg	43,642	4.63	4.60	3.61	2.31	1.30	.69	.30	.02	.01	13.75
Kansas City	243,633	5.15	5.12	4.09	3.48	.61	.71	.32	-	.03	13.09
Louisville	185,085	4.97	4.87	3.95	3.13	.82	.68	.24	-	.10	11.24
Minneapolis	228,626	4.18	4.14	3.27	2.31	.96	.61	.26	-	.04	10.94
New Orleans	109,538	5.53	5.47	4.02	2.22	1.80	1.02	.43	.04	.02	13.53
Omaha	107,041	5.07	4.93	3.96	2.45	1.51	.58	.39	.04	.10	10.21
The Oranges	55,568	6.76	6.65	4.78	2.85	1.93	1.20	.67	.02	.09	20.67
Richmond[d]	164,349	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	44,526	3.30	2.66	1.82	1.19	.63	.60	.24	.61	.03	6.40
Springfield, Ohio	49,008	2.61	2.59	1.92	1.43	.49	.50	.17	.01	.01	9.59
St. Paul	188,048	4.97	4.92	4.05	3.03	1.02	.79	.08	-	.05	15.26
Wichita	51,277	2.41	2.33	1.62	.88	.74	.40	.31	-	.08	4.37
Chicago[f]	103,427	8.50	8.11	6.71	3.97	2.74	.96	.44	.39	(e)	32.43
Denver[g]	97,340	3.28	3.28	2.44	2.01	.43	.49	.35	-	-	22.37
Newark[g]	228,302	9.15	8.74	6.09	n.r.	n.r.	1.38	1.27	.13	.28	32.12
St. Louis[h]	466,041	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	10.33

a. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See p. 29, Table 1m-29, Column 2.
b. These items represent the ordinary and regular expenditures of an agency and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
c. Average number of relief cases per month are not shown in the service tables.
d. Not included in total.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.
f. Includes figures for four agencies; four agencies did not report.
g. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report.
h. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.

Table Z-1-16. Comparative statement of expenditures by private agencies for family welfare and relief, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by private agencies for family welfare and relief													
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per case per month[b]				Average relief per relief case per month[c]	
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Payroll		Supplies and expense			
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Total for nine areas reporting completely	$1,898,279	$1,597,616	35	39	9	10	56	51	$4.58	$4.49	$1.17	$1.18	$17.98	$15.05
Buffalo[h]	367,937	352,199	31	31	10	8	59	61	5.95	n.r.	2.02	n.r.	17.74	n.r.
Canton	78,621	81,521	33	37	14	13	53	50	4.37	4.74	1.88	1.87	19.57	18.87
Cleveland[d]	971,940	756,590	38	43	8	10	54	47	6.94	6.75	1.38	1.56	30.37	27.78
Dayton	145,022	135,080	27	27	7	8	66	65	3.22	3.80	.78	1.19	15.99	17.80
Des Moines	96,958	101,689	31	34	11	9	58	57	2.63	3.44	.94	.89	8.66	10.41
Detroit[e]	156,585	99,726	19	45	9	14	62	42	2.25	2.44	.75	.74	13.98	8.54
New Orleans[f]	109,538	112,341	34	35	13	10	54	55	4.02	2.93	1.51	.87	13.53	9.56
Omaha	107,041	106,130	40	45	11	13	48	42	3.96	4.56	1.11	1.32	10.21	10.70
Sioux City	44,526	29,507	28	37	22	16	50	47	1.82	2.10	1.48	.89	6.40	4.76
St. Paul	188,048	175,032	34	31	8	8	58	61	4.05	3.05	.92	.76	15.26	10.75
Wichita[g]	51,277	39,530	34	42	16	12	50	46	1.62	n.r.	.79	n.r.	4.37	n.r.

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 887, Table Z-1g.
b. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See p. 29, Table 1m-29, Column 2.
c. Average number of relief cases per month not shown in service tables.
d. Three agencies reported in 1928; five agencies reported in 1929.
e. Seven agencies reported in 1928; eight agencies reported in 1929.
f. Eight agencies reported in 1928; six agencies reported in 1929.
g. Five agencies reported in 1928; four agencies reported in 1929. Not included in total.
h. Not included in total.

Table Z-2-1. Receipts during 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families														
	Amount								Per cent distribution						
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Natural sources (7)	Repayments and refunds (8)	Public treasury (9)	Endowment (10)	Community fund (11)	Other contributions (12)	Earnings (13)	Natural sources (14)	Repayments and refunds (15)
Total for twenty-one areas reporting completely	$743,850	$422,412	$1,474	$243,610	$41,070	$5,503	$11,603	$18,178	57	(a)	33	6	1	2	2
Bridgeport	29,731	13,133	200	7,833	7,449	-	-	1,116	44	1	26	25	-	-	4
Buffalo	231,671	221,007	-	-	8,769	-	-	1,895	95	-	-	4	-	-	1
Canton	7,859	2,643	-	5,068	26	122	-	-	34	-	64	(a)	2	-	-
Cleveland	177,481	113,400	1,269	59,240	9	194	3,369	-	64	1	33	(a)	(a)	2	-
Dayton	24,884	17,884	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	72	-	-	28	-	-	-
Denver	24,800	-	-	21,272	237	149	-	3,142	-	-	86	1	1	-	13
Detroit	49,160	-	-	44,977	-	-	-	4,183	-	-	91	-	-	-	9
Grand Rapid	9,704	-	-	-	9,622	46	-	36	-	-	-	99	(a)	-	(a)
Harrisburg	5,134	-	-	4,799	12	-	-	323	-	-	93	(a)	-	-	6
Kansas City	16,069	-	-	14,480	166	1,037	-	386	-	-	90	1	6	-	2
Lancaster	3,647	-	-	3,263	-	-	345	39	-	-	89	-	-	9	1
Minneapolis	6,589	-	-	6,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Newark	27,951	-	-	24,241	703	2,962	-	45	-	-	87	3	11	-	(a)
New Orleans	15,234	-	-	13,868	31	15	-	1,320	-	-	91	(a)	(a)	-	9
Omaha	62,174	46,099	-	4,748	-	-	7,889	3,438	74	-	8	-	-	13	6
The Oranges	5,947	-	-	-	5,295	-	-	652	-	-	-	89	-	-	11
Sioux City	5,510	5,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ill.	5,643	-	5	5,188	277	-	-	173	-	(a)	92	5	-	-	3
Springfield, Ohio	7,452	2,736	-	3,517	336	840	-	23	37	-	47	5	11	-	(a)
St. Louis	18,514	-	-	17,637	-	-	-	877	-	-	95	-	-	-	5
Wichita	8,696	-	-	6,890	1,138	138	-	530	-	-	79	13	2	-	6

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-2-2. Comparative statement of receipts by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families, during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for fourteen areas	$642,725	$582,146	$409,279	$349,788	$1,274	$1,250	$185,668	$185,709	$45,046	$36,434	$1,458	$8,965
Buffalo	231,671	196,468	221,007	187,184	-	-	-	-	10,664	9,284	-	-
Canton	7,859	7,175	2,643	4,022	-	-	5,068	3,040	26	68	122	45
Cleveland	177,481	158,142	113,400	86,881	1,269	1,250	59,240	70,011	3,378	-	194	-
Dayton	24,884	26,735	17,884	19,700	-	-	-	1,035	7,000	6,000	-	-
Denver	24,800	26,249	-	-	-	-	21,272	16,250	3,379	5,138	149	4,861
Detroit	49,160	53,179	-	-	-	-	44,977	47,109	4,183	6,070	-	-
Lancaster	3,647	8,691	-	-	-	-	3,263	-	384	8,460	-	231
New Orleans	15,234	13,522	-	-	-	-	13,868	12,482	1,351	1,040	15	-
Omaha	62,174	52,414	46,099	43,637	-	-	4,748	5,421	11,327	64	-	3,292
Sioux City	5,510	6,005	5,510	6,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ill.	5,643	4,338	-	-	5	-	5,188	4,338	450	-	-	-
Springfield, Ohio	7,452	5,060	2,736	2,359	-	-	3,517	2,700	359	1	840	-
St. Louis	18,514	16,223	-	-	-	-	17,637	16,223	877	-	-	-
Wichita	8,696	7,945	-	-	-	-	6,890	7,100	1,668	309	138	536

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 892.

Table Z-2-3. Comparative statement of receipts by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families, during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for fourteen areas	$642,725	$582,146	64	60	(b)	(b)	29	32	7	6	(b)	2
Buffalo	231,671	196,468	95	95	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Canton	7,859	7,175	34	56	-	-	64	42	(b)	1	2	1
Cleveland	177,481	158,142	64	55	1	1	33	44	2	-	(b)	-
Dayton	24,884	26,735	72	74	-	-	-	4	28	22	-	-
Denver	24,800	26,249	-	-	-	-	86	62	14	20	1	18
Detroit	49,160	53,179	-	-	-	-	91	89	9	11	-	-
Lancaster	3,647	8,691	-	-	-	-	89	-	11	97	-	3
New Orleans	15,234	13,522	-	-	-	-	91	92	9	8	(b)	-
Omaha	62,174	52,414	74	83	-	-	8	10	18	(b)	-	6
Sioux City	5,510	6,005	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, Ill.	5,643	4,338	-	-	(b)	-	92	100	8	-	-	-
Springfield, Ohio	7,452	5,060	37	47	-	-	47	53	5	(b)	11	-
St. Louis	18,514	16,223	-	-	-	-	95	100	5	-	-	-
Wichita	8,696	7,945	-	-	-	-	79	89	19	4	2	7

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 892.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-2-4. Expenditures during 1929 by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families																
	Total for the year	Per cent distribution							Average per case[a] per month							Average amount of relief per relief case[b] per month	Average amount of relief per capita population
		Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Equipment	Relief	Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Equipment		
		Total	Staff	Administration						Total	Staff	Administration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for nineteen areas reporting completely	$667,371	27	17	10	5	2	1	65	$2.68	$2.08	$1.29	$ .79	$ .36	$.19	$.05	$15.70	$.06
Bridgeport[e]	30,458	36	n.r.	n.r.	17	1	1	46	3.54	2.33	n.r.	n.r.	1.08	.05	.08	39.08	.06
Buffalo	233,385	11	7	4	1	1	1	86	3.18	2.57	1.54	1.03	.21	.25	.15	29.76	.27
Canton	7,852	19	19	-	35	5	-	41	3.15	1.03	1.03	-	1.87	.25	-	17.28	.03
Cleveland	155,347	28	16	12	3	4	(a)	65	3.70	2.96	1.71	1.25	.29	.43	.02	18.67	.13
Dayton	24,491	27	7	20	1	1	1	70	1.54	1.41	.38	1.03	.03	.06	.04	5.09	.08
Denver	27,823	31	20	11	6	3	2	58	2.27	1.69	1.09	.60	.33	.16	.09	9.55	.05
Detroit	49,140	66	52	14	7	2	1	24	3.78	3.28	2.61	.67	.36	.09	.05	6.11	.01
Grand Rapids	9,703	52	16	36	10	4	-	34	7.29	5.74	1.74	4.01	1.10	.45	-	23.23	.02
Harrisburg	3,783	54	21	33	21	7	1	18	5.89	3.86	1.48	2.38	1.48	.51	.04	8.31	.01
Kansas City	16,309	54	49	5	10	9	-	27	.70	.52	.47	.05	.09	.09	-	7.69	.01
Lancaster	4,949	59	46	12	32	-	-	9	3.87	2.50	1.98	.52	1.37	-	-	17.52	.01
Minneapolis	6,589	35	24	11	7	3	1	54	3.38	2.59	1.75	.84	.53	.22	.04	15.32	.01
Newark[e]	28,279	24	n.r.	n.r.	47	-	2	27	7.27	2.37	n.r.	n.r.	4.75	-	.15	6.15	.02
New Orleans	16,550	48	31	16	8	8	(c)	36	3.73	2.80	1.83	.97	.48	.45	(d)	11.13	.01
Omaha	61,174	13	2	11	5	(c)	-	81	1.76	1.22	.23	.99	.50	.04	-	12.92	.22
The Oranges	5,948	22	15	7	12	2	-	63	4.36	2.66	1.79	.87	1.48	.22	-	36.43	.03
Sioux City	5,510	11	11	-	-	-	-	89	1.07	1.07	1.07	-	-	-	-	8.30	.06
Springfield, Ill.	5,695	61	28	33	30	1	3	6	8.70	5.63	2.56	3.07	2.79	.05	.23	7.66	.01
Springfield, Ohio	6,280	37	29	9	7	1	8	47	1.70	1.19	.92	.27	.21	.03	.27	5.20	.04
St. Louis	18,514	62	40	21	9	8	4	18	3.25	2.44	1.60	.84	.36	.30	.15	14.06	(d)
Wichita	8,329	47	31	16	22	1	-	29	3.40	2.26	1.49	.77	1.08	.03	.03	9.54	.03

a. Includes major-care cases worked on and all minor-care cases reported. See page 60, supra.
b. For number of relief cases, see page 63, supra.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Less than one-half of one cent.
e. Not included in total.

Table Z-2-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution by item.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families													
	Amount								Per cent distribution					
	Total		Payroll		Operating expense		Relief		Payroll		Operating expense		Relief	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Total for fourteen areas	$625,039	$577,943	$159,467	$159,765	$44,930	$60,943	$420,642	$357,235	26	28	7	11	67	62
Buffalo	233,385	196,468	26,199	23,397	6,192	17,440	200,994	155,631	11	12	3	9	86	79
Canton	7,852	7,125	1,501	1,807	3,102	615	3,249	4,703	19	25	40	9	41	66
Cleveland	155,347	157,716	43,397	49,531	10,729	12,550	101,221	95,635	28	31	7	8	65	61
Dayton	24,491	24,021	6,700	6,700	625	1,002	17,166	16,319	27	28	3	4	70	68
Denver	27,823	24,691	8,720	7,031	3,006	3,821	16,097	13,839	31	28	11	16	58	56
Detroit	49,140	53,166	32,384	36,926	4,869	9,256	11,887	6,984	66	70	10	17	24	13
Lancaster	4,949	7,292	2,911	2,365	1,600	4,055	438	872	59	32	32	56	9	12
New Orleans	16,550	13,521	7,886	7,424	2,640	2,796	6,024	3,301	48	55	16	21	36	24
Omaha	61,174	53,414	8,036	5,400	3,546	1,074	49,592	46,940	13	10	6	2	81	88
Sioux City	5,510	6,005	630	-	-	-	4,880	6,005	11	-	-	-	89	100
Springfield, Ill.	5,695	4,642	3,450	3,050	1,877	1,364	368	228	61	66	33	29	6	5
Springfield, Ohio	6,280	5,715	2,335	2,229	1,002	683	2,943	2,803	37	39	16	12	47	49
St. Louis	18,514	16,223	11,410	11,945	3,772	3,110	3,332	1,168	62	74	20	19	18	7
Wichita	8,329	7,944	3,908	1,960	1,970	3,177	2,451	2,807	47	25	24	40	29	35

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 893, Table Z-2b.

Table Z-2-6. Comparative statement of expenditures by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies for the aid of service and ex-service men and their families									
	Total for the year		Average per case per month				Average amount of relief per relief case per month		Average amount of relief per capita population	
			Payroll		Operating expense					
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)
Total for twelve areas	$386,144	$375,470	$2.39	$2.32	$ .70	$ .74	$11.85	$11.84	$.04	$.04
Buffalo[b]	233,385	196,468	2.57	2.78	.61	2.07	29.76	n.r.	.27	.21
Canton	7,852	7,125	1.03	1.37	2.12	.46	17,28	15.70	.03	.04
Cleveland	155,347	157,716	2.96	2.93	.74	.74	18.67	12.22	.13	.09
Dayton	24,491	24,021	1.41	1.27	.13	.19	5.09	4.69	.08	.08
Denver	27,823	24,691	1.69	1.73	.58	.94	9.55	7.90	.05	.05
Detroit	49,140	53,166	3.28	3.10	.50	.78	6.11	5.42	.01	(c)
Lancaster	4,949	7,292	2.50	3.28	1.37	5.64	17.52	36.33	.01	.01
New Orleans	16,550	13,521	2.80	2.16	.93	.81	11.13	3.44	.01	.01
Omaha	61,174	53,414	1.22	.75	.54	.15	12.92	10.93	.22	.22
Sioux City[b]	5,510	6,005	1.07	-	-	-	8.30	n.r.	.06	.07
Springfield, Ill.	5,695	4,642	5.63	5.78	3.07	2.58	7.66	6.33	.01	(c)
Springfield, Ohio	6,280	5,715	1.19	1.19	.51	.36	5.20	4.50	.04	.04
St. Louis	18,514	16,223	2.44	2.93	.81	.76	14.06	8.11	(c)	(c)
Wichita	8,329	7,944	2.26	1.38	1.14	2.25	9.54	9.36	.03	.03

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 893, Table Z-2b.
b. Not included in total.
c. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-3-1. Receipts during 1929 by legal aid societies; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by legal aid societies												
	Amount							Per cent distribution					
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total for thirteen areas	$187,088	$17,046	$11,256	$102,151	$14,400	$37,046	$5,189	9	6	55	8	20	3
Buffalo	34,011	4,500	-	28,125	-	-	1,386	13	-	83	-	-	4
Chicago	62,428	-	11,206	-	14,400	36,822	-	-	18	-	23	59	-
Cleveland	26,713	-	-	25,135	-	10	1,568	-	-	94	-	(a)	6
Dayton	2,710	2,710	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Denver	4,804	-	-	4,455	-	-	349	-	-	93	-	-	7
Detroit	15,658	-	-	14,207	-	-	1,451	-	-	91	-	-	9
Grand Rapids	5,358	-	-	5,358	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Harrisburg	500	-	-	286	-	214	-	-	-	57	-	43	-
Kansas City	6,176	6,176	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Louisville	7,724	-	50	7,571	-	-	103	-	1	98	-	-	1
Minneapolis	9,067	-	-	8,735	-	-	332	-	-	96	-	-	4
Omaha	3,660	3,660	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul	8,279	-	-	8,279	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-3-2. Comparative table of receipts by legal aid societies during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by legal aid societies											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for ten areas	$172,688	$157,710	$10,870	$10,460	$11,206	$9,425	$94,294	$82,074	$51,232	$51,065	$5,086	$4,686
Buffalo[b]	34,011	23,463	4,500	5,000	-	-	28,125	17,407	-	-	1,386	1,056
Chicago	62,428	59,292	-	-	11,206	9,420	-	-	51,222	49,872	-	-
Cleveland	26,713	26,146	-	-	-	-	25,135	24,802	10	60	1,568	1,284
Dayton	2,710	2,483	2,710	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	683	-	-
Denver	4,804	4,950	-	-	-	-	4,455	4,500	-	450	349	-
Detroit	15,658	15,791	-	-	-	5	14,207	13,921	-	-	1,451	1,865
Grand Rapids	5,358	5,153	-	-	-	-	5,358	5,124	-	-	-	29
Minneapolis	9,067	8,516	-	-	-	-	8,735	8,064	-	-	332	452
Omaha	3,660	3,660	3,660	3,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul	8,279	8,256	-	-	-	-	8,279	8,256	-	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 895, Table Z-3a.
b. Includes figures for two agencies in 1929; for only one in 1928.

Table Z-3-3. Comparative table of receipts by legal aid societies during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by legal aid societies											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for ten areas	$172,688	$157,710	6	7	6	6	55	52	30	32	3	3
Buffalo[c]	34,011	23,463	13	21	-	-	83	74	-	-	4	5
Chicago	62,428	59,292	-	-	18	16	-	-	82	84	-	-
Cleveland	26,713	26,146	-	-	-	-	94	95	(b)	(b)	6	5
Dayton	2,710	2,483	100	72	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Denver	4,804	4,950	-	-	-	-	93	91	-	9	7	-
Detroit	15,658	15,791	-	-	-	(b)	91	88	-	-	9	12
Grand Rapids	5,358	5,153	-	-	-	-	100	99	-	-	-	1
Minneapolis	9,067	8,516	-	-	-	-	96	95	-	-	4	5
Omaha	3,660	3,660	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul	8,279	8,256	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 895, Table Z-3a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.
c. Includes figures for two agencies in 1929; for only one in 1928.

Table Z-3-4. Expenditures during 1929 by legal aid bureaus; amount, per cent distribution and average per case disposed of during the year.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by legal aid bureaus													
	Amount					Per cent distribution				Average per case disposed of[a]				
	Total (1)	Payroll (2)	Supplies and expense (3)	Space charges (4)	Interest (5)	Payroll (6)	Supplies and expense (7)	Space charges (8)	Interest (9)	Total (10)	Payroll (11)	Supplies and expense (12)	Space charges (13)	Interest (14)
Total for twelve areas	$199,410	$168,387	$18,759	$10,423	$1,841	85	9	5	1	$ 3.17	$ 2.67	$.30	$.17	$.03
Buffalo	35,136	27,880	3,546	3,710	-	79	10	11	-	5.32	4.22	.54	.56	-
Chicago	74,999	60,088	9,883	3,259	1,769	80	13	4	2	3.51	2.82	.46	.15	.08
Cleveland	26,731	25,595	1,136	-	-	96	4	-	-	3.99	3.82	.17	-	-
Dayton	2,710	2,050	50	610	-	76	2	23	-	1.77	1.34	.03	.40	-
Denver	4,762	3,960	442	360	-	83	9	8	-	4.73	3.93	.44	.36	-
Detroit	15,382	13,927	974	481	-	91	6	3	-	1.55	1.41	.09	.05	-
Grand Rapids	5,358	4,660	338	360	-	87	6	7	-	4.34	3.78	.27	.29	-
Harrisburg[b]	321	300	21	-	-	93	7	-	-	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	6,176	6,120	56	-	-	99	1	-	-	.95	.94	.01	-	-
Louisville	7,728	6,400	620	708	-	83	8	9	-	1.92	1.59	.15	.18	-
Minneapolis	8,606	6,674	997	935	-	78	12	11	-	4.36	3.38	.51	.47	-
Omaha	3,660	3,600	60	-	-	98	2	-	-	2.40	2.36	.04	-	-
St. Paul	8,162	7,433	657	-	72	91	8	-	1	11.53	10.50	.93	-	.10

a. See page 75, Table 3g-29.
b. Not included in total.

Table Z-3-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by legal aid societies during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per case disposed of during the year.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by legal aid societies															
	Amount						Per cent distribution				Average per case disposed of					
	Total		Payroll		Operating expense		Payroll		Operating expense		Total		Payroll		Operating expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for ten areas	$185,506	$163,268	$155,867	$134,883	$29,639	$28,385	84	83	16	17	$ 3.53	$ 3.35	$ 2.97	$ 2.77	$ .56	$ .58
Buffalo[b]	35,136	21,893	27,880	16,326	7,256	5,567	79	75	21	25	5.32	3.62	4.22	2.70	1.20	.92
Chicago	74,999	67,091	60,088	52,059	14,911	15,032	80	78	20	22	3.51	3.46	2.82	2.68	.69	.78
Cleveland	26,731	26,192	25,595	25,257	1,136	935	96	96	4	4	3.99	3.91	3.82	3.77	.17	.14
Dayton	2,710	2,482	2,050	1,800	660	682	76	72	24	28	1.77	1.52	1.34	1.10	.43	.42
Denver	4,762	4,916	3,960	3,960	802	956	83	81	17	19	4.73	5.67	3.93	4.57	.80	1.10
Detroit	15,382	15,761	13,927	14,061	1,455	1,700	91	89	9	11	1.55	1.76	1.41	1.57	.14	.19
Grand Rapids	5,358	5,164	4,660	4,500	698	664	87	87	13	13	4.34	4.11	3.78	3.58	.56	.53
Minneapolis	8,606	8,074	6,674	6,214	1,932	1,860	78	77	22	23	4.36	3.94	3.38	3.03	.98	.91
Omaha	3,660	3,660	3,600	3,600	60	60	98	98	2	2	2.40	3.19	2.36	3.14	.04	.05
St. Paul	8,162	8,035	7,433	7,106	729	929	91	88	9	12	11.53	11.56	10.50	10.22	1.03	1.34

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 895, Table Z-3b.
b. Includes figures for two agencies in 1929; for only one in 1928.

Table Z-4-1. Receipts during 1929 by travelers' aid organizations; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by travelers' aid organizations														
	Amount								Per cent distribution						
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Natural sources (7)	Repayments and refunds (8)	Public treasury (9)	Endowment (10)	Community fund (11)	Other contributions (12)	Earnings (13)	Natural sources (14)	Repayments and refunds (15)
Total for twenty areas	$237,723	$4,635	$1,330	$149,559	$68,118	$1,070	$3,344	$9,667	2	1	63	29	(a)	1	4
Bridgeport	4,054	-	-	3,556	12	-	-	486	-	-	88	(a)	-	-	12
Buffalo	19,251	375	-	18,740	-	-	-	136	2	-	97	-	-	-	1
Canton	3,430	-	-	3,024	406	-	-	-	-	-	88	12	-	-	-
Chicago	60,276	-	-	-	52,261	125	119	7,771	-	-	-	87	(a)	(a)	13
Cleveland	25,012	-	-	24,721	-	-	-	281	-	-	99	-	-	-	1
Columbus	7,287	-	1,330	5,957	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-
Dayton	3,375	-	-	3,281	-	94	-	-	-	-	97	-	3	-	-
Denver	5,121	-	-	4,750	217	-	-	154	-	-	93	4	-	-	3
Des Moines	8,211	-	-	7,497	669	-	-	45	-	-	91	8	-	-	1
Detroit	22,905	-	-	20,633	-	-	2,056	216	-	-	90	-	-	9	1
Grand Rapids	3,750	-	-	3,674	-	-	-	76	-	-	98	-	-	-	2
Harrisburg	5,061	-	-	3,892	-	-	1,169	-	-	-	77	-	-	23	-
Kansas City	6,907	-	-	6,616	288	-	-	3	-	-	96	4	-	-	(a)
Louisville	15,021	-	-	13,119	1,902	-	-	-	-	-	87	13	-	-	-
Minneapolis	10,487	-	-	9,866	-	621	-	-	-	-	94	-	6	-	-
Newark	7,351	-	-	5,500	1,740	111	-	-	-	-	75	24	2	-	-
New Orleans	10,234	1,760	-	5,322	2,883	82	-	187	17	-	52	28	1	-	2
Omaha	4,670	-	-	1,363	3,270	37	-	-	-	-	29	70	1	-	-
Richmond	11,143	2,500	-	4,000	4,331	-	-	312	22	-	36	39	-	-	3
Sioux City	4,177	-	-	4,038	139	-	-	-	-	-	96	4	-	-	-

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-4-2. Comparative statement of receipts by travelers' aid organizations during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by travelers' aid organizations											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for sixteen areas	$204,390	$197,160	$4,635	$5,612	$1,330	$1,446	$120,768	$113,782	$76,698	$76,137	$959	$183
Buffalo	19,251	19,510	375	1,500	-	-	18,740	18,010	136	-	-	-
Canton	3,430	3,643	-	-	-	-	3,024	2,976	406	667	-	-
Chicago	60,276	63,744	-	-	-	116	-	-	60,151	63,628	125	-
Cleveland	25,012	23,279	-	-	-	-	24,731	23,279	281	-	-	-
Columbus	7,287	7,305	-	-	1,330	1,330	5,957	5,975	-	-	-	-
Dayton	3,375	3,146	-	-	-	-	3,281	3,146	-	-	94	-
Denver	5,121	5,109	-	-	-	-	4,750	5,000	371	109	-	-
Des Moines	8,211	8,000	-	-	-	-	7,497	7,500	714	479	-	21
Detroit	22,905	20,536	-	-	-	-	20,633	19,874	2,272	500	-	162
Grand Rapids	3,750	3,891	-	-	-	-	3,674	3,891	76	-	-	-
Harrisburg	5,061	3,407	-	-	-	-	3,892	3,407	1,169	-	-	-
Minneapolis	10,487	9,219	-	-	-	-	9,866	8,619	-	600	621	-
New Orleans	10,234	8,683	1,760	1,987	-	-	5,322	4,615	3,070	2,081	82	-
Omaha	4,670	4,602	-	-	-	-	1,363	1,433	3,270	3,169	37	-
Richmond	11,143	10,429	2,500	2,125	-	-	4,000	3,400	4,643	4,904	-	-
Sioux City	4,177	2,657	-	-	-	-	4,038	2,657	139	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 897, Table Z-4a.

Table Z-4-3. Comparative statement of receipts by travelers' aid organizations during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by travelers' aid organizations											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for sixteen areas	$204,390	$197,160	2	3	1	1	63	58	34	39	(b)	(b)
Buffalo	19,251	19,510	2	8	-	-	97	92	1	-	-	-
Canton	3,430	3,643	-	-	-	-	88	82	12	18	-	-
Chicago	60,276	63,744	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	87	100	13	-
Cleveland	25,012	23,279	-	-	-	-	99	100	1	-	-	-
Columbus	7,287	7,305	-	-	18	18	82	82	-	-	-	-
Dayton	3,375	3,146	-	-	-	-	97	100	-	-	3	-
Denver	5,121	5,109	-	-	-	-	93	98	7	2	-	-
Des Moines	8,211	8,000	-	-	-	-	91	94	9	6	-	(b)
Detroit	22,905	20,536	-	-	-	-	90	97	10	2	-	1
Grand Rapids	3,750	3,891	-	-	-	-	98	100	2	-	-	-
Harrisburg	5,061	3,407	-	-	-	-	77	100	23	-	-	-
Minneapolis	10,487	9,219	-	-	-	-	94	94	-	6	6	-
New Orleans	10,234	8,683	17	23	-	-	52	53	30	24	1	-
Omaha	4,670	4,602	-	-	-	-	29	31	70	69	1	-
Richmond	11,143	10,429	22	20	-	-	36	33	42	47	-	-
Sioux City	4,177	2,657	-	-	-	-	96	100	4	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 897, Table Z-4a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-4-4. Expenditures during 1929 by travelers' aid organizations; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case served.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by travelers' aid organizations															
	Total amount	Per cent distribution							Average per case served[c]							Average amount of relief per relief case[d]
		Payroll			Supplies and expense[a]	Space charges	Equipment	Relief	Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense[a]	Space charges	Equipment	
		Total	Staff	Administration						Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total for eighteen areas	$222,796	77	60	17	14	2	1	7	$1.06	$ .87	$ .68	$.19	$.16	$.02	$.01	$5.26
Bridgeport	4,208	75	75	-	11	(b)	1	13	.74	.64	.64	-	.09	(f)	.01	6.10
Buffalo	20,003	81	60	21	14	1	3	1	2.11	1.73	1.28	.45	.30	.02	.06	3.41
Canton	3,329	79	79	-	15	-	-	5	2.24	1.88	1.88	-	.36	-	-	2.87
Chicago	62,731	61	41	20	23	2	(b)	13	.81	.57	.38	.19	.21	.02	(f)	15.30
Cleveland	25,012	83	61	22	11	4	(b)	1	2.01	1.69	1.24	.45	.21	.09	.02	1.29
Columbus	7,265	85	84	2	8	-	-	6	1.39	1.26	1.24	.02	.13	-	-	1.12
Dayton	3,136	91	87	4	5	4	-	-	.42	.38	.37	.01	.02	.02	-	-
Denver	5,298	85	85	-	13	-	-	2	.83	.72	.72	-	.11	-	-	.88
Des Moines	8,204	88	47	41	8	2	(b)	1	2.09	1.86	.99	.87	.18	.05	(f)	1.64
Detroit	22,849	84	74	10	7	(b)	-	9	1.64	1.52	1.34	.18	.12	(f)	-	26.03
Grand Rapids	3,750	83	56	27	13	-	1	3	1.02	.87	.59	.28	.14	-	.01	1.65
Harrisburg	5,007	64	53	11	12	-	-	24	.83	.70	.58	.12	.13	-	-	4.85
Kansas City	6,694	79	75	4	10	-	2	8	.63	.54	.51	.03	.07	-	.02	1.70
Louisville	14,987	88	64	24	7	(b)	-	5	.88	.81	.59	.22	.07	(f)	-	2.34
Minneapolis	10,536	94	94	-	4	-	-	2	.84	.81	.81	-	.03	-	-	1.54
Newark[e]	6,882	88	n.r.	n.r.	1	10	(b)	1	1.19	1.06	n.r.	n.r.	.01	.12	(f)	.67
New Orleans[e]	10,245	83	74	9	12	2	-	3	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Omaha	4,644	90	68	22	(b)	9	1	(b)	.85	.76	.58	.18	(f)	.08	.01	.47
Richmond	11,155	71	54	17	14	3	-	12	1.19	.96	.73	.23	.19	.04	-	3.55
Sioux City	3,988	74	55	19	24	-	2	-	.78	.58	.43	.15	.19	-	.01	-

a. Includes small expenditures for interest.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.
c. For number of cases served, see p. 81, Table 4b-29.
d. For number of relief cases, see p. 85, Table 4d-29.
e. Not included in total.
f. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-4-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by travelers' aid organizations during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, average per case served, and average amount of relief per relief case.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by travelers' aid organizations												
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per case served				Average amount of relief per relief case[b]
			Payroll		Operating expense		Relief		Payroll		Operating expense		
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)
Total for fifteen areas reporting completely	$196,907	$191,578	76	81	17	16	7	3	$ .91	$1.12	$.20	$.21	$6.09
Buffalo	20,003	19,145	81	82	18	18	1	-	1.73	1.70	.38	.38	3.41
Canton	3,329	4,131	79	82	15	17	5	1	1.88	3.63	.36	.78	2.87
Chicago	62,731	66,116	61	73	26	19	13	8	.57	.91	.24	.24	15.30
Cleveland	25,012	23,279	83	84	16	15	1	(c)	1.69	1.63	.32	.29	1.29
Columbus	7,265	7,305	85	84	8	10	6	6	1.26	1.24	.13	.14	1.12
Dayton	3,136	3,013	91	94	9	6	-	-	.38	.40	.04	.03	-
Denver	5,298	4,758	85	86	13	9	2	5	.72	.61	.11	.06	.88
Des Moines	8,204	7,655	88	88	11	11	1	1	1.86	1.80	.23	.23	1.64
Detroit	22,849	20,536	84	93	7	7	9	-	1.52	4.65	.12	.37	26.03
Grand Rapids	3,750	3,891	83	83	14	13	3	4	.87	.78	.15	.12	1.65
Harrisburg	5,007	5,124	64	59	12	40	24	1	.70	.79	.13	.54	4.85
Minneapolis	10,536	9,219	94	94	4	5	2	1	.81	.82	.03	.04	1.54
New Orleans[d]	10,245	8,684	83	87	14	12	3	1	n.r.	.17	n.r.	.02	n.r.
Omaha	4,644	4,573	90	91	10	9	(c)	(c)	.76	.74	.09	.07	.47
Richmond	11,155	10,250	71	79	17	18	12	3	.96	.92	.23	.20	3.55
Sioux City	3,988	2,583	74	79	24	21	2	-	.58	.47	.20	.12	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 898, Table Z-4b.
b. Comparable figures for 1928 are not available.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Not included in total.

Table Z-5. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by juvenile courts during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; receipts classified according to source, per cent distribution of expenditures by item and average expenditure per case disposed of.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by juvenile courts															
	Receipts				Expenditures											
	Public treasury		Community fund		Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per case disposed of[c]					
							Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for six areas reporting completely	$150,664	$118,573	$600	$600	$151,264	$119,173	85	87	15	13	$12.06	$ 9.03	$10.23	$ 7.81	$1.83	$1.22
Buffalo	40,674	15,609	-	-	40,674	15,609	82	92	18	8	31.00	11.93	25.30	10.97	5.70	.96
Dayton	30,036	28,256	600	600	30,636	28,856	85	90	15	10	27.38	27.85	23.17	25.02	4.21	2.83
Grand Rapids[b]	6,285	n.r.	-	n.r.	6,285	n.r.	100	n.r.	-	n.r.	8.57	n.r.	8.57	n.r.	-	n.r.
Kansas City[b]	20,654	n.r.	-	n.r.	20,654	n.r.	82	n.r.	18	n.r.	11.55	n.r.	9.50	n.r.	2.05	n.r.
Louisville[b]	45,928	n.r.	-	n.r.	45,928	n.r.	86	n.r.	14	n.r.	14.49	n.r.	12.49	n.r.	2.00	n.r.
Omaha	19,577	16,199	-	-	19,577	16,199	71	62	29	38	5.73	3.73	4.08	2.30	1.65	1.43
Sioux City	7,669	7,669	-	-	7,669	7,669	83	83	17	17	3.84	3.88	3.17	3.20	.67	.68
St. Louis	46,296	44,327	-	-	46,296	44,327	95	93	5	7	12.85	12.00	12.18	11.11	.67	.89
St. Paul[b]	13,004	11,681	-	-	13,004	11,550	89	95	11	5	19.92	n.r.	17.70	n.r.	2.22	n.r.
Wichita	6,412	6,513	-	-	6,412	6,513	78	84	22	16	5.90	7.68	4.58	6,48	1.32	1.20

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 900, Table Z-5.
b. Not included in the total.
c. For number of cases disposed of, see p. 89, Table 5a-29.

Table Z-6-1. Receipts during 1929 by agencies and institutions for the care of dependent children; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies and institutions for dependent children																
	Amount									Per cent distribution							
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings	Natural sources[a]	Other social agencies[b]	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings	Natural sources[a]	Other social agencies[b]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for eleven areas	$4,105,037	$1,414,655	$482,591	$1,150,408	$243,153	$390,799	$329,455	$80,309	$13,667	34	12	28	6	10	8	2	(c)
Buffalo	1,132,899	658,833	59,912	76,332	156,122	89,366	68,700	17,372	6,262	58	5	7	14	8	6	2	1
Canton	41,362	20,938	-	8,841	-	573	521	10,489	-	51	-	21	-	1	1	25	-
Cleveland	1,354,888	245,481	240,209	618,507	78,981	62,000	108,884	-	826	18	18	46	6	5	8	-	(c)
Dayton	175,775	89,000	885	47,363	-	1,288	13,873	18,141	5,285	51	1	27	-	1	8	10	3
Kansas City	342,900	100,754	36,299	131,021	-	33,220	31,362	10,244	-	29	11	38	-	10	9	3	-
Lancaster	37,994	27,315	-	7,822	-	425	2,432	-	-	72	-	21	-	1	6	-	-
Louisville	593,599	218,692	76,132	58,288	8,050	164,201	59,040	9,015	181	37	13	10	1	28	10	2	(c)
New Orleans[d]	263,846	24,389	49,970	154,169	-	19,256	12,220	3,828	14	9	19	58	-	7	5	1	-
The Oranges	46,407	-	17,500	9,165	-	3,452	3,971	11,220	1,099	-	38	20	-	7	9	24	2
Sioux City	49,401	10,231	1,684	16,676	-	6,756	14,054	-	-	21	3	34	-	14	28	-	-
Wichita	65,966	19,022	-	22,224	-	10,322	14,398	-	-	29	-	34	-	16	22	-	-

a. Receipts from "natural sources" are funds received by non-institutional agencies from relatives or friends of clients; institutions reported such receipts as earnings.
b. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Includes figures for nineteen agencies; one agency did not report.

Table Z-6-2. Comparative statement of receipts by agencies and institutions for the care of dependent children, during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies and institutions for dependent children											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Buffalo	$1,132,899	$ 947,120	$658,833	$545,938	$ 59,912	$ 68,301	$ 76,332	$ 67,588	$269,122	$196,786	$ 68,700	$68,507
Cleveland	1,354,888	1,220,331	245,481	171,541	240,209	222,783	618,507	579,619	141,807	182,107	108,884	64,281
Dayton	175,775	164,328	89,000	94,525	865	630	47,363	40,711	24,654	18,193	13,873	10,269
Lancaster	37,994	36,599	27,315	27,417	-	-	7,822	2,833	425	2,818	2,432	3,531
Sioux City	49,401	44,729	10,231	8,689	1,684	1,279	16,676	16,762	6,756	4,034	14,054	13,965
Wichita	65,966	63,427	19,022	20,585	-	1,606	22,224	19,552	10,322	2,862	14,398	18,822

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 903, Table Z-6a.

Table Z-6-3. Comparative statement of receipts by agencies and institutions for the care of dependent children, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies and institutions for dependent children											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Buffalo	$1,132,899	$ 947,120	58	58	5	7	7	7	24	21	6	7
Cleveland	1,354,888	1,220,331	18	14	18	18	46	47	10	15	8	5
Dayton	175,775	164,328	51	58	1	(b)	27	25	14	11	8	6
Lancaster	37,994	36,599	72	75	-	-	21	8	1	8	6	10
Sioux City	49,401	44,729	21	19	3	3	34	38	14	9	28	31
Wichita	65,966	63,427	29	32	-	3	34	31	16	5	22	30

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 903, Table Z-6a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-6-4. Receipts during 1929 by institutions for the care of dependent children; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies for the care of dependent children in institutions																
	Amount									Per cent distribution							
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Other social agencies[h]	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Other social agencies[h]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for eleven areas reporting completely	$2,959,547	$712,251	$430,674	$792,464	$219,366	$393,843	$317,803	$82,738	$10,408	24	15	27	7	13	11	3	(a)
Buffalo	683,171	345,342	44,540	16,347	122,592	85,714	35,159	33,477	-	51	7	2	18	13	5	5	-
Canton	20,372	19,068	-	666	-	117	434	87	-	94	-	3	-	1	2	(a)	-
Cleveland	779,028	23,601	230,201	282,671	78,981	61,839	97,136	3,773	826	3	30	36	10	8	12	(a)	(a)
Dayton	105,151	76,507	885	17,860	-	373	9,359	167	-	73	1	17	-	(a)	9	(a)	-
Detroit	500,134	920	30,378	308,113	9,743	36,555	98,852	6,172	9,401	(a)	6	62	2	7	20	1	2
Kansas City	242,546	34,484	33,923	109,819	-	32,958	31,168	194	-	14	14	45	-	14	13	(a)	-
Lancaster	21,235	20,688	-	122	-	425	-	-	-	97	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Louisville	484,881	162,657	71,563	22,141	8,050	164,161	20,800	35,328	181	34	15	5	2	34	4	7	(a)
The Oranges	32,116	-	17,500	7,250	-	3,395	3,946	25	-	-	54	23	-	11	12	(a)	-
Sioux City	49,401	10,231	1,684	16,676	-	6,756	12,631	1,423	-	21	3	34	-	14	26	3	-
Wichita	41,512	18,753	-	10,799	-	1,550	8,318	2,092	-	45	-	26	-	4	20	5	-
Bridgeport[b]	42,863	-	13,618	15,553	-	4,304	8,156	1,232	-								
Columbus[c]	49,461	-	8,825	33,273	1,106	345	2,797	3,115	-								
Denver[d]	257,229	15,000	12,185	90,850	-	95,213	43,606	375	-	Per cent distribution was not computed for areas incompletely reported.							
Grand Rapids[e]	70,667	-	2,239	43,207	-	8,565	15,061	1,595	-								
New Orleans[f]	218,586	22,789	48,272	116,444	-	19,201	7,995	3,885	-								
Omaha[g]	154,851	-	4,864	17,137	-	94,540	27,414	10,896	-								

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.
b. Includes reports for 5 institutions; 2 institutions did not report.
c. Includes reports for 4 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
d. Includes reports for 9 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
e. Includes reports for 2 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
f. Includes reports for 17 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
g. Includes reports for 5 institutions; 2 institutions did not report.
h. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.

Table Z-6-5. Comparative statement of receipts by institutions for the care of dependent children during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by institutions for care of dependent children											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Buffalo	$683,171	$637,932	$345,342	$300,593	$44,540	$ 63,751	$ 16,347	$ 39,827	$208,306	$165,254	$ 68,636	$68,507
Cleveland	779,028	777,755	23,601	5,473	230,201	211,831	282,671	320,906	141,646	180,542	100,909	59,003
Dayton	105,151	118,690	76,507	89,854	885	630	17,860	17,360	373	1,659	9,526	9,187
Denver	257,229	222,301	15,000	-	12,185	553	90,850	97,941	95,213	56,231	43,981	67,576
Sioux City	49,401	44,729	10,231	8,689	1,684	1,279	16,676	16,762	6,756	4,034	14,054	13,965
Wichita	41,512	39,488	18,753	15,909	-	-	10,799	11,002	1,550	2,862	10,410	9,715

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 903, Table Z-6b.

Table Z-6-6. Comparative statement of receipts by institutions for the care of dependent children during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies for the care of dependent children in institutions											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Buffalo	$683,171	$637,932	51	47	7	10	2	6	30	26	10	11
Cleveland	779,028	777,755	3	1	30	27	36	41	18	23	13	8
Dayton	105,151	118,690	73	76	1	1	17	15	(b)	1	9	8
Denver	257,229	222,301	6	-	5	(b)	35	44	37	25	17	30
Sioux City	49,401	44,729	21	19	3	3	34	38	14	9	28	31
Wichita	41,512	39,488	45	40	-	-	26	28	4	7	25	25

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 903, Table Z-6b.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-6-7. Expenditures during 1929 by institutions for the care of dependent children; amount, per cent distribution and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures for the care of dependent children in institutions																
	Total	Per cent distribution								Average per day's care[a]							
		Payroll, supplies and space charges[1]						Interest expense	Equipment	Total	Payroll, supplies and space charges[1]					Interest expense	Equipment
		Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges				Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges		
			Total	Staff	Administration							Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$2,088,225	96	33	29	4	48	15	1	3	$ .96	$ .92	$ .32	$ .28	$ .04	$ .46	$ .14	$ .01	$ .03
Buffalo	543,256	93	33	27	6	46	14	2	5	.99	.92	.32	.26	.06	.46	.14	.02	.05
Canton	20,352	95	26	24	2	52	17	-	5	.90	.86	.23	.22	.01	.47	.16	-	.04
Cleveland	564,803	99	35	31	4	43	20	1	1	1.26	1.24	.44	.39	.05	.55	.25	.01	.01
Dayton	97,674	98	38	33	5	51	9	-	2	.80	.78	.31	.26	.04	.41	.07	-	.01
Detroit	494,810	95	31	28	3	51	12	(b)	5	.99	.94	.31	.28	.03	.51	.12	(c)	.05
Kansas City	245,391	98	33	30	3	54	12	-	2	.73	.72	.24	.22	.02	.39	.09	-	.01
Lancaster	11,903	76	35	28	7	31	11	3	21	1.00	.77	.35	.28	.07	.31	.11	.03	.21
Louisville[d]	304,363	95	35	n.r.	n.r.	43	16	5	1	.98	.93	.35	n.r.	n.r.	.42	.16	.05	.01
The Oranges	26,348	98	45	39	6	35	18	-	2	1.22	1.19	.55	.48	.07	.43	.22	-	.03
Sioux City	42,240	98	22	20	1	52	24	(b)	2	.48	.47	.10	.10	.01	.25	.12	(c)	.01
Wichita	41,448	97	29	28	1	50	17	-	3	.57	.55	.17	.16	.01	.28	.10	-	.02
Bridgeport[e]	40,253	93	37	21	17	43	12	2	6	1.47	1.36	.55	.30	.24	.63	.18	.03	.08
Columbus[f]	26,699	96	31	25	6	49	15	4	(b)	1.09	1.04	.34	.27	.07	.54	.17	.05	(b)
Denver[g]	218,445	95	22	13	9	47	26	4	1	.68	.64	.15	.09	.06	.32	.18	.03	.01
Des Moines[h]	6,518	100	41	n.r.	n.r.	48	12	-	-	.74	.74	.30	n.r.	n.r.	.35	.09	-	-
Grand Rapids[i]	68,038	99	34	n.r.	n.r.	43	22	(b)	(a)	1.14	1.13	.39	n.r.	n.r.	.49	.25	(c)	(c)
New Orleans[j]	225,024	98	22	20	2	60	15	(b)	2	.68	.66	.15	.14	.01	.41	.10	(c)	.01
Omaha[k]	79,016	100	26	18	8	57	17	-	(b)	1.17	1.16	.30	.21	.09	.67	.19	-	(c)

a. See p. 117, Table 6bf-29.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.
c. Less than one-half of one cent.
d. Not included in the total.
e. Includes reports for 5 institutions; 2 institutions did not report.
f. Includes reports for 4 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
g. Includes reports for 9 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
h. Includes reports for 1 institution; 1 institution did not report.
i. Includes reports for 2 institutions 1 institution did not report.
j. Includes reports for 17 institutions; 1 institution did not report.
k. Includes reports for 5 institutions; 2 institutions did not report.
l. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.

Table Z-6-8. Comparative statement of expenditures by institutions for the care of dependent children during the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by institutions for the care of dependent children															
	Amount						Per cent distribution				Average per day's care[b]					
	Total		Payroll		Operating expense		Payroll		Operating expense		Total		Payroll		Operating expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Buffalo	$543,256	$557,573	$176,716	$199,004	$366,540	$358,569	33	36	67	64	$ .99	$ .94	$.32	$.34	$.67	$.60
Cleveland	564,803	748,239	199,741	296,941	365,062	451,298	35	40	65	60	1.26[c]	1.51	.44	.60	.81	.91
Dayton	97,674	119,232	37,382	39,307	60,292	79,925	38	33	62	67	.80[c]	.91	.31	.30	.49	.61
Denver	218,445	239,804	47,423	66,148	171,022	173,656	22	28	78	72	.68	.65	.15	.18	.53	.47
Sioux City	42,240	45,334	9,123	13,064	33,117	32,270	22	29	79	71	.48	.41	.10	.12	.38	.29
Wichita	41,448	39,124	12,213	12,805	29,235	26,319	29	33	71	67	.57	.53	.17	.17	.40	.36

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 903, Table Z-6c.
b. See p. 117, Table 6bf-29.
c. Decrease is due in part to exclusion in 1929 of expenditures in behalf of children cared for within the area but having legal residence elsewhere (expenditures are related to children from within the respective areas); this adjustment could not be made in 1928.

Table Z-6-9. Receipts during 1929 by agencies organized for case work for dependent children; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipt by agencies organized for case work for dependent children and their families																	
	Amount									Per cent distribution								
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings	Natural sources	Other social agencies[g]	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Earnings	Natural sources	Other social agencies[g]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for thirteen areas reporting completely	$1,561,245	$716,175	$41,060	$610,953	$33,530	$16,361	$28,991	$101,515	$12,660	46	3	39	2	1	2	7	1
Bridgeport	50,630	9,703	5,943	18,742	-	391	1,693	14,158	-	19	12	37	-	1	3	28	-
Buffalo	449,728	313,491	15,372	59,985	33,530	3,652	64	17,372	6,262	70	3	13	7	1	(a)	4	1
Canton	20,990	1,870	-	8,175	-	456	-	10,489	-	9	-	39	-	2	-	50	-
Cleveland	575,860	221,880	10,008	335,836	-	161	7,975	-	-	39	2	58	-	(a)	1	-	-
Dayton	70,624	12,493	-	29,503	-	855	4,347	18,141	5,285	18	-	42	-	1	6	26	7
Grand Rapids	28,132	-	600	14,404	-	1,650	4,530	6,948	-	-	2	51	-	6	16	25	-
Harrisburg	55,445	25,937	494	28,194	-	10	710	100	-	47	1	51	-	(a)	1	(a)	-
Kansas City	100,354	66,270	2,376	21,202	-	262	-	10,244	-	66	2	21	-	(a)	-	10	-
Lancaster	16,759	6,627	-	7,700	-	-	2,432	-	-	40	-	45	-	-	15	-	-
Louisville	108,718	56,035	4,569	26,147	-	40	2,912	9,015	-	52	4	33	-	(a)	3	8	-
New Orleans	45,260	1,600	1,698	37,725	-	55	340	3,828	14	4	4	83	-	(a)	1	8	(a)
The Oranges	14,291	-	-	1,915	-	57	-	11,220	1,099	-	-	13	-	(a)	-	79	8
Wichita	24,454	269	-	11,425	-	8,772	3,988	-	-	11	-	47	-	36	16	-	-
Columbus[b]	8,662	-	8,581	-	-	-	81	-	-								
Des Moines[c]	4,625	-	-	-	-	4,625	-	-	-								
Detroit[d]	738,811	303,446	19,300	297,831	5,507	6,236	714	105,312	465	Per cent distribution was not computed for areas incompletely reported.							
Richmond[e]	20,021	600	-	16,726	-	5	2,690	-	-								
St. Louis[f]	194,449	156,436	-	3,955	21,710	1,030	5,545	5,773	-								

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.
b. Includes figures for 3 agencies; 2 agencies did not report.
c. Includes figures for 1 agency; 1 agency did not report.
d. Includes figures for 3 agencies; 2 agencies did not report.
e. Includes figures for 1 agency; 1 agency did not report.
f. Includes figures for 3 agencies; 1 agency did not report.
g. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.

Table Z-6-10. Expenditures during 1929 by agencies organized for case work for dependent children; amount, per cent distributions, and average per case worked on per month

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies organized for case work for dependent children																
	Total amount	Per cent distribution								Average per case worked on per month[a]							
		Relief	Expenditures excluding relief							Total	Relief	Expenditures excluding relief					
			Total	Payroll			Supplies[b] and expense	Space charges	Equipment			Total	Payroll			Supplies[b] and expense	Space charges	Equipment
				Total	Staff	Administration							Total	Staff	Administration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total for eight areas reporting completely	$331,496	59	41	30	19	11	7	3	1	$ 9.20	$ 5.40	$ 3.79	$2.80	$1.76	$1.04	$ .67	$ .28	$ .05
Bridgeport	51,371	42	58	41	17	24	11	6	1	22.06	9.18	12.88	9.12	3.76	5.36	2.02	1.42	.32
Buffalo[e]	446,296	64	36	28	19	9	5	2	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Canton[e]	21,423	57	43	31	24	7	8	3	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland[e]	574,704	62	38	31	22	10	4	3	(c)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton[e]	70,720	58	42	33	23	10	7	3	(c)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Grand Rapids	26,744	62	38	25	16	9	8	5	(c)	13.87	8.55	5.32	3.48	2.20	1.28	1.11	.72	.01
Harrisburg	51,985	71	29	22	15	6	6	1	(c)	25.13	17.90	7.23	5.41	3.87	1.54	1.39	.37	.06
Kansas City	100,346	73	27	23	17	5	3	1	(c)	14.91	10.94	3.97	3.36	2.60	.76	.43	.19	(d)
Lancaster[e]	17,341	90	10	8	8	-	3	-	(c)	18.06	16.18	1.89	1.37	1.37	-	.48	-	.03
Louisville[e]	106,232	36	64	49	31	18	13	1	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	44,954	17	83	66	39	27	11	6	(c)	3.20	.54	2.66	2.11	1.25	.85	.35	.19	.02
The Oranges	14,291	90	10	10	10	(c)	-	-	-	2.74	2.47	.27	.27	.27	(d)	-	-	-
Wichita	24,464	42	58	28	19	10	25	3	2	8.80	3.69	5.11	2.49	1.64	.85	2.17	.26	.19
Columbus[f]	9,029	-	100	79	67	12	21	(c)	-	2.00	-	2.00	1.58	1.34	.24	.42	(d)	-
Des Moines[g]	4,265	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detroit[h]	740,214	71	29	22	16	6	5	1	(c)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Richmond[i]	19,706	36	64	49	23	26	9	5	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
St. Louis[j]	194,937	85	15	14	11	3	1	(c)	-	26.43	22.44	3.99	3.83	3.02	.81	.14	.02	-

a. See p. 146, Table 6Be-29. The "case" is not as dependable a unit of measurement as "day's care," which probably accounts for some of the variations in the figures given below.
b. Includes interest expense.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Less than one-half of one cent.
e. Not included in total.
f. Includes figures for 3 agencies; 2 agencies did not report.
g. Includes figures for 1 agency; 1 agency did not report.
h. Includes figures for 5 agencies; 2 agencies did not report.
i. Includes figures for 1 agency; 1 agency did not report.
j. Includes figures for 3 agencies; 1 agency did not report.

Table Z-6a. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by juvenile detention homes for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; per cent distribution of expenditures by item and average expenditure per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by juvenile detention homes													
	Receipts		Expenditures											
	Public treasury		Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per day's care[b]					
					Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Total for five areas reporting completely	$145,186	$134,676	$141,316	$133,794	44	45	56	55	$1.63	$1.66	$ .72	$ .74	$ .91	$ .92
Buffalo	17,812	13,241	17,812	13,241	65	78	35	22	2.86	1.84	1.86	1.44	1.00	.40
Cleveland	74,808	74,600	74,808	74,600	47	47	53	53	1.76	1.67	.84	.78	.92	.89
Dayton	11,150	12,226	10,988	11,144	40	38	60	62	2.90	2.61	1.16	1.00	1.74	1.61
Detroit[c]	187,066	n.r.	187,066	n.r.	68	n.r.	32	n.r.	1.61	n.r.	1.09	n.r.	.52	n.r.
Kansas City[c]	23,088	n.r.	23,088	n.r.	73	n.r.	27	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Louisville[c]	29,756	n.r.	29,686	n.r.	39	n.r.	61	n.r.	1.42	n.r.	.55	n.r.	.87	n.r.
New Orleans[c]	7,208	n.r.	7,205	n.r.	55	n.r.	45	n.r.	.88	n.r.	.48	n.r.	.40	n.r.
Omaha	20,329	15,178	16,621	15,378	43	45	57	55	1.03	1.03	.44	.46	.59	.57
Wichita	21,087	19,431	21,087	19,431	19	18	81	82	1.17	2.00	.22	.36	.95	1.64

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 906, Table Z-6f.
b. For number of day's care see p. 123, Table 6ac-29.
c. Not included in total.

Table Z-7-1. Receipts during 1929 by institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people												
	Amount							Per cent distribution					
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Other social agencies[a] (7)	Public treasury (8)	Endowment (9)	Community fund (10)	Other contributions (11)	Earnings (12)	Other social agencies[a] (13)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$967,245	$514,907	$1,208	$161,229	$27,792	$222,052	$40,057	53	(e)	17	3	23	4
Buffalo	91,615	-	-	13,986[b]	1,008	52,033	24,588	-	-	15	1	57	27
Cleveland	196,083	122,501	1,050	36,209	50	36,273	-	63	1	18	(e)	18	-
Columbus	18,670	-	-	-	240	18,430	-	-	-	-	1	99	-
Dayton	14,032	6,252	-	4,540	-	3,240	-	45	-	32	-	23	-
Denver	21,420	-	26	8,589	3,339	9,466	-	-	(e)	40	16	44	-
Detroit	204,136	51,117	-	64,309	20,501	52,740	15,469	25	-	32	10	26	7
Kansas City	222,173	192,555	-	21,000	375	8,243	-	87	-	9	0	4	-
New Orleans	48,322	23,555	132	7,440	406	16,789	-	49	(e)	15	1	35	-
Sioux City	29,253	620	-	5,156	1,873	21,604	-	2	-	18	6	74	-
St. Louis	121,541	118,307	-	-	-	3,234	-	97	-	-	-	3	-
Lancaster[c]	3,691	2,685	-	897	109	-	-	Per cent distribution not shown for areas incompletely reported.					
Louisville[d]	102,616	70,834	-	-	29,579	2,203	-						

a. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.
b. This amount was received from "other financial federations."
c. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report.
d. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table 7-7-2. Expenditures during 1929 by institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by institutions for the care of delinquent children and young people																	
	Total amount	Per cent distribution								Average per day's care[b]								
		Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]						Interest expense	Equipment	Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]						Interest expense	Equipment
		Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges				Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges		
			Total	Staff	Administration							Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total for seven areas reporting completely	$642,553	96	30	25	5	52	15	1	3	$1.32	$1.28	$ .40	$ .33	$ .07	$ .68	$ .20	$ .01	$ .03
Buffalo	59,278	93	19	16	3	49	25	3	4	1.55	1.44	.29	.25	.04	.76	.39	.05	.06
Cleveland	195,330	99	31	26	5	51	17	(f)	1	1.50	1.48	.45	.38	.07	.77	.26	(g)	.02
Columbus[e]	14,777	100	11	11	-	61	28	-	-	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Dayton	12,226	67	17	3	14	35	15	29	4	1.47	.99	25	.04	.21	.52	.22	.43	.05
Denver[e]	22,157	95	-	-	-	80	15	6	-	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Detroit	200,677	94	29	24	5	48	18	(f)	5	1.10	1.03	.31	.26	.05	.52	.20	(g)	.06
Kansas City[e]	195,376	93	40	37	3	46	7	-	7	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans	48,472	99	30	25	5	57	12	-	1	.89	.88	.27	.23	.04	.51	.10	-	.01
Sioux City	5,028	100	1	-	1	74	24	-	-	1.45	1.45	.02	-	.02	1.08	.35	-	-
St. Louis	121,542	100	39	31	8	58	3	-	-	1.84	1.84	.73	.58	.15	1.07	.04	-	-
Lancaster[c]	2,679	76	44	-	44	32	-	14	10	3.18	2.42	1.41	-	1.41	1.01	-	.44	.32
Louisville[d]	92,979	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1.19	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

a. Payroll, supplies and space charges represent the regular and ordinary expenses and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary charges for interest and equipment.
b. For number of days' care, see p. 165, Table 7e-29.
c. Includes figures for one institution; one institution did not report.
d. Includes figures for two institutions; one institution did not report.
e. Not included in total.
f. Less than one-half of one per cent.
g. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-8-1. Receipts during 1929 by agencies organized for protective case work for young people; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies organized for protective case work for young people														
	Amount								Per cent distribution						
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Repayments and refunds (7)	Other social agencies[c] (8)	Public treasury (9)	Endowment (10)	Community fund (11)	Other contributions (12)	Earnings (13)	Repayments and refunds (14)	Other social agencies[c] (15)
Total for eleven areas reporting completely	$207,421	$15,386	$219	$168,205	$21,357	$1,129	$825	$300	7	(a)	81	10	1	(a)	(a)
Bridgeport	10,134	-	197	1,417	7,784	347	389	-	-	2	14	77	3	4	-
Buffalo	11,189	-	-	3,285	7,850	-	54	-	-	-	29	70	-	(a)	-
Columbus	146	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Dayton	13,261	13,041	-	-	220	-	-	-	98	-	-	2	-	-	-
Denver	12,106	-	4	11,293	494	247	68	-	-	(a)	93	4	2	1	-
Detroit	117,795	-	18	113,928	3,229	6	314	300	-	(a)	97	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand Rapids	9,004	2,345	-	6,087	572	-	-	-	26	-	68	6	-	-	-
Kansas City	10,634	-	-	10,524	110	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-
Newark	15,356	-	-	13,875	952	529	-	-	-	-	90	6	4	-	-
New Orleans	2,096	-	-	2,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
St. Paul	5,700	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cleveland[b]	101,375	-	-	97,105	3,178	200	27	865	Per cent distribution was not computed for cities incompletely reported.						

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.
b. Includes figures for five agencies; one agency did not report.
c. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.

Table Z-8-2. Expenditures during 1929 by agencies organized for protective case work for young people; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per case worked on per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies organized for protective case work for young people														
		Per cent distribution							Average per case worked on per month[a]						
			Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Equipment			Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	Equipment
	Total amount	Relief	Total	Staff	Administration				Total	Relief	Total	Staff	Administration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total for ten areas	$188,818	2	77	57	20	15	6	(c)	$4.38	$ .11	$3.36	$2.49	$ .87	$ .64	$.26	$.01
Bridgeport	9,246	23	54	23	31	18	5	1	19.47	4.56	10.44	4.47	5.97	3.41	.95	.11
Buffalo	11,468	3	76	63	13	16	2	3	7.92	.21	6.03	5.00	1.03	1.30	.16	.22
Columbus	160	11	-	-	-	89	-	-	.91	.10	-	-	-	.81	-	-
Dayton	13,144	-	86	69	17	6	9	-	2.76	-	2.36	1.90	.46	.16	.24	-
Denver	11,192	-	86	69	17	9	6	-	2.07	-	1.47	.78	.69	.42	.18	-
Detroit	116,892	2	79	58	21	14	6	(c)	4.69	.08	3.70	2.72	.98	.64	.26	.01
Grand Rapid	8,726	-	74	61	14	19	7	-	5.47	-	4.07	3.32	.75	1.03	.37	-
Kansas Cit:	10,058	-	75	69	6	13	12	-	3.80	-	2.85	2.63	.22	.51	.44	-
Newark[b]	15,325	6	83	n.r.	n.r.	11	-	(c)	5.81	.38	4.82	n.r.	n.r.	.61	-	(d)
New Orleans	2,118	-	62	33	28	27	10	1	8.08	-	4.97	2.67	2.30	2.22	.82	.07
St. Paul	5,814	-	77	68	9	23	-	-	3.88	-	2.98	2.65	.33	.90	-	-
Cleveland[e]	101,002	1	81	55	26	10	8	1	11.00	.06	8.96	6.05	2.91	1.06	.86	.06

a. For average number of cases worked on per month, see p. 159, Table 8c-29.
b. Not included in total.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Less than one-half of one cent.
e. Includes figures for five agencies; one agency did not report.

Table 2-9-1. Receipts during 1929 by day nurseries: amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by day nurseries																
	Amount									Per cent distribution							
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Natural sources	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Natural sources
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for nineteen areas	$440,699	$12,104	$51,620	$284,513	$14,177	$29,000	$41,735	$3,245	$4,305	3	12	65	3	7	9	1	1
Buffalo	47,747	6,904	214	23,261	12,864	10	4,326	136	32	14	(a)	49	27	(a)	9	(a)	(a)
Canton	6,293	-	-	5,663	-	96	534	-	-	-	-	90	-	2	8	-	-
Cleveland	135,773	-	34,850	87,509	-	2,762	10,182	470	-	-	26	64	-	2	8	(a)	-
Columbus	28,258	-	4,071	18,782	-	1	3,353	1,757	294	-	14	66	-	(a)	12	6	1
Dayton	7,101	-	-	6,090	-	-	1,011	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	14	-	-
Denver	37,858	-	1,856	24,403	-	6,943	4,401	255	-	-	5	65	-	18	12	1	-
Des Moines	1,805	-	-	1,484	-	-	-	-	321	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	18
Kansas City	47,954	-	2,753	30,330	-	11,303	46	-	3,522	-	6	63	-	24	(a)	-	7
Lancaster	4,394	-	-	3,981	-	-	413	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	9	-	-
Louisville	12,651	-	339	8,214	-	2,294	1,754	-	-	-	3	65	-	18	14	-	-
Minneapolis	22,730	-	1,359	15,407	1,313	1,803	2,848	-	-	-	6	68	6	8	13	-	-
New Orleans	21,129	1,500	42	14,353	-	1,197	3,760	141	136	7	(a)	68	-	6	18	1	1
Omaha	8,982	-	-	6,254	-	-	2,728	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	30	-	-
The Oranges	20,998	-	4,081	13,576	-	814	2,044	483	-	-	19	65	-	4	10	2	-
Richmond	13,842	1,000	1,762	9,839	-	174	1,064	3	-	7	13	71	-	1	8	(a)	-
Sioux City	10,810	-	-	6,835	-	1,456	2,519	-	-	-	-	63	-	13	23	-	-
Springfield, Ill.	3,886	-	243	3,475	-	60	108	-	-	-	6	89	-	2	3	-	-
Springfield, Ohio	3,095	-	-	2,736	-	87	272	-	-	-	-	88	-	3	9	-	-
Wichita	5,393	2,700	-	2,321	-	-	372	-	-	50	-	43	-	-	7	-	-

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-9-2. Comparative statement of receipts by day nurseries, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by day nurseries											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for fifteen areas	$336,366	$330,146	$12,104	$12,344	$43,038	$34,908	$216,986	$201,230	$26,433	$32,811	$37,805	$48,853
Buffalo	47,747	49,189	6,904	7,389	214	80	23,261	22,485	12,906	15,127	4,462	4,108
Canton	6,293	5,600	-	-	-	-	5,663	4,945	96	20	534	635
Cleveland	135,773	127,521	-	-	34,850	28,230	87,509	71,970	2,762	2,930	10,652	24,391
Columbus	28,258	29,025	-	-	4,071	4,884	18,782	19,968	295	2,066	5,110	2,107
Dayton	7,101	6,699	-	-	-	-	6,090	6,109	-	-	1,011	590
Denver	37,858	36,882	-	-	1,856	-	24,403	25,167	6,943	5,446	4,656	6,269
Des Moines	1,805	2,080	-	-	-	-	1,484	-	321	1,797	-	283
Lancaster	4,394	3,957	-	-	-	-	3,981	3,630	-	-	413	327
New Orleans	21,129	23,170	1,500	1,380	42	41	14,353	15,695	1,333	1,789	3,901	4,265
Omaha	8,982	9,170	-	-	-	-	6,254	6,328	-	-	2,728	2,842
Richmond	13,842	13,269	1,000	875	1,762	1,400	9,839	9,330	174	433	1,067	1,231
Sioux City	10,810	9,703	-	-	-	-	6,835	5,933	1,456	3,105	2,519	665
Springfield, Ill.	3,886	4,129	-	-	243	273	3,475	3,548	60	90	108	218
Springfield, Ohio	3,095	3,116	-	-	-	-	2,736	2,850	87	8	272	258
Wichita	5,393	6,636	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,321	3,272	-	-	372	664

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 923, Table Z-9a.

Table Z-9-3. Comparative statement of receipts by day nurseries, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by day nurseries											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for fifteen areas	$336,366	$330,146	4	4	13	11	64	61	8	10	11	15
Buffalo	47,747	49,189	14	15	(b)	(b)	49	46	27	31	9	8
Canton	6,293	5,600	-	-	-	-	90	88	2	(b)	8	11
Cleveland	135,773	127,521	-	-	26	22	64	56	2	2	8	19
Columbus	28,258	29,025	-	-	14	17	66	69	1	7	18	7
Dayton	7,101	6,699	-	-	-	-	86	91	-	-	14	9
Denver	37,858	36,882	-	-	5	-	65	68	18	15	12	17
Des Moines	1,805	2,080	-	-	-	-	82	-	18	86	-	14
Lancaster	4,394	3,957	-	-	-	-	91	92	-	-	9	8
New Orleans	21,129	23,170	7	6	(b)	(b)	68	68	6	8	18	18
Omaha	8,982	9,170	-	-	-	-	70	69	-	-	30	31
Richmond	13,842	13,269	7	7	13	11	71	70	1	3	8	9
Sioux City	10,810	9,703	-	-	-	-	63	61	13	32	23	7
Springfield, Ill.	3,886	4,129		-	6	7	89	86	2	2	3	5
Springfield, Ohio	3,095	3,116	-	-	-	-	88	92	3	(b)	9	8
Wichita	5,393	6,636	50	41	-	-	43	49	-	-	7	10

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 923, Table Z-9a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-9-4. Expenditures during 1929 by day nurseries; amount, per cent distribution, and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by day nurseries																
	Total amount	Per cent distribution								Average per day's care[a]							
		Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]						Interest expense	Equipment	Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]					Interest expense	Equipment
		Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges				Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	
			Total	Staff	Administration							Total	Staff	Administration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total for eighteen areas reporting completely	$389,382	98	52	43	9	30	16	1	1	$ .76	$ .74	$ .39	$ .32	$ .07	$ .23	$ .12	$ .01	$ .01
Buffalo[e]	48,146	96	51	n.r.	n.r.	23	23	1	3	1.26	1.22	.64	n.r.	n.r.	.29	.29	.01	.03
Canton	5,976	97	43	21	22	27	28	-	3	.99	.97	.43	.21	.22	.26	.28	-	.02
Cleveland	130,807	99	55	47	8	28	16	1	(c)	1.23	1.22	.68	.58	.10	.34	.19	.01	(d)
Columbus	27,776	95	51	16	35	29	15	-	5	.68	.65	.35	.11	.24	.20	.10	-	.03
Dayton	6,679	100	74	66	7	13	13	-	-	.72	.72	.52	.47	.05	.10	.10	-	-
Denver	39,334	99	33	26	8	41	26	1	-	.62	.62	.21	.16	.05	.25	.16	(d)	-
Des Moines	1,805	100	68	68	-	32	-	-	-	.57	.57	.38	.38	-	.19	-	-	-
Kansas City	45,812	100	55	50	5	36	9	-	(c)	.62	.62	.34	.31	.03	.22	.06	-	(d)
Lancaster	4,473	98	48	27	20	38	12	-	2	.29	.28	.14	.08	.06	.11	.03	-	.01
Louisville	12,708	98	51	48	3	32	15	-	2	.55	.54	.28	.27	.01	.18	.08	-	.01
Minneapolis	22,830	91	62	51	11	19	10	6	3	.73	.66	.45	.37	.08	.14	.07	.05	.02
New Orleans	21,545	99	53	46	7	37	9	-	1	.55	.54	.29	.25	.04	.20	.05	-	.01
Omaha	8,948	99	48	48	-	32	20	-	1	.67	.66	.32	.32	-	.21	.13	-	.01
The Oranges	21,632	99	50	48	3	29	20	1	-	1.06	1.05	.54	.51	.03	.30	.21	.01	-
Richmond	13,528	100	46	40	6	41	14	-	-	.56	.56	.25	.22	.03	.23	.08	-	-
Sioux City	13,189	92	35	35	-	24	33	-	8	.60	.55	.21	.21	-	.14	.20	-	.05
Springfield, Ill.	3,961	96	53	53	-	29	14	-	4	.50	.48	.27	.27	-	.14	.07	-	.02
Springfield, Ohio	2,986	100	68	68	-	23	9	-	-	.81	.81	.55	.55	-	.19	.07	-	-
Wichita	5,393	100	62	62	-	7	31	-	-	.32	.32	.20	.20	-	.02	.10	-	-

a. For number of days' care, see p. 179, Table 9e-29.
b. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.
d. Less than one-half of one cent.
e. Not included in total.

Table Z-9-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by day nurseries, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by day nurseries											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per day's care					
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for fifteen areas	$334,546	$329,617	51	53	49	47	$ .81	$ .78	$ .41	$ .41	$ .40	$ .37
Buffalo	48,146	47,961	51	49	49	51	1.26	1.35	.64	.66	.62	.69
Canton	5,976	5,311	43	66	57	34	.99	.81	.43	.53	.56	.28
Cleveland	130,807	132,767	55	56	45	44	1.23	1.13	.68	.63	.55	.50
Columbus	27,776	26,193	51	55	49	45	.68	.65	.35	.36	.33	.29
Dayton	6,679	6,699	74	39	26	61	.72	1.02	.52	.40	.20	.62
Denver	39,334	36,505	33	50	67	50	.62	.62	.21	.31	.41	.31
Des Moines	1,805	2,080	68	72	32	28	.57	.68	.38	.49	.19	.19
Lancaster	4,473	4,020	48	52	52	48	.29	.29	.14	.15	.15	.14
New Orleans	21,545	23,170	53	48	47	52	.55	.51	.29	.24	.26	.27
Omaha	8,948	9,138	48	46	52	54	.67	.63	.32	.29	.35	.34
Richmond	13,528	13,469	46	44	54	56	.56	.53	.25	.24	.31	.29
Sioux City	13,189	8,439	35	65	65	35	.60	.32	.21	.21	.39	.11
Springfield, Ill.	3,961	4,104	53	52	47	48	.50	.56	.27	.29	.23	.27
Springfield, Ohio	2,986	3,125	68	68	32	32	.81	.87	.55	.60	.26	.27
Wichita	5,393	6,636	62	61	38	39	.32	.36	.20	.22	.12	.14

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 923, Table Z-9b.

Table Z-10-1. Receipts during 1929 by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped								
	Amount					Per cent distribution			
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Community fund (3)	Other contributions (4)	Earnings (5)	Public treasury (6)	Community fund (7)	Other contributions (8)	Earnings (9)
Canton	$5,028	$4,728	$ 300	$ -	$ -	94	6	-	-
Cleveland	500	-	500	-	-	-	100	-	-
Detroit	17,298	-	17,298	-	-	-	100	-	-
Grand Rapids	3,068	-	2,824	111	133	-	92	4	4
St. Louis	10,351	-	10,351	-	-	-	100	-	-

Table Z-10-2. Expenditures during 1929 by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per individual under care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by bureaus for the placement of the handicapped									
	Total amount	Per cent distribution				Average per individual under care[a]				
		Relief	Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges	Total	Relief	Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Canton	$ 5,028	79	15	6	-	$116.93	$92.51	$17.44	$6.98	$ -
Cleveland	500	-	80	20	-	8.77	-	7.02	1.75	-
Detroit	17,298	2	81	10	7	20.51	.32	16.66	1.99	1.54
Grand Rapids	3,031	5	58	26	10	15.55	.81	9.08	4.12	1.54
St. Louis	10,351	(b)	77	17	7	18.75	.03	14.35	3.13	1.24

a. For number of different individuals under care during the year see p. 204, Table 10f-29.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-11. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by adult probation departments, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; per cent distribution of expenditures by item, and average expenditure per individual on probation.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by adult probation departments													
	Receipts		Expenditures											
	Public treasury		Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per individual on probation[b]					
					Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Buffalo	$124,444	$118,041	$124,444	$118,041	87	94	13	6	$ n.r.	$ n.r.	$ n.r.	$ n.r.	$ n.r.	$ n.r.
Cleveland[c]	68,700	32,100	68,700	32,100	100	96	-	4	8.43	40.38	8.43	38.87	-	1.51
Detroit	196,380	(d)	196,380	(d)	85	(d)	15	(d)	21.44	(d)	18.14	(d)	3.30	(d)
Omaha	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	100	100	-	-	6.77	n.r.	6.77	n.r.	-	n.r.
Reading	(e)	6,075	(e)	6,075	(e)	59	(e)	41	(e)	20.88	(e)	12.37	(e)	8.51
St. Paul	17,663	16,225	17,663	15,964	91	92	9	8	18.26	15.16	16.66	13.99	1.60	1.17

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 925, Table Z-11.
b. For number of different individuals on probation, see p. 105, Table 11a-29.
c. The Probation Department of the Municipal Court, included in 1929, was not included in 1928.
d. Did not report in 1928.
e. Did not report in 1929.

Table Z-12-1. Receipts during 1929 by private free employment bureaus; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by private free employment bureaus						
	Amount				Per cent distribution		
	Total (1)	Community fund (2)	Other contributions (3)	Earnings (4)	Community fund (5)	Other contributions (6)	Earnings (7)
Total for eight areas	$49,312	$41,085	$5,536	$2,691	83	11	5
Cleveland	6,961	6,250	-	711	90	-	10
Kansas City	14,096	13,472	550	74	96	4	1
Louisville	5,533	5,488	-	45	99	-	1
New Orleans	7,168	3,418	2,783	967	48	39	13
Omaha	7,209	5,361	954	894	74	13	12
Sioux City	1,108	836	272	-	75	25	-
Springfield, Ill.	2,877	1,900	977	-	66	34	-
Wichita	4,360	4,360	-	-	100	-	-

Table Z-12-2. Expenditures during 1929 by private free employment bureaus; per cent distribution of expenditures by item and average per placement.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by private free employment bureaus							
	Total amount	Per cent distribution			Average per placement[a]			
		Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges	Total	Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total for eight areas	$50,835	73	17	10	$ .81	$ .59	$ .14	$ .08
Cleveland	6,961	69	19	12	.77[b]	.53	.15	.09
Kansas City	14,927	78	13	9	.49[b]	.39	.06	.04
Louisville	5,533	71	11	17	2.63[c]	1.88	.30	.45
New Orleans	7,952	55	32	12	2.35	1.30	.76	.29
Omaha	7,208	78	8	14	1.85	1.44	.16	.25
Sioux City	1,017	71	20	9	.46[b]	.33	.09	.04
Springfield, Ill.	2,877	84	12	4	3.76	3.17	.46	.13
Wichita	4,360	77	21	2	.37	.28	.08	.01

a. For number of placements see pp. 193 and 198, Tables 12da-29 and 12k-29.
b. Number of placements based on average for 11 months.
c. Number of placements based on average for 9 months.

Table Z-12-3. Receipts and expenditures during 1929 by public free employment bureaus; per cent distribution of expenditure by item and average expenditure per placement.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by public free employment bureaus								
	Receipts	Expenditures							
	Public treasury	Total amount	Per cent distribution			Average per placement[a]			
			Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges	Total	Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total for six areas	$33,843	$33,843	88	3	9	$.44	$.39	$.01	$.04
Columbus	11,153	11,153	97	3	-	.33	.32	.01	-
Dayton	12,600	12,600	76	3	21	.79	.60	.02	.17
Lancaster	950	950	63	5	32	.89	.56	.05	.28
Louisville	2,703	2,703	95	5	-	.64	.61	.03	-
Omaha	3,050	3,050	98	2	-	.61	.60	.01	-
Sioux City	3,387	3,387	97	3	-	.21	.20	.01	-

a. For number of placements, see pp. 192 and 197, Tables 12d-29 and 12j-29.

Table Z-13-1. Receipts during 1929 by agencies conducting salvage industries or providing sheltered employment; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by agencies conducting salvage industries or providing sheltered employment														
	Amount								Per cent distribution						
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Repayments and refunds (7)	Other social agencies[a] (8)	Public treasury (9)	Endowment (10)	Community fund (11)	Other contributions (12)	Earnings (13)	Repayments and refunds (14)	Other social agencies[a] (15)
Denver	$21,438	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 409	$20,164	$ 350	$ 515	-	-	-	2	94	2	2
Detroit	271,771	-	-	36,543	26	235,202	-	-	-	-	13	(b)	87	-	-
Harrisburg	20,869	600	-	15,028	-	5,241	-	-	3	-	72	-	25	-	-
Kansas City	96,751	6,598	105	10,757	6,504	72,565	222	-	7	(b)	11	7	75	(b)	-
Wichita	255	-	-	-	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cleveland[c]	211,699	550	-	14,114	1,308	195,727	-	-	Per cent distribution was not computed for areas reported incompletely.						
Columbus[d]	11,225	-	-	5,100	-	6,125	-	-							

a. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report.

Table Z-13-2. Expenditures during 1929 by agencies conducting salvage industries or providing sheltered employment; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per month per necessitous individual.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by agencies conducting salvage industries or providing sheltered employment													
		Per cent distribution						Average per person per month[a]						
	Total amount (1)	Payroll (2)	Supplies and expense (3)	Space charges (4)	Interest expense (5)	Equipment (6)	Paid to necessitous individuals (7)	Total (8)	Payroll (9)	Supplies and expense (10)	Space charges (11)	Interest expense (12)	Equipment (13)	Paid to necessitous individuals (14)
Denver	$ 21,462	12	24	10	2	-	52	$54.20	$ 6.67	$12.92	$5.31	$0.98	$ -	$28.32
Detroit	272,744	9	42	8	(b)	1	40	101.01	9.48	42.87	7.76	.01	.86	40.03
Harrisburg	21,012	13	19	7	-	-	61	125.07	15.98	24.30	8.70	-	-	76.09
Kansas City	94,707	9	27	8	(b)	1	55	72.41	6.22	19.35	6.12	.13	1.07	39.52
Wichita	255	-	-	-	-	-	100	.79	-	-	-	-	-	.79
Cleveland[c]	211,460	15	34	9	2	-	40	48.85	7.51	16.53	4.27	.79	-	19.75
Columbus[d]	11,238	24	21	25	9	-	21	13.18	3.22	2.73	3.28	1.17	-	2.78

a. For average number of persons given employment per month see p. 213, Table 13c-29.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.
c. Includes figures for three agencies; one agency did not report.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report.

Table Z-14-1. Comparative statement of receipts by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons											
	Total amount		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eight areas reporting completely	$270,957	$296,010	$50,284	$42,374	$6,395	$6,862	$51,769	$46,760	$19,868	$58,018	$142,641	$141,996
Buffalo	100,512	98,416	44,853	39,524	-	9	1,250	2,591	1,218	9,859	53,191	46,433
Canton[c]	28,101	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	6,632	(c)	-	(c)	21,469	(c)
Cleveland	24,363	25,446	-	-	2,000	2,025	16,569	17,213	397	762	5,397	5,446
Dayton	7,798	15,402	-	-	-	-	7,798	7,795	-	7,607	-	-
Des Moines[c]	7,139	(c)	-	(c)	50	(c)	3,017	(c)	3,772	(c)	300	(c)
Detroit	90,926	120,720	2,581	-	3,065	3,779	-	-	7,328	30,818	77,952	86,123
Kansas City[c]	49,040	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	40,218	(c)	7,742	(c)	1,080	(c)
Louisville[c]	14,858	(c)	-	(c)	357	(c)	7,259	(c)	2,390	(c)	4,852	(c)
Omaha	23,122	17,803	450	450	1,000	1,049	7,242	7,507	10,647	7,974	3,783	823
Sioux City	1,133	1,693	-	-	-	-	848	1,309	278	152	7	232
Springfield, Ill.	16,400	10,662	-	-	330	-	15,109	8,877	-	846	961	939
Springfield, Ohio[c]	1,142	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	1,142	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)
Wichita	6,703	5,868	2,400	2,400	-	-	2,953	1,468	-	-	1,350	2,000
New Orleans[b]	22,597	29,814	800	873	-	-	15,767	22,341	1,458	1,880	4,492	4,720

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics, - 1928, p.930, Table Z-14a.
b. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.
c. Did not report in 1928; not included in total.

Table Z-14-2. Comparative statement of receipts by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public Treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eight areas reporting completely	$270,957	$296,010	19	14	2	2	19	16	7	20	53	48
Buffalo	100,512	98,416	45	40	-	(d)	1	3	1	10	53	47
Canton[c]	28,101	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	24	(c)	-	(c)	76	(c)
Cleveland	24,363	25,446	-	-	8	8	68	68	2	3	22	21
Dayton	7,798	15,402	-	-	-	-	100	51	-	49	-	-
Des Moines[c]	7,139	(c)	-	(c)	1	(c)	42	(c)	53	(c)	4	(c)
Detroit	90,926	120,720	3	-	3	3	-	-	8	26	86	71
Kansas City[c]	49,040	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	82	(c)	16	(c)	2	(c)
Louisville[c]	14,858	(c)	-	(c)	2	(c)	49	(c)	16	(c)	33	(c)
Omaha	23,122	17,803	2	3	4	6	31	42	46	45	16	5
Sioux City	1,133	1,693	-	-	-	-	75	77	25	9	1	14
Springfield, Ill.	16,400	10,662	-	-	2	-	92	83	-	8	6	9
Springfield, Ohio[c]	1,142	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	100	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)
Wichita	6,703	5,868	36	41	-	-	44	25	-	-	20	34
New Orleans[b]	22,597	29,814	4	4	-	-	Per cent distribution not computed for areas incompletely reported.					

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics, 1928, p. 930, Table Z-14a.
b. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.
c. Did not report in 1928. Not included in the total.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-14-3. Expenditures during 1929 by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per night's lodging.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons													Average amount of relief per person cared for[b]
	Total amount	Per cent distribution						Average per night's lodging[a]						
								All expenditures excluding relief						
		Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges	Interest expense	Equipment	Relief	Total	Payroll	Supplies and expense	Space charges	Interest expense	Equipment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total for twelve areas reporting completely	$349,793	45	30	16	2	2	5	$ .64	$.31	$.20	$.11	$.01	$.01	$.19
Buffalo	100,671	47	30	17	4	2	-	.50	.23	.15	.09	.02	.01	-
Canton	27,970	37	26	18	3	6	10	1.15	.47	.34	.23	.03	.08	.11
Cleveland	24,358	31	39	18	1	-	10	.89	.31	.39	.18	.01	-	.15
Dayton	8,402	38	29	5	-	-	28	.70	.37	.28	.05	-	-	.31
Des Moines	7,368	40	14	37	1	2	6	1.40	.60	.21	.55	.01	.03	.34
Detroit	90,622	55	31	13	-	2	-	.55	.30	.17	.07	-	.01	-
Kansas City	55,077	42	31	17	1	(d)	9	1.07	.50	.36	.20	.01	(e)	.40
Louisville	13,755	45	38	11	-	1	5	1.25	.59	.50	.15	-	.01	.15
Omaha[f]	23,125	19	27	40	1	1	12	.83	.18	.25	.38	.01	.01	n.r.
Sioux City	1,184	30	25	8	12	(d)	25	.51	.20	.17	.06	.08	(e)	.15
Springfield, Ill.	13,466	42	17	15	5	3	18	1.07	.55	.22	.19	.07	.04	.22
Springfield, Ohio	1,142	45	-	-	-	-	55	.30	.30	-	-	-	-	.32
Wichita	5,778	37	5	36	6	9	7	.31	.12	.02	.12	.02	.03	.05
New Orleans[c]	23,348	48	30	18	3	1	-	.65	.31	.19	.12	.02	.01	-

a. For number of night's lodging, see p. 223, Table 14c-29.
b. For number of persons cared for see p. 220, Table 14b-29.
c. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.
f. Not included in total.

Table Z-14-4. Comparative statement of expenditures by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per night's lodging.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by organizations providing temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons															
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per night's lodging[b]						Average amount of relief per person cared for[c]	
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Total of payroll and expense		Payroll		Supplies and expense			
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for seven areas reporting completely	$244,481	$272,354	47	36	49	50	3	14	$.55	$.50	$.27	$.21	$.28	$.29	$.17	$.38
Buffalo	100,671	98,274	47	40	53	60	-	-	.50	.47	.23	.19	.27	.28	-	-
Cleveland	24,358	25,358	31	35	59	32	10	33	.89	.43	.31	.22	.58	.21	.15	.48
Dayton	8,402	15,455	38	28	34	52	28	20	.70	1.62	.37	.57	.33	1.05	.31	.45
Detroit	90,622	115,596	55	34	45	45	-	21	.55	.47	.30	.20	.25	.27	-	.21
Omaha[e]	23,125	18,776	19	41	69	48	12	11	.83	.63	.18	.29	.65	.34	n.r.	.21
Sioux City	1,184	1,665	30	35	45	41	25	24	.51	1.31	.20	.61	.31	.70	.15	.50
Springfield, Ill.	13,466	10,606	42	47	40	38	18	15	1.07	1.05	.55	.58	.52	.47	.22	.25
Wichita	5,778	5,400	37	47	56	44	7	9	.31	.81	.12	.42	.19	.39	.05	.09
New Orleans[d]	23,348	31,622	48	42	52	58	-	-	.65	.90	.31	.38	.34	.52	-	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics,- 1928, p. 930, Table Z-14b.
b. For number of nights' lodging in 1929 see p. 223, Table 14c-29.
c. For number of persons cared for see p. 220, Table 14b-29.
d. Includes figures for seven agencies; one agency did not report.
e. Not included in total.

Table Z-15-1. Receipts during 1929 by institutions for the care of the aged; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by institutions for the care of the aged														
	Amount								Per cent distribution						
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Operating earnings (6)	Other earnings (7)	Other social agencies[a] (8)	Public treasury (9)	Endowment (10)	Community fund (11)	Other contributions (12)	Operating earnings (13)	Other earnings (14)	Other social agencies[a] (15)
Total for eleven areas	$2,005,859	$1,198,814	$153,005	$167,696	$210,979	$198,022	$44,351	$32,992	60	8	8	11	10	2	2
Buffalo	653,540	338,942	44,364	26,237	109,156[b]	94,031	7,818	32,992	52	7	4	17[b]	14	1	5
Canton	50,068	36,846	4,989	4,125	1,106	1,618	1,384	-	74	10	8	2	3	3	-
Cleveland	293,324	93,893	61,665	74,201	20,835[c]	38,807	3,923	-	32	21	25	7[c]	13	1	-
Columbus	119,043	101,327	1,056	3,510	973	11,506	671	-	85	1	3	1	10	1	-
Dayton	85,621	76,771	6,112	-	2,738	-	-	-	90	7	-	3	-	-	-
Des Moines	94,982	80,109	628	1,800	823	1,344	10,278	-	84	1	2	1	1	11	-
Kansas City	364,360	243,974	19,977	32,668	57,465	1,305	8,971	-	67	5	9	16	(d)	2	-
Omaha	261,176	162,056	10,823	22,865	17,883	45,541	2,008	-	62	4	9	7	17	1	-
Sioux City	28,835	18,114	-	-	-	2,335	8,386	-	63	-	-	-	8	29	-
Springfield, Ohio	30,252	22,124	3,391	2,290	-	1,535	912	-	73	11	8	-	5	3	-
Wichita	24,658	24,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.
b. Includes $72,779 from "financial federations other than the community fund."
c. Includes $11,440 from "financial federations other than the community fund."
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-15-2. Comparative statement of receipts by institutions for the care of the aged, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by institutions for the care of the aged											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eight areas	$1,427,474	$1,381,309	$773,404	$786,796	$131,344	$133,314	$129,718	$157,472	$184,710	$110,104	$208,298	$193,623
Buffalo[b]	653,540	644,610	338,942	384,731	44,364	39,697	26,237	70,271	142,148	57,691	101,849	92,220
Canton	50,068	44,259	36,846	30,358	4,989	4,946	4,125	3,775	1,106	375	3,002	4,805
Cleveland[c]	293,324	322,657	93,893	94,009	61,665	65,869	74,201	56,283	20,835	48,127	42,730	58,369
Dayton	85,621	105,384	76,771	91,996	6,112	6,009	-	-	2,738	2,320	-	5,059
Omaha	261,176	194,601	162,056	128,981	10,823	12,922	22,865	23,783	17,883	1,591	47,549	27,324
Sioux City	28,835	24,444	18,114	19,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,721	5,046
Springfield, Ohio	30,252	29,077	22,124	21,046	3,391	3,871	2,290	3,360	-	-	2,447	800
Wichita	24,658	16,277	24,658	16,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 933, Table Z-15a.
b. Eleven institutions reported in 1928; twelve institutions reported in 1929.
c. Ten institutions reported in 1928; eleven institutions reported in 1929.

Table Z-15-3. Comparative statement of receipts by institutions for the care of the aged, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by institutions for the care of the aged											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eight areas	$1,427,474	$1,381,309	54	57	9	10	9	11	13	8	15	14
Buffalo[b]	653,540	644,610	52	60	7	6	4	11	22	9	15	14
Canton	50,068	44,259	74	69	10	11	8	8	2	1	6	11
Cleveland[c]	293,324	322,657	32	29	21	20	25	17	7	15	15	18
Dayton	85,621	105,384	90	87	7	6	-	-	3	2	-	5
Omaha	261,176	194,601	62	66	4	7	9	12	7	1	18	14
Sioux City	28,835	24,444	63	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	21
Springfield, Ohio	30,252	29,077	73	72	11	13	8	12	-	-	8	3
Wichita	24,658	16,277	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 933, Table Z-15a.
b. Eleven institutions reported in 1928; twelve institutions reported in 1929.
c. Ten institutions reported in 1928; eleven institutions reported in 1929.

Table Z-15-4. Expenditures during 1929 by institutions for the care of the aged; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by institutions for the care of the aged																
	Total amount	Per cent distribution								Average per day's care[b]							
		Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]						Interest expense	Equipment	Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]					Interest expense	Equipment
		Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges				Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges	
			Total	Staff	Administration							Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total for ten areas reporting completely	$1,757,341	95	35	27	8	45	15	(d)	4	$ .92	$ .88	$ .33	$ .25	$ .08	$ .41	$ .14	$ (e)	$ .04
Buffalo	609,824	97	44	39	5	38	15	1	2	1.17	1.13	.51	.45	.06	.44	.18	.01	.03
Canton	31,095	95	32	24	8	45	17	-	5	.52	.49	.17	.13	.04	.23	.09	-	.03
Cleveland	260,409	98	33	26	7	43	22	1	1	.77	.75	.25	.20	.05	.33	.17	.01	.01
Columbus	118,907	81	18	4	14	41	22	-	19	1.06	.86	.19	.04	.15	.44	.23	-	.20
Dayton	87,737	99	20	18	2	76	3	-	1	.69	.68	.14	.12	.02	.52	.02	-	.01
Des Moines[c]	77,506	100	30	30	-	59	10	-	(d)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Kansas City	347,625	95	33	31	2	47	14	-	5	.86	.81	.28	.26	.02	.41	.12	-	.05
Omaha	217,710	95	39	9	30	49	7	1	4	.99	.94	.39	.09	.30	.49	.06	.01	.04
Sioux City	28,834	90	8	8	-	32	50	-	10	.79	.71	.06	.06	-	.25	.40	-	.08
Springfield, Ohio	30,482	97	33	21	13	53	11	-	3	.65	.63	.22	.14	.08	.34	.07	-	.02
Wichita	24,718	81	25	23	3	56	-	-	19	.70	.57	.18	.16	.02	.39	-	-	.13

a. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
b. For number of days' care, see p. 248, Table 15e-29.
c. Not included in total.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-15-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by institutions for the care of the aged, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by institutions for the care of the aged											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per day's care[b]					
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for six areas reporting completely	$1,229,232	$1,240,589	38	41	62	59	$ .95	$1.00	$ .36	$ .41	$ .59	$ .59
Buffalo	609,824	601,682	44	44	56	56	1.17	1.16	.51	.52	.66	.64
Canton[c]	31,095	44,286	32	27	68	73	.52	n.r.	.17	n.r.	.35	n.r.
Cleveland	260,409	318,193	33	39	66	61	.77	.92	.25	.36	.52	.56
Dayton	87,737	83,247	20	27	80	73	.69	.66	.14	.18	.55	.48
Omaha	217,710	198,595	39	42	61	58	.99	1.11	.39	.47	.60	.64
Sioux City	28,834	22,595	8	27	92	73	.79	.60	.06	.16	.73	.44
Springfield, Ohio[c]	30,482	28,312	33	36	67	64	.65	n.r.	.22	n.r.	.43	n.r.
Wichita	24,718	16,277	25	38	78	62	.70	.42	.18	.16	.52	.26

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 933, Table Z-15b.
b. For number of day's care in 1929, see p. 248, Table 15e-29.
c. Not included in total.

Table Z-16-1. Receipts during 1929 by maternity homes; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by maternity homes																
	Amount									Per cent distribution							
	Total	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Other social agencies[a]	Public treasury	Endowment	Community fund	Other financial federations	Other contributions	Operating earnings	Other earnings	Other social agencies[a]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for fourteen areas	$335,963	$12,535	$27,110	$150,745	$16,652	$44,209	$72,514	$10,037	$2,161	4	8	45	5	13	22	3	1
Buffalo	54,534	-	934	20,037	10,217	921	17,386	2,878	2,161	-	2	37	19	2	32	5	4
Canton	4,755	-	-	3,240	-	718	797	-	-	-	-	68	-	15	17	-	-
Cleveland	61,176	-	8,463	36,327	-	1,918	14,138	330	-	-	14	59	-	3	23	1	-
Columbus	29,680	-	400	15,371	-	5,020	8,544	345	-	-	1	52	-	17	29	1	-
Dayton	3,975	3,000	-	-	-	35	646	294	-	75	-	-	-	1	16	7	-
Denver	26,661	-	2,917	5,076	5,235	4,693	8,673	67	-	-	11	19	20	18	33	(b)	-
Des Moines	25,452	-	6,969	9,005	-	4,243	-	5,235	-	-	27	35	-	17	-	21	-
Kansas City	25,787	-	192	21,299	-	1,566	2,308	422	-	-	1	83	-	6	9	2	-
Newark	10,857	1,000	-	4,290	-	1,503	4,064	-	-	9	-	40	-	14	37	-	-
New Orleans	19,526	504	-	167	-	15,083	3,772	-	-	3	-	1	-	77	19	-	-
Omaha	19,066	-	350	12,394	1,200	1,286	3,786	50	-	-	2	65	6	7	20	(b)	-
Richmond	18,597	1,000	2,599	11,291	-	50	3,581	76	-	5	14	61	-	(b)	19	(b)	-
Sioux City	15,814	2,231	4,286	6,056	-	1,222	2,019	-	-	14	27	38	-	8	13	-	-
Wichita	20,083	4,800	-	6,192	-	5,951	2,800	340	-	24	-	31	-	30	14	2	-

a. The original source of these funds could not be determined.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-16-2. Comparative statement of receipts by maternity homes for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by maternity homes											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eleven areas	$273,867	$315,236	$11,535	$24,842	$19,949	$11,173	$116,151	$164,951	$55,710	$48,811	$70,522	$65,459
Buffalo	54,534	62,066	-	10,752	934	830	20,037	23,200	13,299	13,796	20,264	13,488
Canton	4,755	4,800	-	-	-	-	3,240	3,438	718	709	797	653
Cleveland	61,176	86,193	-	3,817	8,463	6,856	36,327	66,762	1,918	3,564	14,468	5,194
Columbus	29,680	34,638	-	-	400	-	15,371	17,221	5,020	4,719	8,889	12,698
Dayton	3,975	2,935	3,000	2,300	-	-	-	-	35	563	940	72
Denver	26,661	32,936	-	-	2,917	-	5,076	17,100	9,928	6,625	8,740	9,211
New Orleans	19,526	21,824	504	895	-	271	167	2,991	15,083	11,380	3,772	6,287
Omaha	19,066	22,457	-	-	350	841	12,394	13,203	2,486	3,046	3,836	5,367
Richmond	18,597	18,070	1,000	1,000	2,599	2,030	11,291	11,300	50	176	3,657	3,564
Sioux City	15,814	11,343	2,231	1,278	4,286	345	6,056	4,419	1,222	1,032	2,019	4,269
Wichita	20,083	17,974	4,800	4,800	-	-	6,192	5,317	5,951	3,201	3,140	4,656

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 935, Table Z-16a.

Table Z-16-3. Comparative statement of receipts by maternity homes, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by maternity homes											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for eleven areas	$273,867	$315,236	4	8	7	4	42	52	20	15	26	21
Buffalo	54,534	62,066	-	17	2	1	37	37	24	22	37	22
Canton	4,755	4,800	-	-	-	-	68	72	15	15	17	14
Cleveland	61,176	86,193	-	4	14	8	59	78	3	4	24	6
Columbus	29,680	34,638	-	-	1	-	52	50	17	14	30	37
Dayton	3,975	2,935	75	78	-	-	-	-	1	19	24	2
Denver	26,661	32,936	-	-	11	-	19	52	37	20	33	28
New Orleans	19,526	21,824	3	4	-	1	1	14	77	52	19	29
Omaha	19,066	22,457	-	-	2	4	65	59	13	14	20	24
Richmond	18,597	18,070	5	6	14	11	61	63	(b)	1	20	20
Sioux City	15,814	11,343	14	11	27	3	38	39	8	9	13	38
Wichita	20,083	17,974	24	27	-	-	31	30	30	18	16	26

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 935, Table Z-16a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-16-4. Expenditures during 1929 by maternity homes; amount and per cent distribution by item.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by maternity homes															
	Amount									Per cent distribution						
	Total amount	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]						Interest expense	Equipment	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[a]						Interest expense	Equipment
		Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges			Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges		
			Total	Staff	Administration						Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total for thirteen areas reporting completely	$334,793	$313,813	$102,041	$80,792	$21,249	$148,323	$63,449	$7,089	$13,891	94	30	24	6	44	19	2	4
Buffalo	54,482	52,757	19,490	15,895	3,595	27,579	5,688	250	1,475	97	36	29	7	51	10	(c)	3
Canton	4,717	4,584	2,493	2,253	240	1,506	585	-	133	97	53	48	5	32	12	-	3
Cleveland	62,295	61,939	21,566	19,501	2,065	28,319	12,054	356	-	99	35	31	3	45	19	1	-
Columbus	30,331	25,649	10,882	8,306	2,576	9,530	5,237	3,528	1,154	85	36	27	8	31	17	12	4
Dayton	3,500	3,500	1,080	-	1,080	2,420	-	-	-	100	31	-	31	69	-	-	-
Denver	36,378	33,530	8,446	5,794	2,652	22,023	3,061	285	2,563	92	23	16	7	61	8	1	7
Des Moines	26,214	24,965	6,513	3,993	2,520	5,727	12,725	85	1,164	95	25	15	10	22	49	(c)	4
Kansas City	25,691	24,997	8,960	7,359	1,601	11,952	4,085	90	604	97	35	29	6	47	16	(c)	2
Newark[b]	10,915	10,528	3,822	n.r.	n.r.	4,657	2,049	150	237	96	35	n.r.	n.r.	43	19	1	2
New Orleans	19,662	18,275	4,939	4,639	300	11,290	2,046	323	1,064	93	26	24	2	57	10	2	5
Omaha	19,065	17,889	4,578	4,078	500	9,587	3,724	-	1,176	94	24	21	3	50	20	-	6
Richmond	18,783	16,051	6,496	3,076	3,420	3,884	5,671	530	2,202	85	34	16	18	21	30	3	12
Sioux City	14,593	14,262	1,812	1,612	200	6,865	5,585	-	331	98	12	11	1	47	38	-	2
Wichita	19,082	15,415	4,786	4,286	500	7,641	2,988	1,642	2,025	81	25	22	3	40	16	9	11

a. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
b. Not included in total.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-16-5. Expenditures during 1929 by maternity homes; amount and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by maternity homes									
	Total amount	Average per day's care[a]								
		Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]						Interest expense	Equipment
			Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges		
				Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for thirteen areas reporting completely	$334,793	$1.37	$1.29	$.42	$.33	$.09	$.61	$.26	$.03	$.05
Buffalo	54,482	1.97	1.91	.71	.58	.13	1.00	.20	.01	.05
Canton	4,717	1.92	1.87	1.02	.92	.10	.61	.24	-	.05
Cleveland	62,295	1.12	1.11	.39	.35	.04	.51	.21	.01	-
Columbus	30,331	2.04	1.72	.73	.56	.17	.64	.35	.24	.08
Dayton	3,500	1.40	1.40	.43	-	.43	.97	-	-	-
Denver	36,378	1.55	1.43	.36	.25	.11	.94	.13	.01	.11
Des Moines	26,214	1.15	1.09	.28	.17	.11	.25	.56	(d)	.05
Kansas City	25,691	1.39	1.35	.48	.40	.08	.65	.22	(d)	.03
Newark[c]	10,915	2.04	1.96	.71	n.r.	n.r.	.87	.38	.03	.05
New Orleans	19,662	1.31	1.22	.33	.31	.02	.75	.14	.02	.07
Omaha	19,065	1.09	1.02	.26	.23	.03	.55	.21	-	.07
Richmond	18,783	1.73	1.48	.60	.28	.32	.36	.52	.05	.20
Sioux City	14,593	1.24	1.21	.16	.14	.02	.58	.47	-	.03
Wichita	19,082	.93	.75	.23	.21	.02	.37	.15	.08	.10

a. For number of days' care given to women, see p. 236, Table 16e-29, Column 1.
b. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
c. Not included in total.
d. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-16-6. Expenditures during 1929 by maternity homes; amount and average per woman under care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by maternity homes									
	Total amount	Average per woman under care[a]								
		Total	Payroll, supplies, and space charges[b]						Interest expense	Equipment
			Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense	Space charges		
				Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for thirteen areas reporting completely	$334,793	$124.08	$116.31	$37.82	$29.94	$7.88	$54.97	$23.52	$2.62	$5.15
Buffalo	54,482	189.83	183.82	67.91	55.38	12.53	96.09	19.82	.87	5.14
Canton	4,717	181.42	176.30	95.88	86.65	9.23	57.92	22.50	-	5.12
Cleveland	62,295	96.58	96.03	33.44	30.24	3.20	43.90	18.69	.55	-
Columbus	30,331	184.95	156.40	66.35	50.64	15.71	58.11	31.94	21.51	7.04
Dayton	3,500	70.00	70.00	21.60	-	21.60	48.40	-	-	-
Denver	36,378	131.33	121.05	30.49	20.92	9.57	79.51	11.05	1.03	9.25
Des Moines	26,214	155.11	147.72	38.54	23.63	14.91	33.89	75.29	.50	6.89
Kansas City	25,691	130.41	126.89	45.48	37.35	8.13	60.67	20.74	.46	3.06
Newark[c]	10,915	287.24	277.05	100.58	n.r.	n.r.	122.55	53.92	3.95	6.24
New Orleans	19,662	111.08	103.25	27.90	26.21	1.69	63.79	11.56	1.82	6.01
Omaha	19,065	97.27	91.27	23.36	20.81	2.55	48.91	19.00	-	6.00
Richmond	18,783	184.15	157.36	63.69	30.16	33.53	38.07	55.60	5.20	21.59
Sioux City	14,593	129.14	126.21	16.04	14.27	1.77	60.75	49.42	-	2.93
Wichita	19,082	64.68	52.25	16.22	14.53	1.69	25.90	10.13	5.57	6.86

a. For number of women under care during the year, see p. 232, Table 16a-29, Column 3.
b. These items represent the regular and ordinary expenditures of an institution and are shown separately from the irregular and extraordinary expenditures for interest and equipment.
c. Not included in total.

Table Z-16-7. Comparative statement of expenditures by maternity homes, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, average per day's care and average per woman under care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by maternity homes													
	Total amount		Average per day's care[b]						Average per woman under care[c]					
			Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Total for eleven areas	$282,888	$311,661	$1.40	$1.43	$ .43	$ .40	$ .97	$1.03	$121.31	$124.56	$37.12	$34.87	$84.19	$89.69
Buffalo	54,482	59,216	1.97	1.83	.71	.53	1.26	1.30	189.83	190.40	67.91	54.83	121.92	135.57
Canton	4,717	4,748	1.92	2.61	1.02	1.38	.90	1.23	181.42	189.92	95.88	100.52	85.54	89.40
Cleveland	62,295	88,969	1.12	1.59	.39	.37	.73	1.22	96.58	135.21	33.44	31.71	63.14	103.50
Columbus	30,331	31,753	2.04	1.81	.73	.54	1.31	1.27	184.95	170.71	66.35	50.99	118.60	119.72
Dayton	3,500	3,299	1.40	1.20	.43	.44	.97	.76	70.00	76.72	21.60	28.14	48.40	48.58
Denver	36,378	35,283	1.55	1.42	.36	.33	1.19	1.09	131.33	133.14	30.49	30.52	100.84	102.62
New Orleans	19,662	19,261	1.31	1.27	.33	.46	.98	.81	111.08	91.28	27.90	32.98	83.18	58.30
Omaha	19,065	22,410	1.09	1.14	.26	.37	.83	.77	97.27	109.85	23.36	35.24	73.91	74.61
Richmond	18,783	17,756	1.73	1.91	.60	.69	1.13	1.22	184.15	195.12	63.69	70.36	120.46	124.76
Sioux City	14,593	10,993	1.24	.99	.16	.27	1.08	.72	129.14	68.71	16.04	18.89	113.10	49.82
Wichita	19,082	17,973	.93	.66	.23	.16	.70	.50	64.68	51.65	16.22	12.84	48.46	38.81

a. See Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 936, Table Z-16b.
b. For number of days' care given to women in 1929, see p. 236, Table 16e-29, column 1.
c. For number of women under care during 1929, see p. 232, Table 16a-29, column 3.

Table Z-17-1. Receipts during 1929 by hospitals; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by hospitals										
	Amount						Per cent distribution				
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Public treasury (7)	Endowment (8)	Community fund (9)	Other contributions (10)	Earnings (11)
Canton	$ 386,328	$ -	$ -	$ 48,488	$ 987	$ 336,853	-	-	13	(a)	87
Cleveland	6,323,926	1,360,074	672,991	624,475	89,507	3,576,379	22	11	10	1	57
Harrisburg	512,250	96,908	11,614	44,470	273	358,985	19	2	9	(a)	70
Kansas City	1,121,325	812,155	-	87,070	5,657	216,443	72	-	8	1	19

a. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-17-2. Expenditures during 1929 by hospitals; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per day's care.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by hospitals														
		Per cent distribution							Average per day's care[a]						
	Total amount (1)	Payroll			Supplies and expense (5)	Space charges (6)	Interest expense (7)	Equipment (8)	Total (9)	Payroll			Supplies and expense (13)	Space charges (14)	Interest expense (15)	Equipment (16)
		Total (2)	Staff (3)	Administration (4)						Total (10)	Staff (11)	Administration (12)				
Canton	$366,800	29	24	4	43	25	3	-	$5.59	$1.60	$1.35	$ .25	$2.42	$1.39	$ .18	$ -
Cleveland	6,389,877	42	36	5	34	22	1	2	5.41	2.26	1.96	.30	1.82	1.20	.05	.08
Harrisburg	501,479	50	43	7	44	3	-	3	5.41	2.71	2.31	.40	2.37	.18	-	.15
Kansas City	1,092,338	51	47	4	35	12	-	2	4.15	2.10	1.94	.16	1.47	.49	-	.09

a. For number of days' care see p. 259, Table 17f-29.

Table Z-18-1. Comparative statement of receipts by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals											
	Total amount		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Canton	$3,961	$5,530	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$3,960	$5,450	$ -	$ -	$ 61	$ 80
Cleveland[b]	462,161	389,645	56,086	54,507	72,187	12,328	161,193	137,748	-	510	172,695	184,552
Kansas City	218,864	(d)	12,840	(d)	1,012	(d)	152,802	(d)	4,104	(d)	48,106	(d)
Sioux City	3,337	(d)	-	(d)	-	(d)	3,330	(d)	3	(d)	4	(d)
Wichita[b]	7,700	12,360	4,800	5,000	-	-	1,900	4,720	1,000	2,640	-	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 940, Table Z-18a.
b. Sixteen clinics reported in 1929; fifteen clinics reported in 1928.
c. Two clinics reported in 1929; four clinics reported in 1928.
d. Did not report in 1928.

Table Z-18-2. Comparative statement of receipts by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Canton	$ 3,961	$ 5,530	-	-	-	-	98	99	-	-	2	1
Cleveland[b]	462,161	389,645	12	14	16	3	35	35	-	(d)	37	47
Kansas City	218,864	(e)	6	(e)	(d)	(e)	70	(e)	2	(e)	22	(e)
Sioux City	3,337	(e)	-	(e)	-	(e)	100	(e)	(d)	(e)	(d)	(e)
Wichita[c]	7,700	12,360	62	40	-	-	25	38	13	21	-	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 940, Table Z-18a.
b. Sixteen clinics reported in 1929; fifteen clinics reported in 1928.
c. Two clinics reported in 1929; two clinics reported in 1928.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.
e. Did not report in 1928.

Table Z-18-3. Comparative statement of expenditures by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per visit.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments of hospitals											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per visit[b]					
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Canton	$ 3,920	$ 5,577	57	67	43	33	$ .44	$.64	$.25	$.43	$.19	$.21
Cleveland[c]	451,358	434,197	57	61	43	39	1.07	.87	.61	.53	.46	.34
Kansas City	219,321	(e)	64	(e)	36	(e)	.97	(e)	.62	(e)	.35	(e)
Sioux City	3,288	(e)	72	(e)	28	(e)	3.44	(e)	2.48	(e)	.96	(e)
Wichita[d]	7,700	12,351	87	54	13	46	.67	n.r.	.58	n.r.	.09	n.r.

a. For the 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 940, Table Z-18b.
b. For number of visits, see p. 269, Table 18d-29.
c. Sixteen clinics reported in 1929; fifteen clinics reported in 1928.
d. Two clinics reported in 1929; four clinics reported in 1928.
e. Did not report in 1928.

Table Z-19. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by medical agencies providing non-institutional care of the sick poor, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount of receipts and expenditures, per cent distribution of expenditures by item, and average expenditure per examination.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by medical agencies providing non-institutional care of the sick poor																	
	Receipts		Expenditures															
	Public treasury		Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per examination[b]							
					Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)	1929 (17)	1928 (18)
Cleveland	$30,807	$31,540	$30,807	$31,540	86	99	14	1	-	-	$1.98	$1.64	$1.70	$1.63	$.28	$.01	$ -	$ -
Dayton	(c)	3,720	(c)	3,720	(c)	100	(c)	-	(c)	-	(c)	.78	(c)	.78	(c)	-	(c)	-
Des Moines	4,126	(d)	4,126	(d)	72	(d)	-	(d)	28	(d)	n.r.	(d)	n.r.	(d)	-	(d)	n.r.	(d)
Kansas City	9,376	(d)	9,376	(d)	67	(d)	33	(d)	-	(d)	1.64	(d)	1.10	(d)	.54	(d)	-	(d)
Omaha	(c)	1,507[e]	(c)	1,507	(c)	72	(c)	28	(c)	-	(c)	.16	(c)	.11	(c)	.05	(c)	-
Sioux City	12,402	11,873	12,402	11,873	24	25	20	19	56	56	3.64	2.73	.88	.69	.73	.51	2.03	1.53
Wichita	6,514	5,275	6,514	5,275	46	53	54	47	-	-	1.18	.73	.54	.39	.64	.34	-	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 942, Table Z-19.
b. For number of examinations in 1929 see p. 277, Table 19c-29, Column 3.
c. Did not report in 1929.
d. Did not report in 1928.
e. Includes $559 from earnings.

Table Z-20-1. Receipts during 1929 by departments of medical social service; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts during 1929 by departments of medical social service												
	Amount							Per cent distribution					
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Repayments and refunds (7)	Public treasury (8)	Endowment (9)	Community fund (10)	Other contributions (11)	Earnings (12)	Repayments and refunds (13)
Cleveland	$105,001	$10,556	$4,621	$87,145	$2,303	$ -	$ 376	10	4	83	2	-	(c)
Detroit	83,927	10,404	178	73,115	-	73	157	12	(c)	87	-	(c)	(c)
Louisville	10,786	10,224	-	479	-	1	82	95	-	4	-	(c)	1
New Orleans[a]	13,938	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	Per cent distribution not computed for areas reported incompletely.					
Wilkes-Barre[b]	4,396	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,196						

a. Figures for one agency; one agency did not report.
b. Figures for one agency; two agencies did not report.
c. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-20-2. Expenditures during 1929 by departments of medical social service; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by departments of medical social service												
	Total amount	Per cent distribution						Average per case per month (excluding relief)[a]					Average amount of relief per relief case per month[c]
		Payroll			Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges	Relief	Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges	
		Total	Staff	Administration					Total	Staff	Administration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Cleveland	$105,001	88	78	10	7	3	2	$3.13	$2.82	$2.50	$ .32	$ .22	$ .09	$12.15
Detroit	79,592	79	57	22	17	3	1	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Louisville	10,807	95	72	23	3	-	3	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
New Orleans[d]	13,938	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Wilkes-Barre[e]	4,392	-	-	-	50	50	-	9.38	-	-	-	4.69	4.69	-

a. For average number of active cases per month see p. 289, Table 20cd-29, Column 3.
b. Includes small expenditures for interest and equipment.
c. For average number of relief cases per month see p. 289, Table 20cd-29, Column 4.
d. Figures for one agency; one agency did not report.
e. Figures for one agency; two agencies did not report.

Table Z-21-1. Receipts during 1929 by departments of psychiatric social service; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by departments of psychiatric social service												
	Amount							Per cent distribution					
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Earnings (6)	Other[a] social agencies (7)	Public treasury (8)	Endowment (9)	Community fund (10)	Other contributions (11)	Earnings (12)	Other[a] social agencies (13)
Cleveland	$25,306	$2,922	-	$18,117	-	$1,573	$2,694	12	-	72	-	6	11
Kansas City	7,549	4,141	-	3,343	63	2	-	55	-	44	1	(b)	-
Louisville	6,418	-	-	6,418	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Sioux City	942	-	-	916	11	15	-	-	-	97	1	2	-

a. The original source of these funds could not be determined.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-21-2. Expenditures during 1929 by departments of psychiatric social service; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by departments of psychiatric social service							
	Total amount	Per cent distribution			Average per case per month[a]			
		Payroll	Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges	Total	Payroll	Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cleveland	$25,295	93	5	2	$14.15	$13.17	$ .64	$.34
Kansas City	8,036	80	18	2	4.62	3.72	.82	.08
Louisville	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	1,075	37	62	1	8.15	3.02	5.05	.08

a. For average number of intensive cases open on the first of the month, see p. 297, Table 21c-29, Column 3.
b. Includes small expenditures for interest and equipment.

Table Z-22-1. Receipts during 1929 by public health nursing agencies; amount and per cent distribution according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by public health nursing agencies																
	Amount									Per cent distribution							
	Total (1)	Public treasury (2)	Endowment (3)	Community fund (4)	Other contributions (5)	Operating earnings (6)	Other earnings (7)	Repayments and refunds (8)	Other social agencies[d] (9)	Public treasury (10)	Endowment (11)	Community fund (12)	Other contributions (13)	Operating earnings (14)	Other earnings (15)	Repayments and refunds (16)	Other social agencies[d] (17)
Total for nine areas reporting completely	$1,274,997	$485,597	$16,117	$394,215	$33,718	$237,537	$81,976	$3,990	$21,847	38	1	31	3	19	6	(e)	2
Buffalo	214,832	56,744	3,284	93,820	5,010[c]	15,423	38,779	1,772	-	26	2	44	2	7	18	1	-
Canton	43,094	10,368	-	21,583	1,190	9,773	180	-	-	24	-	50	3	23	(e)	-	-
Cleveland	483,079	226,326	11,630	125,725	22,469	96,284	193	452	-	47	2	26	5	20	(e)	(e)	-
Des Moines	38,109	5,900	39	18,641	150	12,517	-	52	810	15	(e)	49	(e)	33	-	(e)	2
Kansas City	77,741	10,523	838	35,651	1,467	1,807	27,396	59	-	14	1	46	2	2	35	(e)	-
The Oranges	100,534	14,791	236	33,224	472	26,684	15,287	771	9,069	15	(e)	33	(e)	27	15	1	9
Sioux City	15,079	-	-	8,211	1,190	5,526	36	116	-	-	-	54	8	37	(e)	1	-
St. Louis	273,851	153,305	90	48,633	100	59,511	84	160	11,968	56	(e)	18	(e)	22	(e)	(e)	4
Wichita	28,678	7,640	-	8,727	1,670	10,012	21	608	-	27	-	30	6	35	(e)	2	-
New Orleans[a]	128,071	21,183	-	67,877	1,540	36,481	936	-	-	Per cent distribution not computed for areas incompletely reported.							
Omaha[b]	55,086	2,000	4,724	30,517	102	17,400	-	43	300								

a. Includes figures for five agencies; one agency did not report.
b. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report
c. Includes $3,972 received from "other financial federations."
d. The original sources of these funds could not be determined.
e. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-22-2. Comparative statement of receipts by public health nursing agencies, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by public health nursing agencies											
	Total		Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for six areas	$1,053,628	$1,027,129	$449,915	$465,464	$15,043	$27,927	$303,757	$294,676	$46,527	$10,008	$238,386	$229,054
Buffalo	214,832	216,792	56,744	66,445	3,284	3,662	93,820	92,000	6,782	5,215	54,202	49,470
Cleveland	483,079	469,565	226,326	240,765	11,630	24,185	125,725	108,542	22,921	1,863	96,477	94,210
Des Moines	38,109	40,099	5,900	7,900	39	-	18,641	19,240	1,012	165	12,517	12,794
Sioux City	15,079	14,365	-	-	-	80	8,211	7,313	1,306	765	5,562	6,207
St. Louis	273,851	255,008	153,305	140,787	90	-	48,633	59,611	12,228	-	59,595	54,610
Wichita	28,678	31,300	7,640	9,567	-	-	8,727	7,970	2,278	2,000	10,033	11,763

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 947, Table Z-22a.

Table Z-22-3. Comparative statement of receipts by public health nursing agencies, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount and classification according to source.

Metropolitan area	Receipts by public health nursing agencies											
	Total amount		Per cent distribution									
			Public treasury		Endowment		Community fund		Other contributions		Earnings	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)
Total for six areas	$1,053,628	$1,027,129	43	45	1	3	29	29	4	1	23	22
Buffalo	214,832	216,792	26	31	2	2	44	42	3	2	25	23
Cleveland	483,079	469,565	47	51	2	5	26	23	5	(b)	20	20
Des Moines	38,019	40,099	15	20	(b)	-	49	48	3	(b)	33	32
Sioux City	15,079	14,365	-	-	-	1	54	51	9	5	37	43
St. Louis	273,851	255,008	56	55	(b)	-	18	23	4	-	22	21
Wichita	28,678	31,300	27	31	-	-	30	25	8	6	35	38

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 947, Table Z-22a.
b. Less than one-half of one per cent.

Table Z-22-4. Expenditures during 1929 by public health nursing agencies; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per visit.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by public health nursing agencies														
	Total amount	Per cent distribution							Average per visit[a]						
		Payroll			Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges	Equipment	Relief	Total	Payroll			Supplies and expense[b]	Space charges	Equipment	Relief
		Total	Staff	Administration						Total	Staff	Administration				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total for seven areas reporting completely	$1,135,372	83	72	11	13	3	1	(f)	$1.01	$ .84	$ .73	$ .11	$ .13	$ .03	$ .01	(g)
Buffalo	217,427	82	69	13	16	2	(f)	-	1.37	1.12	.94	.18	.22	.03	(g)	-
Canton[e]	430,058	86	83	3	11	(f)	(f)	2	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Cleveland	483,425	83	72	11	14	3	(f)	(f)	.91	.75	.65	.10	.13	.02	(g)	(g)
Des Moines	38,128	85	69	15	12	-	3	(f)	1.07	.90	.74	.16	.13	-	.04	(g)
Kansas City[e]	77,241	83	74	9	15	2	-	-	.48	.40	.36	.04	.07	.01	-	-
The Oranges[e]	99,144	61	48	13	37	2	(f)	(f)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Sioux City	15,223	84	66	18	14	1	(f)	-	1.06	.89	.70	.19	.15	.01	(g)	-
St. Louis	272,770	84	76	8	10	4	1	-	1.53	1.28	1.15	.13	.16	.07	.02	-
Wichita	29,158	82	69	13	13	1	5	-	.69	.56	.47	.09	.09	(g)	.03	-
New Orleans[c]	126,994	76	61	15	16	5	2	-	1.30	.99	.79	.20	.21	.07	.03	-
Omaha[d]	54,298	85	66	20	9	2	3	1	.76	.65	.50	.15	.07	.01	.02	.01

a. For number of visits see p. 312, Table 22c-29, Column 1 (multiply by 12).
b. Includes small expenditures for interest.
c. Includes figures for five agencies; one agency did not report.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report.
e. Not included in total.
f. Less than one-half of one per cent.
g. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-22-5. Comparative statement of expenditures by public health nursing agencies, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount, per cent distribution by item, and average per visit.

Metropolitan area	Expenditures by public health nursing agencies															
	Total amount		Per cent distribution						Average per visit[b]							
			Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense		Relief	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Total for six areas	$1,056,131	$1,023,944	83	85	17	15	(d)	-	$1.09	$1.07	$ .91	$ .91	$ .18	$ .16	(e)	$ -
Buffalo[c]	217,427	216,659	82	81	18	19	-	-	1.37	1.26	1.12	1.02	.25	.24	-	-
Cleveland	483,425	470,833	83	89	17	11	(d)	-	.91	.89	.75	.79	.15	.10	(e)	-
Des Moines	38,128	36,632	85	84	15	16	(d)	-	1.07	1.00	.90	.84	.17	.16	(e)	-
Sioux City	15,223	14,126	84	76	16	24	-	-	1.06	.93	.89	.71	.17	.22	-	-
St. Louis	272,770	254,394	84	83	16	17	-	-	1.53	1.56	1.28	1.30	.25	.26	-	-
Wichita	29,158	31,300	82	80	18	20	-	-	.69	.71	.56	.57	.13	.14	-	-

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 947, Table Z-22b.
b. For number of visits see p. 312, Table 22c-29, Column 1 (multiply by 12).
c. Includes figures for five agencies in 1929; for six agencies in 1928. One agency discontinued.
d. Less than one-half of one per cent.
e. Less than one-half of one cent.

Table Z-23. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by departments of school health service, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; receipts classified according to source; amount and per cent distribution of expenditures by item, and average expenditure per child enrolled.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by departments of school health service															
	Receipts				Expenditures											
	Public treasury		Community fund		Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per child[b]					
							Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)	1929 (15)	1928 (16)
Canton[h]	$17,508	$ -	$2,472	$2,866	$19,980	$2,866	94	79	6	21	$ .79	$n.r.	$ .74	$n.r.	$.05	$n.r.
Denver	67,485	(g)	-	(g)	67,485	(g)	85	(g)	15	(g)	1.52	(g)	1.29	(g)	.23	(g)
Kansas City	150,491	(g)	-	(g)	123,775	(g)	88	(g)	12	(g)	1.94	(g)	1.71	(g)	.23	(g)
Omaha	24,782	26,753	-	-	24,782	26,753	95	95	5	5	.85	.92	.81	.88	.04	.04
Sioux City	11,530	11,530	-	-	11,530	11,530	92	92	8	8	.75	.90	.69	.83	.06	.07
Wichita	15,604	14,504	449	-	16,053	14,504	88	92	12	8	.83	.80	.73	.74	.10	.06
Cleveland[c]	209,520	(g)	-	(g)	309,520	(g)	91	(g)	9	(g)	2.25	(g)	2.04	(g)	.21	(g)
Dayton[f]	9,731	2,000	-	-	9,731	2,000	98	100	2	-	.37	1.28	.36	1.28	.01	-
New Orleans[d]	-	-	2,473	2,448	2,425	-	91	91	9	9	1.25	n.r.	1.14	n.r.	.11	n.r.
The Oranges[e]	5,383	(g)	-	(g)	5,343	(g)	96	(g)	4	(g)	1.83	(g)	1.76	(g)	.07	(g)

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 949, Table Z-23.
b. Number of children enrolled on December 1, 1929 in grades covered by school nursing and school medical inspection.
c. Includes figures for two agencies; three agencies did not report.
d. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report.
e. Includes figures for two agencies; one agency did not report.
f. Includes figures for one agency; one agency did not report. The agency which reported in 1929 is not the same agency which reported in 1928.
g. Did not report in 1928.
h. One agency reported in 1928; two agencies reported in 1929.

Table Z-24. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures by visiting teacher social service departments, for the years 1929 and 1928[a]; amount of receipts and expenditures, per cent distribution of expenditures by item, and average expenditure per case per month.

Metropolitan area	Receipts and expenditures by visiting teacher social service departments													
	Receipts		Expenditures											
	Public treasury		Total amount		Per cent distribution				Average per case per month[b]					
					Payroll		Supplies and expense		Total		Payroll		Supplies and expense	
	1929 (1)	1928 (2)	1929 (3)	1928 (4)	1929 (5)	1928 (6)	1929 (7)	1928 (8)	1929 (9)	1928 (10)	1929 (11)	1928 (12)	1929 (13)	1928 (14)
Cleveland	$7,570	$ (d)	$7,570	$ (d)	95	(d)	5	(d)	$4.73	$ (d)	$4.48	$ (d)	$ .25	$ (d)
Denver	6,954	2,945	6,954	2,945	96	99	4	1	1.89	2.41	1.81	2.40	.08	.01
Grand Rapids	4,600	3,030	4,600	3,030	96	97	4	3	2.13	2.74	2.04	2.67	.09	.07
Minneapolis	(c)	29,125	(c)	29,125	(c)	100	(c)	-	(c)	1.54	(c)	1.54	(c)	-
Omaha	(c)	2,100	(c)	2,100	(c)	100	(c)	-	(c)	2.82	(c)	2.82	(c)	-
Reading	(c)	3,760	(c)	3,760	(c)	98	(c)	2	(c)	n.r.	(c)	n.r.	(c)	n.r.
Sioux City	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	97	97	3	3	2.49	n.r.	2.41	n.r.	.08	n.r.
Wichita	(c)	6,480	(c)	6,480	(c)	97	(c)	3	(c)	1.21	(c)	1.18	(c)	.03

a. For 1928 figures see Helen R. Jeter and A. W. McMillen, Registration of Social Statistics - 1928, p. 951, Table Z-24.
b. Includes major-care cases open plus minor-care cases worked on.
c. Did not report in 1929.
d. Did not report in 1928.

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